

Near East Relief

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OBJECT AND WORK OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

The Near East Relief is incorporated by Act of Congress of the United States of America.

The object of the corporation is to provide relief and to assist the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic, and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute, or dependent directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control.

Organization of the Near East Relief

Owing to the suffering existing during the war in the Near East, a number of philanthropic societies were started in America to send food and aid to the suffering women and children and disabled men, regardless of nationality or creed. There was the Society for Relief in Persia, the Syrian Relief Society, and money was sent in care of Dr. W. W. Peet to aid the sufferers in Turkey. It was therefore thought wise from an economic standpoint to combine these societies into one relief committee with a central office in New York City. The organization finally became known as the "American Committee for Relief in the Near East." This was later abbreviated to "Near East Relief".

The Near East Relief has Four Areas

The central office in New York City controls the activities of four distinct areas which are entirely independent of each other—the Caucasus area, the Anatolia area, the Beirut area, and the Persian area. Each area gives the necessary relief to the orphans, war widows, and destitute people, according to the funds at its command.

The Year 1920 for the Anatolia Area

During the year 1920, a change of direction has taken place for the Anatolia area, Mr. J. P. Coombs, succeeding Major Davis G. Arnold.

Medical Work

In Constantinople two new hospitals have been opened under the Near East Relief—the Near East Relief Hospital for Tubercular Children at Vedi Koulé, and the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage at Boyadjik-Keuy. Both hospitals are national in scope and not intended simply for Constantinople.

The Near East Relief Hospital for Tubercular Children, supported by Canadian funds, was opened last July, and is proving a great success. The hospital contains ninety beds which are continually filled, and many children have been sent away to their homes or orphanages healthy and well. This is the first hospital of its kind in Turkey and it is filling a great need. Tuberculosis is prevalent in this country, and the under-nourished children of the poor, as well as the little war orphans, easily contract it.

The Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage, situated on the Bosphorus, at Boyadjik-Keuy, is a centre for treating the many eye diseases of the children of the orphanages. A laboratory is connected with this hospital for research work and the study of the eye diseases of the East. An eye specialist is a resident physician of the hospital, and the children receive daily treatments under the latest methods. This hospital was planned as a means of preventing blindness which develops from neglected cases of trachoma. The Near East Relief is operating hospitals, clinics for adults, and child welfare clinics at each large unit of the Anatolia area. The child welfare clinics are doing splendid work in making healthy babies and in teaching the mothers the proper care of their children. The hospitals have received and treated patients of all nationalities in the Near East.

Orphanage Work

The orphanage work of the Near East Relief is one of the most necessary and most important phases of the relief program. The orphans have been the greatest sufferers of the war. Children who were wanderers in the hills or in the cities have been gathered in orphanages and are receiving the best possible care. During 1920 games, calisthenics and the Boy Scout movement have been introduced, breaking the monotony of orphanage life, and improving the physical condition of the children.

Anatolia Units Carrying on their Work

In spite of many trials and obstacles, each Unit of the Anatolia area—Constantinople, Brousa, Ismidt, Derindje, Bardizag, Samsoun, Trebizond, Konia, Cesarea, Sivas, Harpoot, and Adana—is carrying on its work, caring for the orphans, supplying the community with medical aid, industrial work, and individual case work. Many of the workers of the units of January and March, 1919, are still in the field, and workers of later units are signing their second and third contracts.

The Caucasus, Beirut, and Persian Areas

Persia is doing splendid relief work. The money is

handled by the mission stations, and it has not been necessary to send Near East Relief personnel. The Caucasus and Beirut areas have done especially fine work with their orphanages, hospitals, and other branches of relief, many of the workers distinguishing themselves by carrying on the relief work under fire.

Cooperation from all Nations in the Near East

Our work has been made possible by the workers in America who send us the necessary funds and through the cooperation of all nationalities of the Near East. We wish them a Happy New Year.

MILK, FLOUR, AND BREAD STATISTICS OF THE ANATOLIA AREA

The warehouses in Constantinople and Derindje have sent out in relief shipments 893,500 blankets, 2,803,488 cans condensed milk, 3,066 bags and cases of old clothes, 12,324,000 pounds of flour, and the Near East Bakery in Constantinople has supplied the Constantinople orphanages with over 6,500,000 loaves of bread.

The Near East Relief has warehouses in the Caucasus, warehouses in the Beirut area, and in Persia, but the above figures are a few statistics from Constantinople.

The Near East Relief is operating the longest and largest milk route in the world, feeding the babies and orphans of the interior from Samsoun to Harpout, to the south as far as Jerusalem, and up north in the Caucasus. When it is impossible to run the Ford trucks and automobiles, the camel trains are the milk carriers, crossing the interior of Asia Minor laden with boxes of Borden's Condensed Milk, and other brands, stopping at our interior stations—Marsovan, Sivas, Harpout, Cessarea, Konia, Arabkir, supplying the babies and children with nourishing food.

MRS. COOMBS CHRISTMAS FOR THE PSAMATIA REFUGEE CAMP

In the courtyard and in the buildings of the old church at Psamatia are five hundred refugees. The church is situated on the hill above the old walls and overlooks the Sea of Marmora, the mosques and minarets of Stamboul, and Pera in the distance. The refugees have a beautiful view—but one cannot live on a view. Life to them is but an existence, the work of collecting enough food to live. The rooms are occupied by many families. Space is divided into squares—a family in each square with their belongings grouped around them. Here one sees a little family crouching over a tiny charcoal fire in a gasoline tin, the mother trying to boil a pan of water to cook potatoes or vegetables for the family dinner, and the children huddling near to keep warm.

Think then what two huge bags of Christmas stockings, yards of flannelette for the babies, and cans of sweetened condensed milk and cocoa, meant to these people as a Christmas

treat! Mrs. Coombs filled a stocking for each of the one hundred and nineteen children of this camp—packing the stockings with fruit, toys, and candy. Flannelette was given to the mothers with babies, each child received a can of sweetened condensed milk and a stocking, and Mrs. Coombs distributed the cans of cocoa among the family groups within the building. Little Miriam Coombs donated many of her own toys for the stockings and in fact wished to send every toy in her play room.

The mothers with babies first formed a line in the old courtyard of the church, and Mrs. Coombs, Miss Hastings, Miss Phillips, Miss Broadhead, Miss Schenk, Miss Baugh and Miss Mills assisted in handing out the flannel and the milk. The little girls came next in a variety of clothes, some with bare feet and bare legs, some with women's shoes with high heels, others with the native wooden shoes—but all with eager faces. Each little girl received a large stocking which contained a doll, nuts and candy, and each one was given a can of sweetened milk. The long line marched on and away until the boys appeared. They were given bulging stockings containing horns, mouth organs, marbles, toy animals, fruit, and probably the greatest treat of all—a little candy. The old courtyard was soon filled with happy little girls tightly hugging American dolls, and boys playing with their new toys. It was perhaps the happiest time in the old church since the war, and for the first time mouth organs and toy horns were heard in the old buildings. Four little sweaters with brightly colored stripes, sent to Mrs. Coombs by friends in America, were given to four babies who had very scanty wearing apparel. Mrs. Coombs snapped the photograph of one mother, dressed in the native bloomer trousers and a waist of many patches, proudly holding up her baby with its little American sweater.

In Turkey, the churches have become the homes of thousands of people, and we carry the Christmas trees to the children living in them. Mrs. Coombs' party was a great event for the children and the mothers of the Psamatia refugee camp.

MARASH NEWS The Difficulties of Travel

Early in August, the Aleppo Director went to Beirut perplexed as to greatly needed reinforcements for Marash. There he found two efficient American women, Misses Mac Intyre and Reid, waiting for an assignment. They had just come out from Hums very hurriedly at the time of the uprising, riding in wagons across country to Damascus, conducted by guides who proved to be real bandits, but, nevertheless, their staunch friends and protectors. They were ready for a job, provided only it be strenuous enough to occupy their unflagging energies. Marash was just the place! So they came to Aleppo.

Sixteen days passed before an opportunity was open to journey onward to Marash. The only way was by train to a point where a two days' journey by horse or wagon or on foot would get them into Aintab. There they would have to

await a chance to ride another two days to Marash. Every one in Aleppo was up early to speed them on their way—three ladies and two men. Again they returned because the convoy was delayed.

Working their Way to a New Assignment

Another three weeks of "watchful waiting" ensued, filled with active service in Aleppo. The convoy started again. This time Aintab was reached. At Aintab the newcomers were put to work in the hospital and industries until they could push northward to Marash. The Aintab Director asked the Turkish officials for the safe conduct of the ladies. The reply gave the assurance that the American messengers of mercy and humanity would receive every consideration, and they proved their sincerity.

By arrangement with the French commander, at 8:00 p. m., September 21st, the bombardment of Aintab ceased, while the party of one American man and two women, a Turkish gentleman and his two sons, gendarmes and pack animals, left the city. They rode until midnight, when they slept till dawn. Two days of travelling, with another night's rest, brought them safely and comfortably to Marash, thanks to the courtesy of the Turkish officials.

Workers Busy at Marash

A realignment of duties and responsibilities was effected amongst the personnel, and the large relief work is being conducted most efficiently. About 3,500 individuals receive aid of one kind or another. Hospitals, orphanages, industries, bakeries, and general relief, all serve to furnish a life-size job for each of the staff. For example, twelve to fifteen thousand yards of cloth are woven per month which is used for clothing the orphans and grown people; shoemaking is conducted as far as materials will allow; hundreds of women and girls are occupied in wool work; the bakeries supply seventeen or eighteen tons of bread monthly to the four orphanages with twelve hundred children, the hospitals, the shelters, etc. The American physician with five assistant native doctors and twenty seven nurses in one month treated 1117 orphans and 4381 persons in the general clinics. There were 80 surgical operations, and 1504 prescriptions were filled.

Little Communication With the Outside World

The Marash workers are living in almost complete isolation, accessible only by caravans at long intervals. The Director of the Unit wrote: "Mr. Woolworth and the ladies reached us the other day, bringing us some mail. Needless to say, both the mail and the friends were welcome. It was eight months since I had a letter from home, so you can imagine my joy in finding two letters from Mother." All the personnel write cheerfully of quiet conditions, plenty of hard work and excellent health. Their greatest desire seems to be for an aeroplane to connect them up with civilization.

On October twenty fourth, Miss Reid wrote a breezy letter, from which quotations are here made: "We have just heard of a caravan journeying to Aleppo at early dawn tomorrow. We are guaranteed that mail will be taken through.

Another caravan goes Tuesday, so we are having rapid and frequent express service with you. Moreover the Turkish post is operating again and is bringing in letters dated last January! . . . Our lace making women are doing exquisite work. Work is booming here! Miss McIntyre is now Superintendent of Schools. She has organized three city schools and is starting on the fourth, besides that she has a boys' orphanage and is teaching dozens of normal classes in primary and kindergarten. I have the industrial work, have taken over the clothing relief, and yesterday I was appointed Quartermaster! We are planning a bazaar to which we shall invite the Turkish ladies. A great deal of relief work will be necessary here this winter, and we are beginning to think a soup kitchen will be necessary. Dr. Bell is working hard and will not leave until he is relieved by a doctor. It would be disastrous if he did. The hospital is full of patients of all nationalities. Dr. Bell is planning for a district nurse and is working on the scabies problem in the orphanages and schools. Do send us some paper; it is impossible to get so much as a sheet here, and we have no decent pencils—a dozen would help us out. If you can send a letter back, please do, with the news. We are certainly isolated here, but too busy to get lonesome."

School Supplies Transported on the Back of a Camel

On the same date, Miss McIntyre writes for supplies: "We have no slates. If possible, try to send us two hundred. That will give thirty-five for each school—schools ranging from 250 to 550 children in each. We have had blackboards painted on the walls by the yard, but the paint is not paint at all—just black dye. However it is quite satisfactory. If there is any kindergarten stuff lying around, do put it on the back of a camel. We have no school books—no anything! My manual training classes of boys at present spend their time cleaning up the premises, and the domestic science class is scrubbing up the floor. 'We should worry!' The teachers have a fine spirit and the youngsters are busy and happy. No school books means literally that in most grades the few that we have are divided up. There is plenty of work—and we are glad to be here—interested and busy."

AINTAB NOTES

Mr. John H. Boyd, Director of Aintab, after renewing his contract and then re-renewing it, finally left for America in mid-October. He won golden opinions in the conduct of his work. With perfect fearlessness he moved about the besieged city, aiding, advising, and encouraging. He was the friend of the Turk, the Armenian, and the French alike. His judgment in economic and industrial problems was excellent. The Near East Relief regrets his departure.

Miss Louise Clark, nurse under the Congregational Missionary Board, after rendering most acceptable service during the strenuous days in Aintab, is now in the language school at Constantinople.

Miss Sylvia Eddy, who served a long time in Aintab, then near Beirut, returned on October thirty-first to this post of special need, foregoing a well deserved vacation to do so.

ALEPPO NEWS

We have been cheered by a visit from Mr. Burdick, financial and bookkeeping expert, who has introduced a thorough system of accounting. He left Aleppo, October twenty-first to visit Urfa, Mardin, Diarbekir, going northward from there via Harpoot.

On the thirteenth of October, Mr. John Brian left the Near East Relief to accept a position with the Standard Oil Company. He had served in the Transport Department for fifteen months, and with the Red Cross in Jerusalem soon after the occupation.

Refugees are increasing daily in Aleppo. They are coming from the Adana and Alexandretta districts. Owing to the coming winter, the little tent city set up by the Near East Relief during the summer and fall must necessarily give place to some more substantial shelter, and the women and girls must be provided with work. Despite the purpose and desire of the Near East Relief to withdraw from all industrial work and general relief, it looks as if this Aleppo district would be obliged to take it up again in the interests of humanity and mercy.

GEORGE C. DOOLITTLE
Director, Aleppo District

LETTER OF THANKS FROM CESAREA

The following letter of thanks has just been received from Mr. Joseph Beach, the Director of the Cesarea Near East Unit:

"Will you please pass on from me and from all our Unit, and especially from the Matron of the Zinjirdere Orphanage, our warmest thanks for the remittance of three thousand dollars for the carrying on of the work of that orphanage.

A part of the money we have devoted to repairs and improvements of the Zion Orphan's Home property which was in very poor condition, and the balance we have appropriated for the current expenses of the orphanages.

In organizing our orphanages, we have assigned the girls from eight years of age to twelve to the care of Kuria Caliope. The children receive good care from her. I hope soon to send in a more detailed report for the information of the Zion Committee."

A BANNER FROM BALAT

The people of Balat, receiving aid from the Near East Relief Case Committee, which is under the charge of Miss Mabelle Phillips, presented the Near East Relief with an embroidered banner as a token of their appreciation, for American aid.

Embroidered in gold letters upon red satin are the following words:

"We were hungry and ye gave us food,
We were thirsty and ye gave us drink,
We were naked and ye clothed us.

Balat is one of the poorest communities.

Y.W.C.A. RECREATIONAL WORK FOR GIRLS' ORPHANAGES

The Y.W.C.A. is making splendid progress in the recreational work in the girls' orphanages. Already their is a marked improvement in the children receiving gymnastic exercises and out door games.

The Y.W.C.A. is doing the first work to introduce games and relieve the monotony of the life of the little girls in the large Constantinople orphanages.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. G. A. Burdick who has been installing the new accounting system in Beirut, Aleppo, Diarbekir, Harpout, Sivas, Cesarea, Marsovan, and Samsoun, has just returned to Constantinople.

Mr. Melville Chater arrived a few days ago from Samsoun. Mr. Chater has been visiting the interior stations writing reports and articles concerning the work.

Mr. Elmer A. Eckman and Mr. Ralph Dissel, of the Caucasus area, arrived today in Constantinople,

Mr. J. P. Crutcher, who has been connected with the Near East Relief for over a year in the Beirut area, is now in Constantinople.

Miss Olive Gray, Miss Jessie Goodrich, Miss Margaret Kinne, Miss A. L. Munro, and Miss Pauline Jordan have returned from the Caucasus area.

Miss Esther L. Marks will leave for the Adana Unit on the next boat to Mersine.

Mr. and Mrs. Rambo have finished their work in Batoum, aiding in the care and repatriation of the refugees. They are now in Constantinople awaiting a boat for the United States.

The Samsoun Unit is now so well organized that Mr. and Mrs. McDowell with the aid of native assistants, will run the entire work.

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THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANT OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF AT HARPOUT

(By LOUIS FOLEY)

The Industrial Department of the Near East Relief station at Harpout has, from the start, had three objects to attain and its work has been guided accordingly.

The first object has been that of giving to hundreds of destitute people a means of earning a living, thus making them self-supporting, self-respecting individuals, instead of mendicants. This is character building of a very real and practical kind. The character of many of the people in this country has been completely undermined by the experiences which they have passed through. Many have become thieves and beggars simply because there seemed to be no other course open to them if they wished to keep body and soul together. It is most interesting as a study in human development, and most heartening as a source of inspiration, to see how these same people, especially the younger ones, respond to an opportunity to earn an honest living and make a real place for themselves in the world.

While a considerable part of the industrial relief work at Harpout has been the giving of employment to men, the overwhelming majority of those aided have been women. The obvious explanation of this fact is that a great number of the men have been removed by war. It is partly explained also by the fact that some men went elsewhere to earn a living, intending to return and remove their families as soon as they could save enough money and manage to make their way into this country again. The families of men of this latter class, however, are often in pitiable circumstances.

A Small Amount of Money Keeps a Family in Food

The employment of these women furnishes a remarkable illustration of the smallness of the amount of money absolutely required to sustain life. There have been so many of them to be taken care of in this way that it has been impossible to pay more than the barest living wage, which has averaged not more than twenty-five cents per day in American money. Some of the women keep one or more children on this amount. By living in old abandoned houses, and making their rags of clothing last as long as possible, going without any shoes or stockings except in the coldest part of the winter months, they are able to devote the small wage entirely to the daily bread, for which it is just enough and no more.

The Women do Textile Work

It is in textile work that most of the women applicants

are given industrial relief. They wash, comb, and spin wool prepare the finest grade of the woollen thread for weaving into cloth, knit the coarser grades of thread into caps, sweaters, and stockings by the thousand, wind spools for the looms, beat and spin cotton into thread, and weave cloth. The station maintains a spinning shop where soup and bread are served every day to the women who come and work. Besides the many who work in the shop, there are hundreds of others who report on certain days, receive a certain amount of wool, cotton, or thread, which is weighed out to them, and they are paid by the piece when they bring back the finished product. The workers who come from outside represent a class who have a home of some sort in which to sleep and prepare their food. The spinning-shop women have no place to stay during the day but in the spinning shop, and some are permitted to sleep in a basement under the weaving factory. Every case is carefully investigated to make sure that employment is not given to any one capable of providing otherwise, adequately and honorably, for herself and her children. Whenever possible, the work has been paid by the piece, and the products are always carefully inspected before payment is made. If the work is not satisfactory, a deduction is made, and the quality is kept up to the standard.

Products of Industrial Workers Clothe the Orphans

The second object of the Industrial Department, that of supplying the needs of the orphanages and the other departments of the station, is a very important one. Difficulties of transportation, as well as the limited stocks and high prices of the local markets, render an interior station very largely dependent upon its own efforts for the supplies needed to clothe the thousands of orphans in our institutions and to provide for various other needs. Moreover, by making clothes and shoes ourselves, we have been able to secure better wearing quality, at a lower price, than we could obtain otherwise. Every garment worn by the four thousand, five hundred, Harpout orphan has been made by orphan workers in the Near East tailor shop, and the cloth used, for the most part, was made from the best cotton or wool by orphans or paid employees under Near East Relief supervision.

Every Dollar is made to do its Full Duty

The cotton cloth made for the orphans' clothing has machine-spun thread (imported from Aleppo) for the warp, and coarser hand-spun thread for the woof. Thread is dyed in all sorts of colors by an experienced worker, and the weaving designs are changed every time a new warp is put on the

loom, so as to produce a pleasing variety and give something of individuality to the garments worn by the children. The resulting fabric is strong and durable, and after several washings it acquires a softness of texture which is very pleasing. It is not only cheaper than that in the market, but, by reason of its durability, would be a better bargain at the same or even a higher price. Thus the dollar contributed toward the work of the Near East Relief is made to do its full duty, and to work overtime whenever possible.

The Shoe Factory of Harpout

The Harpout shoe-factory deserves mention. It employs 120 orphan boys between the ages of 15 and 18, besides 15 paid employees and a native foreman who is not only a master of his trade but also a skilful buyer of leather and accessories. He is devoted heart and soul to the purpose of eliminating waste and maintaining the highest possible efficiency.

Buffalo Leather for the Soles of Shoes

Experience has taught us that it is cheaper in the long run to buy the best grade of buffalo leather for the soles, and because we have bought in large quantities and have always paid our bills promptly, we have been able to buy for a lower price than other shoemakers in Harpout. The native shoe, by virtue of its simplicity of construction and the kind of leather used, costs less than one-third the price of an American shoe (that is, American "workmen's" shoes), and wears almost as long. A fair idea of the amount of work accomplished by the Harpout shoe-shop may be had from the statistics for August, 1920, during which month the shop turned out 1122 pairs of new native shoes, repaired (half-soled, repairs on uppers being made from scraps of leather otherwise useless) about 2000 pairs of native shoes, repaired American shoes and made new shoes for the American personnel, made and repaired "French" shoes for a number of outside people, besides making fan-belts for the automobiles, harness for the horses, repairs on truck and suit-cases, and various other incidentals. It can be readily seen that this industry forms a vital part of the institutional work at Harpout.

Money Saved by work of Industrial Plant allows Relief to a Greater Number

The carpenter-shop, the blacksmith shop, and the tin-shop are kept busy most of the time in making necessary repairs on the orphanages, school buildings, personnel houses, factories, looms, machinery, automobiles, etc. The blacksmith shop has made locks for the many doors, shoes for the horses and donkeys, and has manufactured tools for use in agricultural work and in the shops. The tin-shop has plated and re-plated the many huge kettles used in preparing the orphans' food, has converted countless milk cans and gasoline cans into tin cups, funnels, coffee-pots, lanterns, water buckets, loomspools, and various other articles. The output of these three shops is not so easy to tabulate as that of the textile plant or

the shoe-factory because it covers such a wide range, every job being different from the one before. Without them, however, it would be practically impossible for the orphanages and institutions to exist because the work they have been able to do to, would, if done by outside people, cost so much as to be quite beyond the range of the Near East Relief appropriations for Harpout. Thus they have directly increased the number of people to whom we could minister.

Orphans leaving our Orphanages are Prepared to Support themselves

The third object of the industrial plant is to teach the orphans useful trades by which they can support themselves after they go out from the orphanage. If we look to the future, this aim looms large in importance. The trade-shops might properly be regarded as belonging to the educational department. All the orphan children under fifteen are sent to school for the entire day; those fifteen years old work half the day and go school the other half; those sixteen years old or older work all the day. Some exceptions have been made in individual cases which seemed clearly to warrant exception, but in the main the rule has been as above stated, and upon the older boys and girls has rested the burden of doing the work necessary to maintain the institutions.

Orphans themselves look to the Future

The orphans themselves have their eyes on the future, and are very anxious to be placed in the shops so as to learn a trade. Of course there are many odd jobs which some one must do, such as carrying water, helping in the kitchens, chopping wood, cleaning the buildings and grounds, and caring for the horses and cattle. Every newly admitted orphan has to serve for a time at such general work, the length of the term depending upon his faithfulness and ability. Then he is put in the trade which he wishes to enter. An apprentice is given several trials if he does not do well at first, with intervening periods of general work calculated to impress him with the necessity of working well at his trade if he wishes to learn it. This method has proved satisfactory, not only by improving the work done in the shops, in both quantity and quality, but by impressing the orphans with the idea that their success or failure in life depends not upon luck or the generosity of friends but upon their own efforts.

Night School for Day Workers

A night school has been maintained for the boys and girls who work in the industries, and regular attendance is required. The classes in practical mathematics form an important feature, and a class in mechanical drawing for a selected group has proved popular with the boys and has shown results. There being very few educational books available in any of the native languages of this country, it is necessary to learn either French or English in order to acquire technical knowledge by reading.

Systematic Recreation

Systematic efforts have been made in the way of recrea-

tion for the orphans in our institutions. During the spring, summer, and fall, outdoor games are conducted before and after work hours, and in winter the night-school programme is varied by amusements each Saturday night. The young people enter heartily into these diversions, yet probably many of them would be happier if they could spend the time in study. The boys who can read carry books in their pockets to improve spare moments, and those who cannot read are anxious to learn. Such keenness to study on the part of the orphans makes one wish it were possible to do much more for them than we have been able to do with the funds at hand.

OUTLINE OF ADANA WORK FOR THE MONTH

Industrial work in Adana and Tarsus has provided daily employment for

145 in Sewing Department,
18 in Weaving Department,
186 in Embroidery Department,
150 in Spinning Department,
105 in Rug Making Department,
1000 employed in work of sorting, spinning,
and combing wool, knitting, etc.

1604

In connection with the Adana industrial work, we have took over the equipment and workers of the British Lord Mayor's Fund on November 22nd.

General relief was administered to 4700 people through our Village Relief Committee under the directions of Miss Webb-milk, clothing, and money (where absolutely necessary) were given.

Orphanage report - 284 boys and 171 girls - total 455 in Adana. Instruction and some vocational training is being given, mostly by native teachers. At Tarsus there are 80 boys in the Near East Relief orphanage which is giving advanced training in various occupations - carpentry, weaving, shoe making, etc., as well as farming.

Hospital - 63 patients were admitted to the American Near East Hospital, and a total of 2307 cases treated. 25 clinics were held during the month. The semi-weekly Felahin clinic continues to be largely attended.

This month the Near East Relief has aided 800 refugees in Deort Vol. The 152 poorest families received money, work was provided for 417 workers in preparing lime, repairing houses, etc. Chouls (sleeping mats), cloth and milk were distributed.

j. E. VAN TOOR.

MRS. MARDEN'S DINNER PARTY FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

Mrs. Marden has been the first one to entertain the children of the refugee camps in a private home. On January 17th, a large Near East-Relief truck collected forty of the poor ragged children of the Psamatia Camp. With shouts of

delight they climbed into the truck and were given their first automobile ride - through the streets of Stamboul - to the American School at Gedik Pasha, Mrs. Marden's home.

While dinner was being prepared, the children were entertained by the native teachers - and candy. The bell sounded and a long table was filled with eager, hungry children, dressed in a variety of ragged costumes. Some wore the interior peasant costume in which they had tramped to Constantinople from their homes in the hills - others were outfitted in old clothes from America. Forty pinched little faces, with large dark eyes, gazed wistfully at the platters of pilav (rice).

Their home has been an old stone church which is very cold in the winter months, and their food has consisted of one bowl of soup per day and a ration of bread. Imagine then the joy created by a plate heaped with hot pilav (rice), with kebab (lamb roasted in small pieces), olives, bread, baklava (a Turkish sweet of thin pastry, nuts and honey), and candy. It was their first real meal since they had left their homes. In addition to this, Mrs. Marden gave each child one warm garment and fruit.

A shouting, happy crowd was carried back to the old church - and the workers report that for the first time the children were not hungry and many did not accept their evening ration of bread. Children who could not attend this party cried bitterly as the truck rolled away from the refugee camp. Who will be next to give a dinner to another crowd of children? They are open for invitations.

C. E. M.

CHEERY LETTERS FROM MARASH

(From Aleppo News Letter)

The following personal letters show what good stuff is in the make-up of our personnel at Marash who are almost entirely isolated from the outside world. They have so ingratiated themselves in the esteem of all classes, however, that we feel they are in perfect safety. The present difficulties in sending supplies through to Marash are the reason for the thankful tone in these epistles when goods arrived safely;

"You are certainly good sports to be on the job and get our requisitions filled and delivered! We hate to tell you how many thousand pieces of clothes we have given out for General Relief. Next week we start in feeding a noonday meal to children in our three city schools. They certainly need it, and it will be cheaper and best for the youngsters if we do it through the school instead of giving it out as food rations. We shall know then that the children have at least one meal a day.

We have a new rumor almost every minute, but remain calm and peaceful and busy. Days are one grand rush to accomplish the various regular duties - to say nothing of the surprise packages of odds and ends of work that turn up every few hours. I am still working on my last month's books. Every time I sit down to my desk, a message comes from some one which sends me chasing off.

The sad thing now is that we have only one tin of kero-

sene, and rumor says no more caravans. We should worry! We have one box of candles and we are usually weary enough to turn in early, and we are up at 6.30. But we do enjoy slipping up to our rooms after dinner to peacefully enjoy our own lamplight. Being optimists, we hope for kerosene to appear from somewhere when the tin is finished.

We are a very contented family. Mr. Lyman is rested and much on the job and also Miss Ainslie. Miss Mather is as busy as a bee with the cash—which we do not have. We are 'stone broke' with little hope of selling drafts. However we are too busy to worry. Miss Reid is fine and working like a beaver.

Sounds as if things were doing in and around Urfa, and also that you in Aleppo might be a trifle busy at the Home Base. Life goes on merrily in Marash but for how long merrily—none of us can be quite sure!"

GEORGE C. DOOLITTLE

THE VALUE OF A GASOLINE CAN IN TURKEY

(Extracts from letters of Melville Chater.)

Harpout, Oct. 19, 1920.

"Would it ever occur to you that a ten-gallon gasoline can, after it had been emptied of its propulsive fluid, is of any particular value? At home it would go the way of all junk, but not so in the Near East. I will not readily forget my first disillusionment in Anatolia. I had been looking, all along the road, for that most typical of Eastern pictures—Rebecca going to the well, with that familiar earthen jar posed gracefully on her right shoulder. *Enfin*, I passed the well. I beheld the figure in its classic, water-bearing posture—but what Rebecca had on her shoulder was not red pottery but the 10 gallon aforesaid, with its unmistakable legend of SOCONY. Rebecca, in this case, was a maiden of the hills. She had explained to my interpreter that the can had "fallen off" a passing N. E. R. truck; and she understood "Socony" to be a prayer designed to preserve the virtues of the contained fluid. Since then a fuller experience of water-bearers carrying gasoline cans to the fountain leads me to conclude that these cans have an almost eerie way of "falling off". The incident indicates how rare tinplate is in this country. When a Near East Relief truck goes forth to carry supplies or personnel through two or three hundred miles of Anatolian mountain-country, the gasoline containers are chained to the running-boards or ranged in rows inside the truck to be used as seats for the travelling personnel. When emptied they are left at the next relief station which the truck touches en route. To be thrown in the junk heap? Not at all! Should you ask for a bath at the said station, the hot water

will be brought you in one of these containers, and you will perform ablutions in a tin bath fashioned in the N. E. R. workshop from the same materials. Pie-tins, umbrella-stands, stove-pipe, hand-basins—such are a few of the articles made of SOCONY gasoline containers, which are turned out at the Near East Relief tinsmithies. Finally, little girls pick up the ultimate scraps and make them into dollhouse plates. Native utensils are made of copper, clay or wood."

Sivas, Oct. 8, 1920

"In the machine shop here, where 67 boys and 30 men are at work repairing motor-trucks, casting, smelting, and manufacturing spare parts, an interesting thing is to be seen in the form of an adapted motor. Machine motors, it goes without saying, are as rare in this land as are hen's teeth. This motor of 38 HP, running nine lathes, was taken from a Reo truck whose crank case and transmission case, after ten thousand miles of service, had gone by the board. So much repair work would have been necessary to reinstall the car in service, that the engine was employed as above. Of the 30 three quarter ton and 10 two ton Reo trucks at this station, three quarters are still in active service. The average life is from 8000 to 10,000 miles. Roads here, with their constant bumps and dips, are car-killers par-excellence."

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Esther Marks, Miss Jessie Goodrich, Miss Marie Steel, and Mr. and Mrs. Foley sailed from Constantinople January 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Foley are joining the Beirut area of the Near East Relief, Miss Marks is on her way to the Adana Unit, and Miss Goodrich and Miss Steel are on a trip to Egypt before returning home.

There will be a meeting of the Christian workers' Union on Saturday, February 5th, at 2:15 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A.

Miss Mary Kifer, who spent over a year with the Caucasus area, is lecturing in America for the Near East Relief.

Mr. Webster Anderson has just arrived in Constantinople from Marsovan. He will sail shortly for the United States.

Mr. Charles White is awaiting 5 books for the Near East Relief in Batoum.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith returned to Constantinople January 21st from the Caucasus area.

Mr. J. P. Coombs is on an inspection trip in Derindjé and Ismid.

Miss Stella Campbell is spending a few days in Derindjé.

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1108

THE ADANA ITALIAN COLONY PRESENTS GIFT TO THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

Mr. J. E. Van Toor, Director of the Adana Unit, has forwarded the following letter which was received by Miss Davies of the Adana Near East Hospital. The Near East Hospital cared for an Italian who was stranded in Adana without friends.

Mr. Massa, the writer of the letter, is a prominent Italian merchant in Adana.

"Adana, January 15th, 1921

Dear Miss Davies:

I am desired by the Italian Colony in Adana to tender you our hearty thanks for all the kindness and care that has been bestowed upon one of our compatriots in your hospital and to request you to be good enough to accept the enclosed 50 lira as a small donation to your institution from the grateful fellow countrymen of the patient.

Yours very truly,

C. MASSA"

The Near East Relief hospitals have cared for patients of all nationalities in the Near East.—sick Armenians, Greeks, Turks, Arabs, French, Russians, Italians, Kurds, Algerians, Senagalese, Congoese, etc., have found a haven in the long white hospital wards. Each hospital is in charge of an American doctor and nurse, and native nurses are trained to care for the patients. Our hospitals are therefore doing double relief work—caring for the sick of all nationalities in a land where there are few facilities for the sick, and training native nurses the proper care of the patients. When the American Near East Relief doctors and nurses have finished their work in Turkey, they will leave behind them trained native workers to carry on.

Near East Relief Hospitals in the Anatolia Area:

Constantinople—Yedi Koulé Hospital for Tubercular Children	90 beds
Constantinople—Near East Trachoma Hospital	300 "
Samsoun	90 "
Ismid	62 "
Konia	75 "
Cesarea	100 "
Sivas	75 "
Harpout	136 "
Adana	55 "
Marsovan	125 "

1108 " 1108

Near East Relief Hospitals in the Beirut Area

Aintab	100 beds
Marash	80 "
Mardin	85 "
Tripoli	25 "
	290 " 290

Near East Relief Hospitals in the Caucasus Area

In the summer of 1920, the Caucasus area had 43 hospitals, with a capacity of 5,530. Since the change in political conditions, we have not received up-to-date statistics. There is a great need but we do not know at the present time to what extent we can carry on the work.

5,530
6,928

Therefore, 6,928 beds is a conservative number for the summer of 1920. In addition to the hospitals, clinics are held at each station. In one month the Anatolia area treated 58,068 patients at the different clinics. We do not have the clinic statistics for the Beirut area, but at Marash alone over 5,000 patients were treated during November.

In addition to the regular clinic work, child welfare clinics are held at each station. These clinics treat the sick children and teach the mothers the proper care of the child.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR THE WEEK. JANUARY 19—20

I visited Derindjé, Ismid, and Bardizag last week on an inspection trip. The warehouse operations at Derindjé are as usual most satisfactory. In addition to this routine work, Mr. Hoagland and his staff are caring for the needs of about 1100 refugees who are camped in that vicinity. This care includes food, clothing, medical instruction and a daily clinic, the latter being very largely attended.

The relief operations in Ismid are of the same nature and are being well supervised by Miss Fanny Strowger. The health conditions of the refugees seem to be good. In spite of the fact, however, that we have distributed over 200 bales of clothing, there is still a great need on the part of the refugees for clothing. The orphanages at Ismid and Bardizag were visited and found to be in very good condition.

Dr. Elliott, as a representative of the American Women's Hospital, has expressed her willingness to undertake the medical work in Ismid for such time as her funds will permit.

The Near East Relief is to provide the building, equipment, drugs, fuel, etc., and the Women's Hospital Board will provide all hospital attendants. Negotiations are now under way for securing a suitable building for the work. Miss Passmore and Miss Priest, with the assistance of a native doctor, have been carrying on for some time the medical work of this station. They have been doing splendid relief work, holding clinics at different points for the refugees as well as superintending the care of the patients in the hospital.

ORPHANS DOING PUBLIC SERVICE WORK IN ADANA

Under the direction of a French engineer, some forty of our largest boys in the Adana orphanage have done a bit of public service for the town in constructing 400 meters of ditch to drain off the stagnant water in the streets near one of the orphanages. Big drain pipes were laid, cemented together, the street filled in over them, and then about fifty loads of gravel from the river-bed were hauled in the Near East Relief truck to remake the streets. The youngsters worked like Trojans and did a very workmanlike job.

J. E. V.

DR. MARK H. WARD HAS ARRIVED SAFELY IN HARPOUT

The following telegram, dated Harpoot, January 15, has just been received at the Headquarters' Office, Constantinople:

"I safely arrived Harpoot with S. E. Hopkins on December 10th on the araba (carriage) that was in Sivas. We are all in good health. Salaams."

Dr. Ward obtained special permission while in Samsoun to continue his journey to Harpoot.

GIFT OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION BOARD NUCLEUS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

On May 4th, 1920, appropriation No. 244, amounting to \$17,207, a gift of the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was accepted by the Executive Committee of the Near East Relief in New York and assigned to the Constantinople area. Supplies equal to the amount of the appropriation were shipped to the Constantinople area on the S. S. Lake Freeborn.

In acknowledging this gift to New York, the Constantinople office replied that this consignment of supplies took the place of material which would have otherwise been pur-

chased in Constantinople, thus releasing the corresponding amount of funds for the purpose of treating and checking the spread of trachoma throughout the orphanages. Our New York office replied that the spending of the fund in this way was acceptable.

Trachoma was quickly spreading in the crowded orphanages, and the question then arose as to the best way of checking it and the best way to spend this fund for the purpose. It was decided that a hospital where the orphanage children with trachoma would be isolated would be the best solution. Then the opportunity of renting the former home of Riza Pasha presented itself. This house had the necessary facilities for housing a large number of children, well lighted rooms for clinics and operations, a large garden for a playground, and the Bosphorus for swimming. The building was near the ferry landing, and supplies could be delivered by our sailboat "Delight" to the door.

The place was rented and equipped. Miss Emma Cushman came from Konia to take charge, Dr. Russel T. Uhls, a specialist in eye diseases, was sent as a resident physician to the hospital, and the result of the gift of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board is a well equipped hospital for the treatment of orphanage children of all nationalities with eye diseases. If the necessary funds can be procured for running this hospital to its full capacity, we feel it will be one of the best and most lasting phases of our relief work. The large percentage of blindness in this country is due to neglected cases of trachoma, and we feel that in treating trachoma we are checking blindness. Thirty per cent of the children of the orphanages are afflicted with this infectious eye disease.

DECEMBER REPORT GIRLS' ORPHANAGE, ADANA

Number of girls in orphanage 176

Primer Class	33
First Reader	60
Second Reader	22
Third Reader	12
Fourth Reader	16
Blind learning Turkish Braille	10
Attending American Seminary for girls as day pupils	23
	176

The tuition of the 23 girls attending the Seminary is paid by funds in the hands of the missionaries on condition that they return it later in service as teachers.

The blind are taught by a blind girl who has had good training. Two blind girls who began four months ago with their letters have finished reading the Gospel of John. Two others have finished the Braille primer and have started John.

The average age of the girls is between eleven and twelve years. As this is their first real opportunity to study, we

believe it is best for them to spend as much time as possible in school.

The girls do the house-work before school hours, and the larger girls help with the washing and aid in bathing the younger children. Two cooks attend to the food for the family. All are learning to knit stockings, and the larger girls mend the clothes.

ELIZABETH S. WEBB

THE DANSANT FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEE FUND AT AMERICAN EMBASSY

A thé dansant was given by Mrs. Mark L. Bristol at the American Embassy on Monday, January 24th, for the benefit of the Disaster Relief Committee. Over one thousand pounds was raised which will be spent by the Disaster Relief Committee in carrying on further work for the Russian refugees.

A TRIP IN CILICIA TO PLAN A NEW ORPHANAGE AND DELIVER SUPPLIES

Br-r-r! Br-r-r! It was 3:30 in the morning. The moon, riding high was shining brightly through the open window. Br-r-r again that alarm clock! More insistent than anywhere else does an alarm clock peel forth in the "land of yivash". I rose with a groan, struggled shiveringly into my clothes and then really "came to" over a hot cup of coffee and breakfast.

Catching a Train According to three schedules

The scene? The American Hospital at Adana, Miss Davies, the Directress, Miss Webb, who heads the Girls' Orphanage, and I were catching the 5 a.m. train for Deurt Yol. That is no mean accomplishment as there are at least four official times in Adana which vary as much as three quarters of an hour, so that one has invariably to plan for the earliest time.

It was still bright moonlight when we arrived at the station, rescued the trusty Nishan, who had spent the night getting a half carload of boulgour and condensed milk aboard and then maintaining an argus-eyed watch for prowlers and light-fingered gentry. Then, amid the inevitable confusion of starting no matter how short a journey in Turkey, we climbed aboard the third-class, windowless chemin de fer Bagdad coach. The rest of the train was made out of freight cars, a flat car ahead of the engine on which was mounted a cannon in an armored turret with name (Lizett) painted thereon, and the soup kitchen (the artillery men being cooks on the side, or vice-versa), a flat car with piled up sand bags and a guard of dusty French colonials bringing up the rear. There was not much time to spare, for, wonder of wonders, *this* train was starting on time!

A glorious sunrise, sharply outlining the snow clad peaks of the Taurus mountains against a pale green sky was ample reward for our early start. We trundled leisurely along, past

fields which ought to produce bumper crops, but which, because of war, have remained unplowed for five years. Occasionally one did see a distant plowman with a team of oxen, but this sight only emphasized the huge uncultivated tracts of this fertile plain which could in one year produce a sufficient harvest to stop most of the want and misery throughout Cilicia.

The Desolate Condition of the Region

The ugly villages along the way showed all too plainly the desolation of this region, houses shattered and burned, the streets seas of tractless mud, countless dogs slinking about, and, rarely, a thin string of smoke to indicate that the place was still inhabited by human beings.

All along the way the stations, most of them pretty well "shot-up," were strongly fortified with huge blocks of stone and rows of sand bags as barricades, surrounded by trenches and barbed-wire entanglements. How we did stop, and start, and back and switch at the larger stations! Never would we reach Toprak-Kalé and make our connections there, we assured each other.

But we did, and with fifteen minutes to spare, during which time the obliging Chef-de-gare moved up his toy train with a great deal of puffing and whistling (the train, not the C.-de-g.) so that our supplies had only to be shifted across the platform into another car.

Another leisurely ride, and then, sooner than we expected, the blue waters of the Gulf of Alexandretta, with the mountains rising from its shores—a lovely sight in the noon-day sun—greeted our eager eyes. "Tickets," demanded the conductor, who carried all his papers and tickets in one of the native market-baskets. "Oh, ça ne fait rien," said I, falling back on my army training in France, and pointing to my Near East Relief insignia. And "Ça ne fait rien" it was. That conductor must have been on French trains himself during the war.

Here, at the end of the broad gauge line, we descended into a sea of mud, entrusted our precious supplies to three creaking wagons, and ourselves to an antediluvian carriage, and we were off for Deurt-Yol and its tiny, suburb, Euzerli.

An Ideal Place for an Orphanage

With the green groves of orange trees, the walled gardens around every house, the sparkling mountain streams tumbling through the stone waterways which line the streets, balmy air, and lovely outlook—the rugged mountains rise at the very edge of the orange groves, and the sea is but two miles away—these two little towns form a delightful contrast to the usual muddy, over-crowded Cilician village.

"An ideal place for youngsters," one could not help but think, and it was with a view of sending some of our orphans from Adana there that we made the trip. Miss Davies is ready, as soon as she can be released from our busy Adana hospital, to organize an orphanage, and will take fifty of our tiniest children as a beginning. She has two buildings which can be made to do fairly well as a start, plenty of ground for play space and gardens, fine water, an unsurpassed view, and

the finest ozone in Asia Minor. Lucky youngsters! Near East Relief refugees are building a stone wall around this property now.

Miss Webb's Plan for a Girls' Orphanage

Miss Webb contemplates buying for the "Womens' Board of Missions of the Interior" a tract of several acres on the edge of the village with some sixty bearing orange trees, mountain streams on both sides, plenty of space for buildings, playgrounds, gardens, bee-raising, chickens and numbers of other things she has in mind—all to be used for a Girls' Orphanage. If her splendid plan is put through, this place will be nearly self-supporting, raising its own vegetables, etc., and maintaining a canning and marmalade industry, the products of which will be shipped to other markets. One has visions of the business-like Miss Webb becoming the "Marmalade Queen."

Conditions have improved at Deurt-Yol

An investigation of conditions in Deurt-Yol and Euzerli showed a great improvement in the past six weeks. The French are giving employment to several hundred refugees on road work, are plowing with a tractor, and planting a good sized piece of land. In addition they have just opened a rug factory which gives support to sixty families.

Near East Relief Shipments carried Refugees through Hard Months

The Near East Relief shipments made last autumn carried some 7000 refugees over the difficult "first aid" period, and even those families which were absolutely destitute and which still live in the bare, stone-walled, dirt-floored, orange warehouses, thanks to America, now have a supply of blankets and chous (sleeping mats), some warm "whole" clothing instead of tattered rags, wood for their fires, and food to cook thereon. When spring arrives, these families can once more make a start. There will be plenty of work in the fields and orchards then—if the country only keeps quiet.

The Simple Life in Euzerli

We stayed in the simple though hospitable home of one of our workers who devotes most of his time to his people, while his wife, a graduate of the American Girls College in Adana, does her bit by teaching in the Euzerli school. To their home came all the neighbors that evening in a sort of informal reception. Because we were tired, they left early. Oh for the simple life in Euzerli—I knew it was early when I rolled in, yet a glance at my watch made me smile—7:10. Why, it's not yet dinner-time at 19 Rue Telegraph, Constantinople.

Our springless hack, in which one sits flat on the floor, was scheduled for 7:30 the next morning, but came along with a nonchalant air at 9. No matter, however! Our train, instead of leaving at eleven, in order to make the connection at Toprak Kalé, switched, loaded, unloaded, switched again, stopped while half-a-dozen Turkish cattlemen chased across the plain, giving an exhibition of horsemanship that had all

the thrills of a movie, then shunted once more, and finally, mid car-piercing whistles got off at four p. m.

It was dark when we reached Toprak Kalé. I commandeered an empty "40 hommes 8 chevaux," Miss Webb rounded up a family living in the station, which proceeded to make us comfortable by furnishing a broom, a blazing mongol, a pail of fresh water, and a mattress. In no time, we had a clean home with plenty of candle-light, hats hung on convenient nails, cots set up, and dinner-soup, beans, and coffee on the mongol. A gay colored kalleen, without which no home is complete, and which made two compartments of the car, need only to have been green to persuade us that we were in a real Pullman, so warm and comfortable were we.

Neither the howl of distant jackals nor the sounds of stray shots up in the mountains kept us long awake. Morning, and our self-appointed servant was pounding at our side-door, bringing a burning mongol. Our train pulled out about lunch time. We were back in Adana that evening—dirty, noisy, crowded Adana! More than ever I thought of the happy surprise in store for those favored orphans—the peaceful, clean open spaces of Deurt-Yol and Euzerli. Our trip had been successful in making arrangements for the orphanage and delivering the milk and boulgour for the refugees as well as ascertaining the conditions and needs of the region.

J. E. VAN TOOR.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Olive Gray who has been connected with the Caucasus Unit for the past year sailed for home January 23rd.

Mr. L. Ray Ogden has been appointed Director of Near East Relief work at Batoum.

Dr. C. H. F. Crathern, who has been seriously ill in Diarbekir, is now in Urfa, and is reported to be much better.

Mr. Ernest Riggs, Director of Child Welfare for the Near East Relief, has returned to Constantinople. Mr. Riggs has been making a tour of inspection of the orphanages of the Beirut area.

Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, Director of the Child Welfare Department of the American Commission to Serbia is visiting Miss Ethel Thompson. Mrs. Campbell has been visiting our orphanages and is very much interested in Near East Relief work.

Messrs. E. R. Myer, J. L. Park C. Augsburg, and Dr. J. E. Stewart, have returned to Aleppo from an interior trip.

Miss Loretta Quinn and Miss M. L. Caldwell have been temporarily assigned to the Acorne Shop for the clearance sale.

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THE ORPHANS OF SYRIA

Orphans of Ghazir

High up on the slopes of the Lebanon, to the east of Beirût, is the village of Ghazir. Here in the buildings of a monastery, and in several other rented houses, is a most happy group of children under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie of the Near East Relief. Christians, Moslems, and Druzes mingle here in school classes and industries with the greatest harmony. So happy and beautiful is their life that the head teacher is sure the richest families of the region would be only too glad to have their children received into the orphanage to gain the benefit of its training.

Orphans of Aleppo

Not so fortunate are the thirteen hundred Armenian children crowded into a dozen houses in the city of Aleppo. The streets are narrow and dirty so that the girls seldom go out even for a walk. The atmosphere is one of uncertainty, and any effort at constructive improvement is halted by lack of funds. The Near East Relief has supplied the medical care and some additional aid, but the food and clothes for six hundred boys and seven hundred girls have been provided by the French—the administration is an Armenian Committee.

Both these orphanages were begun during the war, the one at Antoura, under the patronage of Halidé Hanum Edib, and the other through the personal efforts of Dr. Altounian and his daughter, and with the patronage of Djemal Pasha.

The Antoura orphanage was moved to Ghazir as the French owners of the Antoura property returned, but the Aleppo orphanage has never had any suitable quarters as it was regarded as a temporary stopping place for the children until they could return to their own regions. In the three or four years of its existence, some six thousand orphans have passed through it and are now to be found in Beirût, Adana, Constantinople, and America.

Orphans in a Strange Land

The problem of the Armenian orphans in Syria is a unique one. They are strangers indeed in a strange land. The language and customs of the country are new to them. No one wishes them to remain there and grow up in the foreign environment in which they now find themselves, but where to find a better place for them is the problem which seems to have no solution at present. Consequently, an Armenian centre is being developed at Jebail, the Gebal of the

Bible, one of the ancient strongholds of the Phenicians. Here it is planned to concentrate the Armenian orphans with Armenian teachers and leaders and give to them the best housing and equipment which can be procured with a five years' program in view. Here something over one thousand boys and girls will receive care.

Approximately two thousand Arabic speaking orphans, now scattered in six different centers, are the residuum which cannot be sent to relatives of that far greater number which the Relief Committee has helped in Syria during the two years since the war. These will probably be gathered at Ghazir and at Sidon for economy in administration. In the latter place the Presbyterian Mission are offering their splendid property, "Ramapo," for a period of ten years, provided the Near East Relief can take it over for that time.

It is most gratifying to think of one section of the Near East where sufficient stability of government exists to permit of constructive planning for a completed orphanage task. These children will, if American support is continued, receive a good common school education and be taught an honorable trade in a wholesome environment.

ERNEST W. RIGGS.

Child Welfare Director for the Near East Relief.

FOR A NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE "SOMEWHERE"

Master William Bimson, 1318 Brown St., Philadelphia, has just sent his post card collection of bright picture post cards, addressed to "A Near East Relief Orphanage, Somewhere." The kiddies of an orphanage "Somewhere" will be very much pleased, and the "Somewhere" will be Constantinople at the Narli Kapou orphanage. The little boys of this orphanage will be delighted with a book of any kind, and post cards of America will be especially welcome.

The Armenian Central Committee has asked if some of the friends in America will send pictures of well known American men and women for the walls of the orphanages. Some interesting pictures would add a great deal to the bare white orphanage walls. We would suggest prints of historical events, bright scenes, etc.

We heartily thank Master William Bimson, and hope that others will follow his example. Send packages to Near East Relief, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

C. E. M.

ARMENIAN-RUSSIAN REFUGEES RECEIVING LUNCHES AND TEA AT THE ESSAYAN ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE, PERA

One hundred Russian-Armenian refugees, many of them officers of General Wrangel's Army, have been receiving lunches and tea at the Armenian Essayan Orphanage, Pera. As a token of their appreciation, they gave a concert on January 30th for the Armenian community interested in the work, and the Near East Relief personnel were invited.

The use of the large school room of the orphanage was donated for the concert, and the orchestra of orphan boys, trained by Mr. Hachigian, played folk songs, hymns, and American songs, in splendid time and with much spirit. Mr. Hachigian is to be congratulated upon the musical training he is giving these boys. He has worked untiringly in teaching and practising with them, and the result is a splendid orchestra with a repertoire of over twelve pieces. Mr. Hachigian's orphanage has developed under his management into a home school, and Mr. Hachigian is the "big brother" to the boys.

The concert consisted of Cossack sword dances, Russian and Armenian songs, violin selections, and recitations. Mr. Azad Assadour, who received his musical training in the Moscow conservatory and in Italy, sang Armenian songs, and two songs in English.

After the concert, a pleasant surprise awaited the guests and performers. Mr. Adil, Mr. Gazarfaskan, and Mr. Hachigian had decorated a long table with holly and mistletoe, and loaded it with oriental sweets. Tea was served, and guests of a number of nationalities sat down at that long table together and had a most enjoyable time.

WHO'S WHO IN CILICIA IN MISSION AND RELIEF WORK

Adana

Rev. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers, Senior Missionaries in Turkey, Miss Elizabeth Webb, City Missions,

Miss Mary Webb, Miss A. M. Harris, Miss Lucie Borel and

Miss Edith Cold - American School for Girls,

Miss Annie Davies, Director American Hospital,

Near East Relief Personnel - Messrs. James Van Tour, W. S.

Appleby, Miss Nan O. Lowe, Miss Esther Marks,

Y.M.C.A. Personnel - Secretaries Olin Lee, B. R. Gabriel, B.

M. Noone, C. E. Hudson,

Y.W.C.A. Personnel - Misses Margaret Owens and Dorothea Chambers,

Tarsus

Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Nilson, Missionaries in charge St. Paul's College,

Theodore August Nilson, born Dec. 17th, 1920,

Mrs. Emily Block, Superintendent of Relief work,
Mr. Paul F. Bobb, Instructor in English.

Mersine

Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Willson, Missionaries. Bruce, Helen and Grace Willson,

Miss E. French, Director of Mission Schools.

As many as possible of the above personnel gathered at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Chambers, Adana, for Christmas dinner. The Christmas festivities were especially happy because of the spirit of unity which prevailed among all organizations. Each placecard had an appropriate limerick. For Miss Elizabeth Webb was the following verse:

"Miss Webb is in the N.E.R. and cares for homeless girls -
The little darlings call her Ma and worship her gray curls;
She hopes to fill up jam jars with homemade marmalade
And fit the orphanage with showers or a bathroom tiled in jade.
She's had but one disaster - (it's almost past belief) -
But she lost a whole plaster - administering relief."

The Director of the Near East Relief, Mr. Van Tour, who has been in Adana but a short time, received the following:

"Jim, Jim, his father's son,
Came from Constant. on the run:
He brought with him some auto parts,
And now he's roped in all our hearts."

(From *Cilicia News*, Jan. 5, 1921.)

CHRISTMAS IN THE SOUTH

By "South" we do not mean Alabama or Georgia or Virginia, but Aleppo. The "Near East Relief" has published this year many stories of Christmas trees - last year there were not so many to publish, and the year before there were none. Therefore this Christmas we are glad to record Christmas trees from all points in Syria and Turkey. Olive trees, pine trees, various kinds of trees in fact have played the part of Christmas trees, but the presents for the children have been supplied by American personnel and the people of America. The following is the Aleppo Christmas:

"Was it frivolous and childish of the Aleppo personnel to have a Christmas tree and invite the rest of the Anglo-American community to enjoy it with them? If so, then they stand convicted of a most delightful breach of the proprieties. For a real olive tree (a novelty in New York) was decorated with Christmas finery and loaded with the small presents, while the heavier ones were placed beneath the tree. For the time being, regular duties were laid aside. Aintab might be under fire of the big guns, the League of Nations might be planning, but a few Americans and British were in for a good old-fashioned Christmas tree and had it. First came the servants of the establishment and received their gifts with evident pleasure and gratitude. Then the little remembrances were distributed - nothing elaborate or expensive - and after

that to the sound of the horns and squawky whistles the personnel enjoyed the hours to the utmost.

On Christmas Day, callers were received, a brief service of appropriate hymns and Scripture passages was held, then the dinner was served in the cozy dining-room. The guests came from the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Wales, and New Zealand. The versatile agent of the British licorice root firm supplied some choice original verses for each place-card.

Moslem Children Call on the Near East

After dinner came the children of the Moslem orphanage, with Director and instructors, band playing, to salute the Near East Relief, and especially the good nurse, who has been largely instrumental in making of that institution an orderly, cleanly, sanitary orphanage, where each child has received necessary treatment for eye troubles, scabies, and scalp diseases. They were all delighted when a bag of candy was given to each one.

During the week the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. has held stereopticon lectures on the Life of Christ, given in Armenian, for the Armenian orphans, and each one of these fifteen hundred orphans has received his quota of the Christmas sweets provided by the personnel of the Near East Relief and other contributors. Day after day, squad after squad, boys and girls, they have come, and have shown great appreciation of the favor. One afternoon, two hundred and seventy-five were crowded into the room that normally seats one hundred and twenty-five. On Sunday evening, Mr. Doolittle gave a talk to adults in Arabic, and the place was crowded. Many young Mohammedan men were in that voluntary audience.

Christmas Comes but Thrice a Year in Aleppo

In Aleppo, "Christmas comes but *thrice* a year," on December 25th for the westerners, two weeks afterward for the Greek Orthodox, and later still for the Armenians. This is but one evidence of the confusion due to the presence of many nationalities and languages. A largely used calendar displays six different dates for the same day. The children, however, enjoyed to the full this earliest of the Christmases.

Cold Weather in Aleppo

Nor does the multiplicity of calendar dates temper the severity of the winter weather. Poor people are flocking to the distribution center for clothing. A pitiful sight indeed do they present. They have been forced to leave their village homes and find refuge in big Aleppo. Many of them have found work, but renewal of their scanty clothing is beyond their means. So the Near East Relief rejoices in the opportunity to bestow a little holiday comfort in the form of coats and dresses, stockings and underwear, sweaters, and jackets. Women find work in carding and spinning wool, knitting and sewing garments."

GEORGE C. DOOLITTLE

YEDI KOULÉ NEAR EAST HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN IS OVERCROWDED WITH PATIENTS

This month the Yedi Koulé Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children is caring for over one hundred patients and the capacity of the hospital is ninety beds. There is also a waiting list of sick under-nourished little children begging for their turn for a rest in clean white beds, good food, and fresh country air. This hospital is proving a great success but is far too small for the number of applicants. There is one more empty building in the grounds and if the necessary funds could be procured for equipment, additional beds could be installed.

A VISIT TO THE ADANA INDUSTRIAL

In November, the Near East Relief took over the Industrial. This was organized and operated for fifteen months by the Lord Mayor's Fund of London to provide work for the neediest of the thousands of refugees in Adana.

Some 1400 women and girls are given employment at this place daily. The thirty piasters a day which they get (I say "get" rather than earn because many of them are feeble and work so slowly that they accomplish very little) keeps many a family going. Native workers visit their homes, and if they find a family with some other means of support, we discharge that worker to make room for some one more needy. This seldom happens, however. Most of them are entirely dependent on the Near East Relief for support.

About 1000 of the workers are "home" workers. Large families, babies, or old parents, do not permit their spending the day away from home. And so each morning about 100 women wait patiently in line for the three-quarters of an oke of wool that is weighed out to each one. This amount each worker spins and knits into stockings, sweaters or woollen coverlets within two weeks' time.

Our large, barn-like building is a cold cheerless place. Unfortunately Adana boasts nothing better for such a large enterprise. Yet there is never a complaint from the workers, -other work is not to be had and this stands between them and begging.

On the first floor the raw material is prepared, for knitting it back and forth over upright steel spindles. Some of the oldest women are the most expert at this. Then it is combed, spun - a long operation - and wound in balls or on frames. Native teachers instruct the beginners, and most of them catch on quickly.

The Workers at the Rug Looms

The second floor contains the rug and sewing departments. It is fascinating to stand before any one of the twenty rug looms and watch the nimble fingers of the three or four workers grasp the threads, knot on the wool, and snip off the end. It almost seems to be done with a single motion, so

fast do they work. The finished rugs, all in natural wool colors, are really beautiful with the intricate native designs and soft heavy nap.

The sewing room is more than busy turning out clothes for over 500 orphans. The younger women do the cutting and sewing on the two dozen hand-machines. The old women, some of them very decrepit and feeble, do the best they can in sewing by hand towels, handkerchiefs, etc., making button-holes and sewing on buttons.

The excellent woman in charge of this department is a Czecho-Slav. She speaks several Slavic tongues, French, German and Armenian. Miss Lowe, who directs the Industrial, speaks English-yet they understand each other. How they do it is another of the unsolved mysteries of the Near East.

In another building is our weaving department where native "chouls," homespun cloth, and gaily colored wool rugs are made. Workers here are experts and are paid by the piece. They turn out some excellent work.

If only we had a bit of America next door to see these things, we could sell all we make, and employ more workers. As it is, the Adana demand is small. J. E. VAN TOOR.

MRS. MARY DRANGA CAMPBELL'S TALK ON CHILD WELFARE WORK IN SERBIA

At a tea given at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell gave a very interesting talk concerning child welfare in Serbia.

The American Commission to Serbia, of which Mrs. Campbell is Child Welfare Director, is cooperating with the Serbian Government in outlining a reconstructional program which will include developing the industrial and agricultural schools of the country, assisting six thousand children in family homes, and establishing public health work and dispensaries in centres that lack adequate medical service and where the local communities will contribute to their maintenance.

The American Commission also anticipates cooperating with the Serbian Government in aiding in the rebuilding of those schools destroyed during the war and not yet repaired as the monthly subsidy is given to the Serbian children upon consideration that they go to school. The work of the Commission is to be carried on with a view to turning over each phase of the work as soon as the local community is prepared to maintain it.

NOTES CONCERNING RELIEF AT DEURT YOL AND EUZERLI

By J. E. VAN TOOR

The refugees of Deurt Yol are living in stone warehouses with dirt floors. Their condition is now improving. The Near East Relief has sent them mats to place on the dirt floors and blankets for covering. Warm American clothing has replaced the tatters and rags of their former outfits. The French are planning to give work to the unemployed in this

region. At present they are employing several hundred men and women refugees on road work and they have just opened up a rug factory which takes care of sixty families. They are also plowing with a tractor and planting seed. They mean to extend these enterprises and start others as soon as possible. They need help from the Near East Relief, however, for the balance of the winter. The shipment of boughour milk, etc., I took with me is our share for this month. A similar shipment may be necessary next month, but after March 1st, I figure we can stop giving general relief for this section.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. W. W. Peet, Dr. F. W. MacCallum, Dr. J. P. MacNaughton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Flint spent the week-end visiting Derindjé, Ismid and Bardizag. A new church was opened at Ismid in which Dr. MacCallum preached the opening sermon.

Miss Glee Hastings has just returned from Ismid where she has been inspecting refugee camps.

Captain and Mrs. Killick have sailed for a vacation in the United States.

Dr. George T. Pomeroy has just arrived in Constantinople from Samsoun where he has been in charge of the Near East Relief medical work. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McDowell and Miss Rebecca Parker are now the only American Near East Relief workers in that Unit. Dr. Pomeroy reports that they are in good health and that they are carrying on the full program of relief work.

Mr. Nelson Meeks, who has been engaged in relief work in the Caucasus area for the last two years, has just arrived in Constantinople.

Miss Vosler, of the Y.W.C.A., has returned to Constantinople after a number of months in Y.W.C.A. work in Beirut.

Miss Esther Green has just returned from a short vacation in Derindje.

A letter has been received from Miss M. Foster MacNeill in which she sends best wishes to all her friends in the Near East Relief and offers to do shopping in New York for the personnel. Her address is 1020 Woodycrest Ave., New York City. Miss MacNeill was connected for over a year with the Beirut and Anatolia areas, and she has recently been running a personnel drive for certain phases of relief work over here in which she is interested.

Miss Josephine Huse is the only American connected with the work of the large Sidon orphanage. There are three other Americans in Sidon connected with the Mission work and the work of the Boys' Orphanage, but the orphanage is some distance from their headquarters. The arrival of the mail, therefore, is a big event for Miss Huse, and she asks all her friends to help fill the mail bag for Sidon.

Captain and Mrs. Killick sailed February 2nd on the "Evergreen City" to spend their honeymoon in the United States with the family of Mrs. Killick.

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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT CONCERNING REFUGEES IN ISMID

By G. L. HASTINGS

There are 18,000 refugees in and around Ismid; 12,000 Greeks and 6,000 Armenians.

Miss Fanny Strowger is in charge of refugee work for the Near East Relief at Ismid. The Greeks are in immediate charge of a Greek Relief Committee which cooperates closely with Miss Strowger. The money this Committee handles is collected by a Central Committee in Constantinople through private donations.

Children Begging for Food

Miss Strowger knows personally of three actual cases of starvation of children. Dr. Elliott states that she has received several children and older refugees in the Near East Hospital who were emaciated by lack of food and who died soon after being admitted. I saw three scarecrow children who are being pulled through at the hospital by proper feeding. Children beg continually in the streets for food. The Greek Colonel states that his soldiers are getting insufficient food because they give so much of their rations to the hungry children.

Poor Housing Conditions

Housing conditions for the most part are bad. Most of the buildings for the refugees are comparatively small, very crowded, dark and dirty. The largest camp, located in a deserted warehouse, had about 200 people in it. The refugees were all living on the second floor which had cracks in it at least four inches wide; the floor below was wet and muddy. Many families are living in buildings about the town, over stables, or actually in a corner of a stable. At the monastery, the Greek Committee has erected several wooden buildings for housing refugees. These places are comfortable and clean. Some of the women at this camp have secured washing to do for the soldiers, and in this way the family is relieved a little. In all the other places inhabited by refugees, the water supply is very limited, and must often be carried for a quarter of a mile.

Housing conditions are much worse in the outlying districts. I visited three "chiftliks" or farms and a couple of small villages that were in a terrible condition. At the "chiftlik" the refugees were living in sheds and stables, in some cases right with the cattle. The children go around barefooted, wading almost knee-deep in slime and filth dur-

ing this cold wet muddy season. The families must endure these dreadful conditions for the sake of the occasional day's work that the father can get on the farm.

Rahmieh Keuy is a village at the head of the Gulf of Ismid which was ruined by shell fire during the war. 1500 families are now existing in the ruined houses which gape with holes and have wet mud floors, most of the houses having no doors or windows. The refugees cannot stuff the holes with rags for they must wear the rags they have nothing else. The mud was so deep in this village that we could hardly pick and jump our way from one building to another. In almost every house, we found at least one sick person. About 500 pounds Turkish expended for lumber and repairs would do a lot for Rahmieh Keuy.

Need for More old Clothes

There is a great need for more old clothes. Practically all the children are barefooted as well as many of the adults. Miss Strowger has been able to provide fairly well for the refugees right in Ismid for old clothing, but the "chiftlik" people and the village refugees have hardly been touched for lack of clothes. I saw children at the chiftliks dressed in absolutely nothing but a ragged shirt. Providing clothes will be much cheaper in the end than allowing them to become sick and then caring for them at the Near East Hospital.

Near East Relief Hospital Filled to Utmost Capacity

The Near East Hospital in charge of Dr. Elliott has its 85 beds full of sick refugees continually. These patients are sent in by Greek doctors who visit the camps twice a week. Both the Near East Relief Hospital and the Greek Red Cross Hospital are kept crowded. Refugees who are typhus suspects are isolated in a special tent camp and guarded by a Greek sentry to see that they do not escape until danger of infection is past.

Soup Kitchen Necessary

Food is entirely inadequate, especially for the children. If a soup kitchen for children could be established for the next three months, giving one meal a day for the approximately 1500 Greek and Armenian children in Ismid (it would be impossible to include the chiftliks and villages), they could be tided over until greens, berries and vegetables are obtainable.

Miss Strowger has received excellent cooperation from the Greek General. He has loaned motor trucks for transporting supplies, given his soldiers as assistants in distributions and for keeping order, and they have also helped materially in the delousing of refugees and the disinfection of

clothes. Transportation is a difficult problem for the distances are long and the roads exceedingly bad.

The Armenians are found anywhere and everywhere in the town usually in groups of three or four families. They are also ragged and hungry. It has been impossible for the Armenian Central Committee in Constantinople to send aid to the Ismid refugees for four or five months.

\$25,000 APPROPRIATED BY THE NEAR EAST RELIEF FOR CONSTANTINOPLE AREA REFUGEES

As a result of investigation of conditions of the refugees at Ismid, Brousa, and Constantinople, \$25,000 of the Canadian Fund of the Near East Relief has been appropriated for additional work. An extra worker has been sent to Ismid, a soup kitchen has been opened there, and additional bales of old clothes have been shipped to that unit.

At Brousa there are 3000 Greek refugees, 3000 Armenian refugees, as well as a large number of Turkish refugees. A shipment has just gone forward of 1000 blankets, 50 bales of old clothes, 50 bags of shoes, 10 cases of soap, 20 bags of beans, and 100 cases of milk.

The Turkish figures for Armenian, Greek, and Turkish refugees in the city of Constantinople are 40,000.

WELLESLEY WOMEN SEND ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR NEAR EAST CHILDREN

The Wellesley Unit stationed at Constantinople has received another gift from the War Service Committee of their College. The amount of the latest gift is \$5000. As the College has sent \$5700 earlier in the year, this makes a total of \$10,700 for the year 1920. This amount is placed at the disposal of the Unit and is entirely separate and distinct from the regular contribution of \$400.00 per month for the maintenance of the Unit. The College also equips the Unit and has had seven members in the Near East. Of these, three remain in Constantinople and one in Brousa.

After serious consideration with the Near East, the Wellesley Unit has decided to spend the new gift on the educational needs of the children whom the Near East is providing with material and medical relief in the Constantinople area. The money will go for teachers' salaries, school-room equipment, such as benches and tables, books and pencils, and even shoes (wooden sabots) and stockings for the poorest children. This money will be spent without regard to race or religion, on Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks. It will be sufficient to offer schooling to any child in this district who is receiving Near East care because the father was killed in the war.

The Unit realizes that even so large a fund as this will not be of permanent benefit to these children. It can provide schooling for the coming term only. But as the Grand

Rabbi told the leader of the Unit, "It is always well to make a beginning." His Eminence verified the truth of this maxim by immediately taking steps to provide that the children placed in school this year through Wellesley Funds should be continued in school next term through the efforts of their own race. A committee of young women of wealth and education is being formed, and they are ready to give time and money towards the patriotic work. The Unit is confident that the Armenian Patriarch and other national leaders will show equal zeal in cooperation.

NOTES FROM BARDIZAG NEAR EAST ORPHANAGE

Thanks to Mr. Hoagland of Derindje, we had the use of their boat to bring 3000 oke of corn flour across from Ismid. We bought this corn in September for 8 piasters per oke which is less than half the cost of wheat flour, and we are using it mixed with the American flour in the proportion of 1 to 4, cutting down the cost of our bread.

A hot bath once a week.

Still another thing which made some of us glad to be at the Bardizag orphanage was a report brought to us by a worker in another orphanage that their boys had not had a bath with hot water and soap for three months. Our boys delight in this luxury every week when they also get clean white underwear, sheet, pillow case, towel and handkerchief. Is this too much? We think not. They are fine boys, and most of them deserve all we can do for them.

Knitting needles from telephone wire.

Some twenty boys are knitting sweaters and stockings and they are doing it splendidly, mostly with needles we made from telephone wire. Some of them made stockings for their teachers for Christmas. Our friend at Derindje, just across the bay, has also numbered among our teachers, perhaps for the way he stood by us last summer when shut off from the rest of the world, perhaps because he has been a teacher of kindness and square dealing in this part of our little world. Anyway he drew a pair of Bardizag stockings and we invite your inspection if you are fortunate enough to have him come your way.

Good health in Bardizag.

Our medical man reports only 14 cases in hospital for the whole month and these were only one or two day cases for slight disorders.

137 boys came to the dispensary and had 746 treatments, an average of 24 per day. These numbers look much worse than the boys. If one could see the youngsters working on their little houses, bringing in their supplies of winter wood, making charcoal, or playing football, you would say that they are a healthy fine looking crowd of boys. One reason is that we have a special table for the boys who seem weak or look pale. At this table special nourishing food is served, and this method has aided wonderfully in building up the weaker children.

J. H. KINGSBURY.

SCALE OF FOOD PRICES IN AMERICAN DOLLARS FOR BEIRUT AND CONSTANTINOPLE

April—December, 1920.

The accompanying table of prices of staples in Beirut and Constantinople is based on figures furnished by the American University in Beirut and Robert College, Constantinople. These institutions buy in approximately the same quantity to supply about the same grade of board to their students. Consequently we might assume that the wholesale prices quoted would be a fairly accurate comparison. Allowance might be made, however, for the possible difference in understanding of the meaning of the classifications used. For example, the word "beans" may represent a large variety of legumes and just which variety was purchased under that head, and so recorded in the books, makes a considerable difference in the resulting price in the table we have given. The chances of misunderstanding are about equal on both sides, so that in so long a list this element may be disregarded.

We cannot overlook the variation in exchange. Prices in Beirut were, and still are, quoted with the Egyptian piaster as the basis. This has remained nearly constant as related to the American dollar through the months with which we have to deal. Thus, as the Syrian currency fluctuates, the prices of commodities fluctuate correspondingly. In Constantinople, on the contrary, prices are based on the Turkish piaster which has varied very greatly as compared with the American dollar. In June the dollar was worth 108 piastres, while in December it rose as high as 170 piastres. The price paid by Robert

College for milk has been 40 piastres the oke for each of the months reviewed, but its value in American money has varied from 37 cents to 25 cents when this constant price is translated into American currency.

Since the funds for the Near East Relief work are collected and forwarded to Constantinople and Beirut in dollars, the comparison is accurate from the point of view of the American organization. It is a correct comparison also from the point of view of each American institution carrying on work in the Near East. But to get the difference in cost of living from the point of view of the native wage earner, we should have to make a further comparison between the prevailing scale of wages and these prices.

In both places the prices are far from normal. War conditions still maintain to such an extent that Asia Minor is cut off from both centers and food supplies cannot come from the rich interior sources. Moreover the Russian ports are still closed and normal shipping has not been entering Constantinople from the Black Sea. Few steamers are as yet making regular stops at Beirut.

On the whole, Beirut prices are somewhat higher than those of Constantinople when reckoned in American money. In both cities prices are coming down more or less constantly and the differences between the two cities will tend to diminish as shipping facilities become better.

For American readers the following prices in cents per pound as reported in the Constantinople market today (February 24th, 1921) will be interesting. Flour .08, Beef .28, Mutton .40, Sugar .11, Rice .10, Potatoes .02½.

ERNEST RIGGS

The following Table gives the price of each Article per oke in American dollars. One oke is equal to 2.8 pounds

	April		May		June		October		November		December	
	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.	B.	C.
Mutton	\$2.39	\$1.25	\$1.33	\$1.23	\$1.40	\$1.15	\$1.36	\$1.00	\$1.31	\$0.80	\$1.26	\$0.72
Beef	1.78	1.00	1.23	1.05	1.43	1.05	1.06	.90	.93	.73	.87	.65
Flour . . . . .	.29	.27	.28	—	.39	.27	.27	.27	.25	.26	.24	.24
Rice . . . . .	.63	—	.59	.35	.71	.38	.52	.28	.45	.32	.40	.28
Beans . . . . .	.33	—	.18	.15	.10	—	.19	.13	.22	.12	.21	—
Lentils . . . .	.35	.30	.33	—	.37	—	.24	.32	.19	.30	.22	.25
Chick peas . .	.39	.23	.39	.22	.44	—	.34	—	.31	—	.30	—
Coffee	1.08	—	1.01	—	1.23	—	1.01	.45	.93	.41	.90	.38
Macaroni . . .	.57	—	.53	—	.64	—	.46	.33	.42	.30	.41	.26
Cheese . . . .	.96	—	.97	.71	1.23	.74	2.09	1.18	1.87	—	1.74	—
Milk . . . . .	.28	.34	.24	.35	.30	.37	.26	.33	.24	.30	.23	.25
Potatoes . . .	.17	.11	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15	.08	.14	.07½	.13	.06½
Olive Oil . . .	.87	—	.81	—	1.08	1.08	.95	.96	.66	.80	.63	.57
Dried Apricots .	—	—	—	1.15	.30	—	—	—	.60	—	—	—
Oranges (100)	2.82	—	2.73	—	—	—	1.96	4.15	1.74	—	1.56	1.00
Eggs per 100	4.35	2.84	2.83	2.66	2.76	2.77	4.46	4.00	4.11	5.73	3.96	3.48
Sugar . . . . .	.61	.67	.59	.70	.71	.74	.48	.54	.44	.53	.40	.34
Helva . . . . .	.87	.75	.79	.80	1.04	.70	.68	.65	.62	.51	.60	.55

B. denotes Beirut. C. Constantinople.

MOVING OF BROUSA ORPHANS TO BARDIZAG AND IZMID

As there is room for more boys at Bardizag with Mr. Kingsbury, and Miss Sophie Holt can accept a larger number of girls at Izmid, it is planned to move the orphans of Brousa to these two stations. Izmid and Bardizag are located very near Derindjé, our supply base, and this will be a saving in the shipment of supplies as well as a saving in workers. Mr. J. E. Van Toor is now in Brousa making plans for the moving of the children.

19 RUE TELEGRAPH THREATENED BY FIRE

There was great excitement at the Rue Telegraph Personnel House, Constantinople, Saturday evening, February 19th, when a nearby building was burned. A strong wind was blowing in the direction of the house, sparks entered the windows, and it seemed impossible for the building to escape the fire. There was a mad rush to rescue clothes and furniture, and the workers were successful in moving out everything of value. The street was covered with trunks, and clothes were deposited in various places for safety, some reaching Tokatlans. Happily the house did not burn and every one was busy Sunday morning moving in again.

We wish to thank heartily the boys of the Armenian Essayan Orphanage who turned out to help at the fire and who were of the greatest assistance. We appreciate greatly the kindness and thoughtfulness of the Director, Mr. David Hatchigian, in sending the boys to help.

FAREWELL DINNER FOR MISS ESTHER GREEN

A farewell dinner for Miss Esther Green was given at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, February 24th. Miss Green is a member of the Smith College Unit which arrived in Constantinople in March, 1919, with the famous two hundred and fifty "Leviathan" workers. Miss Green was sent with the other Smith College workers to the Harpoot Unit and for over a year carried on the work at Malatia with Miss Alice Moore. Last summer she joined the Constantinople Unit and has had charge of the industrial work. Miss Green expects to visit friends in France before returning to the United States.

MARRIAGES AND ENGAGEMENTS

Miss Mary Kifer, formerly of the Caucasus Unit of the Near East Relief, and the Marquis degli Albizzi were recently married in New York City. They are returning to Tiflis where the Marquis degli Albizzi is connected with the Italian Military Mission.

The engagement of Miss Loretta C. Quinn and Mr. Melville Chater has been announced. Miss Quinn is now connected with the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief.

A letter has been received announcing the engagement of Miss Edith Lillian Smith, formerly of the Constantinople Unit of the Near East Relief, and Mr. Hanson Webster of Boston. The wedding will take place in June.

The engagement of Miss Jessie White and Mr. A. L. Christiansen, of the Trebizond Unit, has been announced.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Walter E. Curt has left Constantinople for Harpoot where he will be Director of the Harpoot Unit.

Dr. S. B. Newton, who has been Director of the Trebizond Unit for over a year, is in Constantinople. Mr. Robert Stapleton is now the Acting Director of the Trebizond Unit.

Captain E. A. Eckman and Mr. Robert Ferguson sailed February 25th for Batoum for work with the Caucasus Unit.

Miss Elizabeth Thom, Miss Florence Myers, and Dr. B. W. Brush have returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus.

Mr. J. H. Crutcher, Director of the Constantinople Unit, and Dr. J. P. Newton have returned from an inspection trip in Ismid and Bardizag.

Mr. Charles White, who has been auditing accounts in Batoum and Trebizond, has returned to the Finance Department in Constantinople.

Miss Grace Blackwell is now in Samsoun where she has charge of the Samsoun hospital.

Mr. James Van Toor, formerly Director of the Adana Unit, has returned to Constantinople and is in charge of moving the Brousa orphans to Bardizag and Ismid.

Mr. H. A. Maynard, Finance Officer of the Caucasus Branch, and family are in Constantinople.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith and Dr. George T. Pomeroy sailed for Egypt, February 15.

Miss Caris E. Mills has returned from a vacation in Brousa.

Miss Katharine Gillespie, sailed February 10th for Trebizond, where she will resume her former work with that Unit. Miss Gillespie has had charge of closing the Acorne Shop in Pera.

Mr. Nelson P. Meeks, who has been connected with the Caucasus Unit, has returned home by way of France.

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THREE CHILDREN DISMISSED CURED OF TRACHOMA FROM THE NEAR EAST TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

The Near East Relief Trachoma hospital, though organized and ready for work in November, 1920, was not used for this purpose until January of this year. This delay was due to the fact that during the time mentioned the building was used for refugee Russians from the Crimea.

Two hundred Children Receiving

Two Treatments a Day

On January 18th, we admitted ten Greek boys as patients. Two days later, January 20th, ten Armenian boys were received. Thus in alternate groups of ten, we have received these afflicted children until at the present date, March 1st, there are two hundred children being treated twice daily for trachoma. From the second group of ten Armenian boys, admitted January 20th, we take our first cured patient, a little lad of ten years, named Aram.

Aram is Cured of Trachoma

When Aram came to our hospital, his eyes were in a bad condition they were badly inflamed and had some discharge. An examination showed that the disease was of recent origin, and therefore more hopeful of a speedy result. For nine days, Aram, in company with a long line of afflicted companions received a treatment twice each day. Although his eyes were red and running, his was a favorable case in comparison to some of the others. Many other little chaps had already lost the sight of one eye, in some cases the partial sight of both eyes, while many had eyes so inflamed and diseased, they presented a loathsome sight. At the end of nine days, Aram underwent an operation and for a week was in the infirmary. This was followed by an additional two weeks of treatment, and on February 23rd he was discharged cured.

Experts in eye diseases tell us that trachoma is curable anywhere from four weeks to two years. Aram, therefore, was one of the lucky ones. There were, however, factors in his favor. He was a healthy well-nourished lad and responded accordingly to treatment. He was also an exceptionally nice boy, very quiet and obedient. These factors in conjunction with the very careful treatment given him by the nurses, and an operation which by its very nature hastened his recovery, makes us proud to report that our first cured

case was a great success - not only in the short period of time required but also in the completeness of the cure.

Two More Patients Cured

Since this boy left us a week ago, we have discharged two more patients, companions of Aram. These cures are very encouraging and stimulate us to greater endeavor in trying to rid the land of this dreadful disease - a disease so common, so prevalent, that by the majority of the people it is looked upon like the flea, as a sort of necessary evil. Unlike the flea, however, it leaves its dreadful mark in ruined and disfigured eyes, and, in numerous cases, blindness.

EMMA D. CUSHMAN

THE AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB GIVES DINNER TO SIXTY REFUGEE CHILDREN

In the issue of January 21st, we told the story of Mrs. Marden's dinner for the refugee children of the Armenian Psamatia Camp, and we asked who would be next to follow Mrs. Marden's plan. The American Sailors' Club was the next to send an invitation to the children of a camp. On Sunday, February 27th, sixty refugee children were invited for dinner at the American Sailors' Club on the Grand Rue de Pera.

A large truck called at the 19 Rue Telegraph personnel house Sunday morning for Near East Relief workers, and Miss Shaw and Mr. Griffith, of the Sailors' Club, joined the party to collect the children. This time the invitation went to the Ortakeni camp. The refugees of this camp live in a ruined palace on the Bosphorus and in an old barracks near the palace. To dwell in marble halls, without windows, during a Constantinople winter is a cold and dreary existence at best. Add to this the discomforts of lack of space, lack of food, and the lack of almost every comfort, and you can picture the life of these refugees. In our search for the poorest children, we walked through the old barracks with its mud floors, into the open court which was slippery and wet, and under the marble pillars of the palace. It was twelve o'clock and women were crouching over little tins of fire, frying a few potatoes or preparing as best they could a small amount of food on a small amount of fire. Inside the long corridors of the palace a number of little homes had been started, a piece of burlap forming the wall to keep out the cold, and the family huddling together inside.

When we announced the dinner, children appeared from all directions. They crawled from under the burlap walls and from the other old buildings. The news travelled much more

swiftly than we did. When we returned to the truck the crowd was waiting. An auto ride, even in a huge truck over rough roads, was a great event for these children. They crowded in and sang their folk songs as we travelled along. When the truck stopped, the Sunday crowd of people was on the Grand Rue de Pera, and they lingered to see a bunch of ragged children enter the American Sailors' Club. The children climbed up the stairway and entered the pretty dining room, lighted with soft rose lights, where a Victrola was playing and where Mrs. Flint and Mr. Poe welcomed them. The tables had been placed around the edge of the room, and the children were soon enjoying a dinner of thick nourishing soup, rice and stew, and plum pudding. While the first crowd was eating, the truck went after another load. Miss Shaw entertained the children by cutting out paper dolls, and it was such a new experience to them that they seemed perfectly contented to sit quietly and watch the sailors going in and out, play with the paper dolls, and listen to the music. For some of them, it was probably their first meal at a table as many of the younger children have spent almost their entire lives as refugees during the war. One little girl was blind. Another little boy had no fingers. His hands had been frozen during his wanderings after leaving his home in Erzincan in the north.

The truck came again for the children at 4:30. Each child was given an orange, and went happily away. Mr. Julian Gillespie, Assistant Trade Commissioner has given money for a dinner for twenty-five more refugee children, and the Sailors' Club has offered to give their dining room for the dinner.

THE BROUSSA REFUGEES

(Extracts from Report)

At present there are 3000 Greeks, 3000 Armenians, and a large number of Turkish refugees in Broussa.

Greek Refugees

2400 of the 3000 Greek refugees have arrived in Broussa within the last month or two. These refugees are under the military supervision of a Greek Colonel who is handling the matter of housing, sanitation, etc., very well indeed. Buildings have been requisitioned by the Army for housing purposes, and these buildings, although crowded, are fairly comfortable as they have wood floors. The organization of the refugees is splendid. The people from the same village are grouped together as far as possible, and a head man is in charge who is responsible to the military. In every building there are soldiers who keep order and enforce cleanliness when necessary. Each day at noon each Greek refugee receives one-half oke bread and a portion of hot food (beans, soup or rice). On Sundays a small ration of meat is issued in addition. There are several soup kitchens in the city, each one of which is in charge of a Greek officer who is assisted by a Committee of the ladies of the town. The bread is furnished by the Army, and the Army has also given 5000 okes of beans. The Greek civilians of Brousa have taken up a collection for the other provisions.

In general the refugees are fairly well provided with bedding and clothes. Most of the women wear the fur-lined coat of the interior. Only a few were seen without stockings, but it must be kept in mind that these people have left their homes very recently and that the clothing situation will become more serious in a month or two. Also, one village of about 300 people had no time to collect their belongings, and they arrived with very few clothes and very inadequate bedding.

Military doctors inspect the camp and care for the people as best they can in the refugee houses. No hospital care is available for civilians as the hospital is crowded with soldiers. The supposed capacity is 240 patients, but there are 400 patients crowded in at the present time.

Most of the Greek refugee children are already in school. Three schools have been started by the Greek Colonel, and another is to be established soon. Miss Everett has helped with Wellesley money to pay teachers and supply necessary school equipment.

Armenians Refugees

The condition of the Armenian refugees is much worse, but the buildings which have been requisitioned for them have wood floors which are much better than the stone floors of many of the Constantinople refugee quarters. The Armenian refugees appear to be a good class of people. Their quarters are very clean and the people themselves look clean. They need soap badly. Many asked for soap, when I knew they were also longing for food.

1900 of the 3000 Armenians, are given one-quarter oke of bread per day by the Greek army. There is an Armenian Committee working for the refugees, but they are handicapped by lack of funds. The 1100 Armenians who do not receive bread from the Greeks have very little to eat. There is little work as many of the silk mills are closed.

Bedding and clothing are needed very badly. I found families of 5 and 6 people with only one blanket. Little children stood around the buildings dressed in one or two articles of ragged summer clothes, most of them without shoes or stockings. They were hunched over with the cold, holding their hands, shivering and shaking whenever a new gust of rain hit against the windows. There was a larger percentage of children here than in any of the refugee camps I have seen, and there were very few men.

There is no adequate means of caring for sick refugees, Armenian doctors visit the sick and do the best they can, but it is impossible to care for hospital cases. I saw one woman moaning on the floor with what seemed to be a well advanced cancer of the face. At another house, a funeral was being held, while in another corner of the same house, there was a pretty young woman who had become demented through trouble. She was muttering and weeping by turns while her two little children played around on the floor.

Turkish Refugees

There are a number of Turkish refugees in Broussa who are very poor. They are living in the medasses of the mosques. The Turkish Vali has reported that they are in

great need of aid. Charcoal is being distributed to the Turkish women representing many of the poorest families.

A shipment has just gone forward of the following supplies for these refugees from the Near East Relief, to be distributed where the need is greatest:

1000 blankets
50 bales of old clothes,
50 bales of shoes,
10 cases soap,
20 bags beans,
100 cases of milk.

G. HASTINGS

MOVING OF THE BROUSA ORPHANS

During the week, the Brousa Near East Relief orphans have joined the 206 orphans of Bardizag. A special boat was sent to Mudania, the port for Brousa, and six large trucks were obtained to carry the children from Brousa to the boat.

When the children were notified to be ready early in the morning for the trip, there was great excitement in both the boys' and the girls' orphanages as well as the Girls' Home. Many of the children arose as early as 2:30 a.m. to prepare for the trip. It was thought by Mr. Van Toor and Miss Everett that all equipment had been collected the day before, but when the trucks arrived to collect the children many extra bundles and boxes were piled in with them, including treasures which the children could not leave behind. It was expected to start for Mudania at 6:30 a.m. but as usual in this country, things did not happen on schedule time. However about 8 a.m. six truck loads, containing nearly three hundred children, were speeding away over the hilly road to the sea. It was their first trip in two years, and the regret of leaving was forgotten in the excitement of the journey. The canvas coverings of the camions were pushed back and children draped themselves over the sides of the trucks to see the sights. A stately camel train of one hundred camels was interrupted by their approach, and the long-legged animals started off on a gallop down the road much to the delight of the children.

At Mudania, the children were packed into the boat. Fortunately the sea was calm, but the day was cold. However the orphanage equipment of blankets was divided among the children and they rolled up in little heaps over the deck. One little girl turned a table over, draped a blanket on the upturned legs, and rolled up in a blanket inside. She had made a snug little house for the trip. At noon, a lunch of bread, olives, and nuts was served, and at four o'clock hot tea was given to each child. They sailed down the Gulf of Ismid and reached Bardezag about 10 p.m. It was impossible for the large boat to reach the dock, and therefore the children had to be taken ashore in the small boats. Mr. Kingsbury came out in a small boat to meet them and to announce that hot cocoa awaited the children on the shore. Finally, after many trips of the little boats, the children were ashore and were taken to their new home at Bardezag, a small village situated on the side of a beautiful mountain, three miles from the sea.

Mr. Van Toor, Miss Everett, and the teachers spent the day on the boat covering up sleeping children, giving them food, and watching to see that the lively passengers did not fall into the sea.

The Near East Relief has leased the Bardezag buildings of the American Board of Foreign Missions for a term of three years. The buildings are well adapted for the purpose of an orphanage and can accommodate six hundred and fifty children. The location is very healthy and there will be plenty of room for playgrounds. The Near East Supply base is just across the bay, and this will result in a saving of transportation of supplies as well as a saving in personnel by enlarging the number of children at Bardezag and closing the orphanages at Brousa.

CHALEEL'S FAITH IN THE ADANA NEAR EAST HOSPITAL

Miss Davies, head of the American Near East Hospital in Adana, tells this story of how the Moslems for miles around will send their sick only to her hospital. An influential Turk named Chaleel from the village of Kuslgosh, some two hours away, was desperately sick. As a last resort, his relatives came in fear and trembling to the American Hospital. They could see he was nearly dying, and he himself was too sick to make any protest at being left there, though his face indicated how thoroughly frightened he was. He fought hard against the anesthetic, but finally the patient was operated upon, and just in time to save his life.

His relatives came the next day, saw him a moment, were reassured and a little less suspicious of the Americans. They came nearly every day thereafter, never failing to bring gifts of eggs, rabbits, pheasants and vegetables. Chaleel couldn't express his gratitude enough when he left.

Since then he has been sending the sick from his village to our hospital every week; paying for them if they are too poor, and otherwise helping out. At the present time we have a sick girl from his village, who after being examined at the Municipal Hospital, without charge, and assured she could stay there free, insisted on going to Chaleel's Hospital and paying. In addition, she states, she will work for the hospital for four days, upon her recovery, to show how grateful she is.

Miss Davies states that once she has won the confidence of these people, the relatives and neighbors of the patients are her friends for life.

ADANA'S SWING LINE

Nearly every unit has had its bread line or its soup line, but Adana has a swing line. The Near East Relief made a present to the orphanage of three rope swings, and so little have the children in the way of games and sports that, even several days later, each swing had a line of twenty-five children, waiting eagerly a chance to enjoy the twenty swings to which each child was limited.

Orphanage Boys entertain the Adana Towns people

On January 21st, our orphanage boys entertained the townspeople. Recitations in both English and Armenian were delivered with much gusto, the entranced audience sitting open-mouthed on the very edge of their chairs, listening to the songs shouted with ear-splitting zest. Then followed a baton drill and setting-up exercises by our older boys trained at the Y.M.C.A. - really very well done. These boys are in fine physical shape, a marked contrast to the occasional small refugees who still drift into Adana.

children in Indianapolis could see the children over here hugging those woollen dolls, they would feel repaid for the work they so kindly undertook.

RECENT SHIPMENTS FROM THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

In addition to the bales of blankets, gifts of money to the various committees, the following supplies have been shipped from the Constantinople Supply Department, during the past few weeks:

Rice	125,000	pounds
Beans	58,850	"
Milk	66,288	cans
Flour	274,680	pounds
Corned Beef	1,440	cans
Sugar	137,500	pounds
Old clothing	232	bales

INAUGURATION DAY AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

A reception was held at the American Embassy, Constantinople, March 4th, at twelve o'clock, in honor of the inauguration of President Harding. Dr. W. W. Peet read the following cablegram which was sent by the American Colony of Constantinople to President Harding:

"The American Colony of Constantinople sends its greetings and wishes on inauguration day."

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL 14, INDIANAPOLIS, SEND THEIR FLAG TO THE CHILDREN OF BESHIKTASH ORPHANAGE

We have at last found out who sent the stocking dolls at Christmas time. They were made by the children of School 14, Indianapolis, and the box arrived in time for Christmas on the "Wheeling Mold." Mr. Hoagland at once shipped the box to Constantinople from our Supply Base at Derindje, and the dolls were given to little girls of Beshiktash orphanage, Constantinople.

Today a letter arrived from New York enclosing a silk American flag from the children of School 14, to the children who received the dolls. The little girls of Beshiktash will be delighted to receive the flag and the greetings. If the

230 Russian-Armenian refugees have landed in Constantinople during the last few days from Batoum. The majority of them are in the old Armenian Church at Haskeyu, and a few are in the other Armenian camps.

In last week's issue we gave an outline of Wellesley donations for the year 1920. Since that article was written, an additional \$5000 has been received.

The opening of the Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital, Constantinople, is creating an interest in the checking of eye diseases. Articles are appearing on the subject in the Turkish and Armenian papers.

The Greek Patriarchate has sent a letter of thanks for the work of the Near East Relief for the Greek refugees in Ismid and Derindje.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. B. W. Brush sailed March 2nd on the "Megali Helias", which is making a direct trip to New York.

Mrs. Dorothy H. Sutton is assisting in the Industrial Department of the Constantinople Unit.

Miss Olive Smith has arrived in the United States after an extended trip in Egypt and Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley, who joined the Beirut Unit a short time ago, have been assigned to Aleppo.

Mrs. Albizzi has returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus and is living at the Near East Personnel House, 13 Petits Champs.

Mr. James Van Toor has been assigned to the Ismid Unit to take charge of the work there.

Miss Sabra Bradley has been assigned for work with the Ismid Unit.

Mr. Harry G. Moffett, formerly of the Y.M.C.A., has joined the Near East Relief, and has been assigned to Bardizag.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Gilman and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Nelson have arrived in Constantinople from the Caucasus.

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INDUSTRIES IN THE CONSTANTINOPLE ARMENIAN ORPHANAGES

The principle has been accepted by the Constantinople Administrative Committee of the Near East Relief that children, thirteen years of age and over, in the orphanages, receiving aid from the Near East Relief, should spend one half to the whole of their time in some form of manual labor. It was found from the official records of the Armenian Orphanage Committee that only 323 of the 1438 Armenian orphans in Constantinople, thirteen years of age and upwards, were engaged in any regular manual labor aside from the ordinary household duties of the orphanages.

40,000 Turkish Lira for Industrial Training

In order to assist the Armenian Committee to start industries for such a large number of boys and girls in Constantinople, the Near East Relief Administrative Committee has voted the sum of 40,000 Turkish paper lira to be used for raw materials, tools, wages, the fitting up of buildings, or in any way which the Armenian Committee sees necessary, provided that it is all used for the development of industries. As a guarantee that the funds will be wisely spent, each advance of money will be accounted for to the Near East Relief, and the industries will be open to the most detailed inspection on the part of the Near East Relief at all times. The Armenian Committee will have the responsibility of engaging the proper experts to install these industries and place them on a paying basis so that the money for the raw materials and wages will be returned in payment for goods produced.

Kouleli Orphanage to be a Large Industrial School

It is planned to make the large orphanage at Kouleli, which accommodates over one thousand boys, the centre for the trades for boys, slowly replacing the smaller children by older ones as the work is established. This orphanage has the advantages of having already both steam and oil engines with abundant power. The trades to be introduced are carpentry, shoemaking, book binding, and tailoring. Arrangements for cooperation with a Russian camp near the orphanage in farming and truck gardening are being negotiated.

Manual Training for the Girls' Orphanages

There is no large centre, such as Kouleli, for the girls, but it is planned to introduce tailoring, needlework, weaving

of cloth and stockings, and truck gardening into the girls' orphanages as seems appropriate in each case.

The trade centre already existing in Beylerbey for the boys, and the tailoring done by the girls at Arnaoutkeuy, will be strengthened and built up, but additional provision will be made to train all of the children thirteen years of age or over.

The Orphan Boys have asked to learn Trades

This move has met with the most enthusiastic approval on the part of the Armenian Patriarch and the whole Armenian Committee. Even before this recent action was proposed, the boys in Kouleli, to the number of several hundred, had asked to have instruction in some trade that they might be the better prepared to meet the struggle for existence after they leave the orphanage.

ERNEST RIGGS

TRACHOMA

(Extracts from the Armenian Daily Djagadamard, dated February 5th, 1921)

By Dr. EDWARD SHABBAZ

(Eye Specialist, Constantinople)

The deported Armenians, living under very difficult conditions in the deserts of Arabia and the southern districts, had the misfortune of contracting the most destructive of eye diseases which is peculiar to that part of the world and is known as "Trachoma." This disease, so prevalent in the hot climates of the south, has played havoc in the thickly crowded camps of the deportees. Owing to their weak physical condition, caused by the privations of deportation, these deportees very easily contracted all diseases with which they came in contact.

A full explanation of the symptoms and nature of the disease would be too long for these columns, but it is well to point out that the small granulations under the eyelids, which are a part of this disease, cause serious complications on the organs of the eye. Most of the blindness of the East is due to the result of this sickness if neglected.

Trachoma Sufferers cannot enter America

The American Government, which is very particular in guarding the health of its citizens, has closed its doors to immigrants with this contagious eye disease. Armenians suffering with trachoma very well know the serious obstacles they meet.

France is making Investigations

While the U.S. Government is so particular concerning the health of the citizens by forbidding the trachoma stricken immigrants to enter the United States, it is impossible to think that European governments would be indifferent to the spreading of this disease. Lately the Minister of Public Health in France, considering the dangers of the spread of this disease, applied to the Academy of Medicine which is the authoritative supreme Hygienic Council, and submitted his suggestions in the matter of checking the illness. The Academy formed a special committee for the purpose of investigation, the person to make the report being Professor de la Person, the famous oculist professor of the University of Paris. In the *Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine* No. 39, Seance 14 Decembre, 1920, he explained in full the details concerning the spreading of this disease in France through the troops coming from the East, and the immigrants passing through France on their way to other countries. He pointed out the prohibitive steps to be adopted, to which suggestions the committee conceded unanimously.

Recommendations for checking Trachoma in France

Although the Professor did not suggest the advisability of adopting such prohibitive means as those in force in the United States, he recommended, however, that the eyes of passengers entering France should be examined. He recommended that the factories, and especially the schools, should be liable to strict examination, and that laborers or pupils suffering from trachoma should be isolated and treated. He further recommended that the physicians should be required to report to the French Government all cases of trachoma. He further pointed out the necessity of taking steps to abolish the disease in the French colonies and protectorates where the sickness is prevalent and is therefore a menace to France. The investigator is fully convinced that through adopting the proper isolation of patients, it will be possible to check the spread of the disease.

We cannot say what the attitude of the French Government will be concerning the carrying out of the suggestions given in the report, but it is certain that the French Government is much upset about trachoma which was carried to France by the returning troops. France may not execute exactly the suggestions of the report, yet before long, like America, she will close her doors against immigrants suffering with trachoma.

Steps for fighting the disease in Turkey

In this country, we can only check the spread of trachoma through hygienic means. Generally it spreads in crowded places where people come in contact with each other daily, such as in our schools and orphanages. Soon after the war, our orphanages became nests for the disease. But we are glad to report that the Constantinople representative of the Near East Relief, Col. J. P. Coombs, who is greatly interested in promoting hygiene in the orphanages, made an investigation six months ago to ascertain the proportional spread

of trachoma among the orphans. The result of the investigation was alarming. Then the Armenian Central Committee formed two hospital orphanages for trachoma where the orphans were to be treated and at the same time carry on their lessons. Thus the spread of the evil was partly prevented.

It is very sad that cases of trachoma are reported in private and parish schools as well. We must draw the serious attention of those charged with the well being and fate of our students before it is too late.

NEAR EAST RELIEF TRACHOMA HOSPITAL HAS DISCHARGED TEN CURED PATIENTS

Last week, we reported three cured patients at the Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital. This week seven more children have been dismissed. Each child receives two eye treatments daily, and Dr. Uhls holds operations every other day. Over 200 children are now in the hospital.

One little boy required an operation in order to be cured of trachoma, but Dr. Uhls found that it was not advisable to give the anesthetic on account of the physical condition of the child. The little boy went to bed crying because he could not have his operation. He was so anxious to be cured of this uncomfortable disease.

While a child is under the anesthetic, Dr. Uhls also examines the throat and nose, removing adenoids and tonsils when necessary.

NEWS FROM KONIA

(Extracts from letter of Dr. DODD, Konia, Jan. 24, 1921).

"I sent a telegram telling of our arrival here, addressed to my sister, through Admiral Bristol, expecting that you would hear of it. My sickness in Afion Kara Hissar, with its complications, was severe enough to lay me out rather decidedly so that I am still unable to take up work this week. At the first let-up that seemed to make it possible to travel, we felt that we must take the risk and get through to Konia. We are very thankful to be here with all the travelling troubles over."

"Everything seems to be in good condition here and relief work is going on well. There is much more relief work being carried on here than I had supposed, not only with the orphanages, but outside. There are new refugees, both Moslem and Greek, arriving and passing through, and constant questions of management are arising."

"They have opened a new shelter home here for children (boys and girls) of all nationalities (80 boys and 38 girls) which is proving successful." Total 118.

GARDENING BEGINS IN FEBRUARY AT THE ISMID ORPHANAGE

As I write, on February 5th, the air is vibrant with jubilant voices. This morning we set out nine willows. Our ideal spot for an orphanage was lacking only in trees. This afternoon the children are wildly enthusiastic over making gardens of their own. What they will put in them is a question, but they are masters of resource and will doubtless find what they wish. A year ago they went through the same stunt, finding here and there lettuce or radishes or an onion or a flower, anything so long as it was green. The gardens were nicely starting when the soldiers came along and put the inner of the three barbed wire entanglements right through our premises, and the gardens went to ruin. Let us hope that this year the gardens will come to fruition.

SOPHIE HOLT

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM A CHILD IN YEDI KOULÉ TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL

Little letters of appreciation are constantly coming to the Headquarters' Orphanage Department, Constantinople, from the children whom we have sent to the various institutions. These children reach Constantinople from the interior places, and when they come to us in a weak tubercular condition, they are sent to the Yedi Koulé Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children. If suffering from trachoma, they are sent to the Near East Trachoma Orphanage Hospital. If they are too old for an orphanage, we try to obtain work for them and make arrangements for studying in the Y.M.C.A. classes at night, or they are sent to an industrial school to learn a trade of some kind.

Garabed Seferian, who has written the following letter, has had such a varied career for his short life that we asked him to write down his experiences. He came to us on a very cold day in thin summer clothes, old shoes, and his face was white and pinched looking. He could speak Turkish, Armenian, and a little English and a little French. He had picked up the French and English from the soldiers he had met in his wanderings. He talked like an old man for his years. We gave him five piasters to spend for himself, and he returned in half an hour with his old worn shoes brightly polished. He had spent his money for a shoe shine.

The following is the letter he has written from the Near East Yedi Koulé Hospital for Tubercular Children where we sent him:

*"1921, Feb. 24, Yedi Koulé,
Constantinople."*

"I don't know how to explain you my greatfulness and my profound esteem for your kindness that you showed me.

I am very glad in this hospital, and I am very happy for that, but I am very sorry that I have no paper to write my

live. I scarcely found this peace of paper to write in it my greatfulness.

Receive Missis, my profound esteem,
Your's respectfully

GARABED SEFERIAN."

At the present time the ninety beds of the Yedi Koulé Tubercular Hospital for children are occupied by children who were in the same tubercular condition as Garabed Seferian. In their thin clothing and poorly nourished condition, these children would be unable to withstand the cold damp days of the Constantinople winter weather.

ANOTHER DINNER FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN AT THE AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

On March 9th, the American Sailors' Club gave its second dinner for refugee children. Ten liras given by Mr. Julian Gillespie paid for the dinners of twenty-five, and the balance was given by the Sailors' Club. This time the little children of the Psamatia Camp, the children who cried because they could not go to Mrs. Marden's party of January 17th, received the invitation. They were very small children, some of them only four or five years of age, and this was the first party they had ever known.

March 9th was a cold, rainy day, and the streets were covered with mud. The refugee camp of Psamatia was not a place of cheer. This camp is located in the courtyard and buildings of an old Armenian church, near the Sea of Marmora. On a sunny day there is a beautiful view across the sea to the islands but on a rainy day in March, the sea looks cold and stormy, and the whole outlook is dreary. At this camp, many families live in one large room, each occupying a space about as large as two blankets. A few coals in a gas-oil tin is the only heat. In the little family groups, baby cradles, made of carpet, swing between two props, while the old grandmothers huddle near the fire. The occupants of the camp are of all ages.

Think of the contrast, therefore, for these children to eat a dinner in the bright warm Sailors' Club, to be served as much soup, stew, rice and cakes as they could eat, to sit at tables with knives and forks and spoons, and to listen to gay music. The automobile trip across Stamboul, the Galata Bridge, and up the hill to Pera and the Sailors' Club, gave these children a glimpse of another world.

When the children first arrived, they were very quiet, and gazed at everything in silence and wonder. Miss Shaw cut out funny paper faces for them which they put on their faces, and they were soon laughing. Their courage grew until they bashfully sang some little songs. Before eating they stood up and recited a little prayer and afterwards recited a little verse of thanks.

This is the second dinner, and the Sailors' Club is planning a series of dinners for these little ragged children of the camps. If any one wishes to help entertain these children, the Sailors' Club will give the dining room and prepare the food.

INCOME TAX

The Near East Relief has been informed that forms for the return of income tax for the year 1920 are available at the American Consulate, Constantinople. Every unmarried person whose net income for 1920 equalled \$1000, and every married person whose net income for the same period equalled or exceeded \$2000, is obliged to file a return in accordance with the instructions attached to the return form. In computing income, board, lodging, and like allowances which are granted in lieu of cash, must be included.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

There are over 90,000 refugees in Constantinople and the adjoining villages. The employment agencies report 100 applicants for one position.

Officers of Wrangel's army are selling flowers, papers, shoe laces in the streets, or wandering about without work.

There are practically no factories or industries in operation, and merchants and exporters report trade at a standstill.

Men come to the Constantinople Unit and Headquarters' offices of the Near East Relief begging for work, not help.

THE REFUGEES IN ANADOLU KAVAK

(Entrance of the Bosphorus)

From "Aksham," March 8th, 1921

The Refugees' Committee was unable to issue supplies to the refugees quartered in the abandoned military buildings of Anadolu Kavak for twenty five days. From the supplies donated lately by the Near East Relief, 35 sacks of rice and beans, 1 case of milk, and a good quantity of soap were distributed to these refugees. Medical supplies also were distributed to them under the supervision of a medical officer.

NOTES

A ship carrying 5000 Greek refugees from Batoum was in the harbour of Constantinople the early part of this week on its way to Greece.

One thousand blankets have been given by the Near East Relief to the Greek refugees in Salonica. These refugees were transported to Salonica from Batoum. It is reported that they are in great need.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is opening an additional office in London at 29 Kingsway, W.C.2, to carry on a general banking business.

The Greek transatlantic liner "Megali Hellas," which left Constantinople March 2nd, ran aground near Koum Kale, Dardanelles, and had not been refloated on March 8th.

The *Far Seas* reports a radio from the "St. Louis" stating that Admiral Bristol has been favored with fine weather for the trip by way of Smyrna to Alexandria. The destroyers "Fox" and "Humphries" were in the latter harbor awaiting the Admiral's arrival.

SCRAP BOOKS FROM AMERICA

Miss M. Foster MacNeill, formerly of the Beirut and Constantinople areas of the Near East Relief, has sent a box of pictures and scrap books from New York to the children of the Ismid Hospital. The hospital workers report that the children never tire of looking at the pictures, and only a person in the work can realize what real joy these books bring to the sick children.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Esther Green sailed from Constantinople, March 9th. Miss Green expects to spend a month in France before returning to the United States.

Mrs. Albizzi sailed March 8th to join her husband in Batoum.

Miss Elizabeth Thom is assisting Miss Glee Hastings in inspecting orphanages, Constantinople.

Five new workers sailed from New York February 26th. Miss Bernice Everett spent a few days this week at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House. Miss Everett assisted Mr. Van Tour in moving the orphans from Brousa to Bardizag.

Born: to Professor and Mrs. Theodore W. Fowle of Robert College, on Wednesday, March 2nd, a daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth.

Dr. Mable Elliott, who is in charge of the American Hospital, Ismid, has been sick, but is improving rapidly. More commodious quarters have been obtained for the hospital in Ismid, and Dr. Elliott will open a children's and women's clinic in addition to the daily clinic.

Miss Josephine Huse, who has been in charge of the orphanage at Sidon in the Beirut area, is planning to return to the United States this spring. On her way home she will visit Palestine and Egypt.

Refugees are still entering Ismid from the villages across the bay, and the Near East Relief personnel is gathering them up, clothing them from the old clothes bags, and housing them in vacant buildings.

Caucasus Personnel

Our last report from the Caucasus states that Mr. Clark Martin, Mr. Milton Brown, and Dr. Main are carrying on relief work at Alexandropol. Mr. Grant is in charge of the work at Karakilisse. Mr. and Mrs. George White, Mrs. Harris, Miss Cora Beach, Miss Kimball, Miss Shane, Miss Silliman, Mr. and Mrs. Jansen (who were recently married), Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Skinner are in Kars. They were evacuating the 6000 children to Alexandropol. Mr. L. Ray Ogden, Captain Eckman, and Mr. Ferguson are in Batoum while Mr. Yarrow and family, Mr. Elmer and family, and Mr. Barton remained in Tiflis.

Near East Relief

Edited by the Near East Relief for Private Circulation

Vol. III. No. 12

35 Rue Taxim, Pera, Constantinople.

March 26, 1921

OUR WORKSHOPS IN THE HEART OF OLD STAMBOUL

If you are sightseeing in Stamboul, visiting the Seraglio, St. Sophia, the Stadium or the cisterns, ask for the Dette Publique building. On the street corner, across from the Dette Publique, is the sign "Near East Relief" with an arrow pointing down a quaint street to the old Riza Pasha School, now the headquarters of the Constantinople Unit, the new

Dorothy Sutton of Colebrook, Conn. These five Americans plan the work and organize and manage the many departments. Miss Mary Broadhead of Kingston, Pa., is secretary, and manager of transportation. In the workshops, you can see the native women making the fine oriental embroideries, fillet lace, Aintab and Marash work, or preparing wool and weaving. These women are becoming more and more adept in the work through practice and experience. They are now producing exquisite lingerie, handkerchiefs, collars, blouses, embroidered mashlaks and woven materials.



One of our Wool Combers

Acorne Shop, and our industrial workshops. If you are shopping in the Grand Bazaar, our plant is just around the corner. Any one will direct you to the old Riza Pasha School or the Near East Relief. Car No. 12 runs from the Grand' Rue near the Dette Publique.

Therefore in the very heart of old Stamboul, we have an industrial plant, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Crutcher, the Director of the Constantinople Unit, Miss Constance Sheltman of Louisville, Kentucky, Miss Katherine Paddock of Kankakee, Illinois, Miss Janet MacNaughton of Constantinople, and Mrs.

The New Shop

After the clearance sale and the closing of the Acorne Shop on the Grand Rue de Pera, the workshops shut down two weeks for reorganization and inventory. They are again open and the Acorne Shop, which is in charge of Miss Paddock, has on sale an entirely new assortment of handmade articles, silk and linen lingerie in the latest American patterns, beautiful fillet collars and cuffs for spring dresses, blouses of Brousa silk embroidered in Aintab embroidery, sport sweat-

ers to wear with white summer skirts, fine linen embroidered handkerchiefs, and laces of every description for trimming spring and summer clothes. *

Weaving the Y.W.C.A. Blue for the Service Centre

This morning in the Weaving Department, a woman was busily weaving a bright blue material which is an order from the Y.W.C.A. Service Centre for pillows and curtains. This brilliant blue is so attractive that other orders are coming in for the same material. The woman was singing as she worked, passing the thread back and forth so quickly that one could see the material grow.

Weaving Cloth for the Sails of Fishing Boats

The making of sails is a new venture. The thread for this work is obtained from Malta, and a heavy white material is produced. There is a demand for this cloth in the market, and at present one refugee woman is kept busy. Later, if the cloth is a success, we hope to employ other women of the camps who are begging for work.

Silk Curtains for an American Home

Next to the woman making sails is a woman weaving a golden silk material for the curtains of an American home in Constantinople. From sails to curtains is a big jump, but both are equally well made. Other looms are busy with orders, and on the floor squat old women busily winding the different threads upon the bobbins.

Pretty Girls Making Fillet Lace

One of the most fascinating departments is the fillet lace work. In a pleasant room, young girls are making fine collar and cuff sets in beautiful patterns. You may place your order and watch a skillful oriental maiden construct the pattern in the fine net on the frame.

Handkerchiefs by the Hundred for America

We have had a large order from America for embroidered handkerchiefs. This order is giving work to a number of girls who otherwise would be idle in the camps. They are busily working over the tiny squares of finest linen, hemstitching the edges, and embroidering in the corners intricate designs. Perhaps the purchaser in America will not realize when she buys a dainty handkerchief in one of our department stores that she is also aiding and giving work to a refugee girl in Constantinople, but such is the case.

An order of linen luncheon sets is also being filled for America, a baby's layette is providing work for another group of refugee women, while other girls are working on fine lingerie of linen and Brousa silk.

The Grandmother's Department

On the top floor is a room of dear old women, grandmothers who were forced by the recent wars to trudge away from their little homes in the hills. They were helpless in the refugee camps; they needed food and comforts which were not provided, and they begged for work. It is hard to

secure work for a frail old woman, but the Angora wool solved the problem. They are combing the soft white wool for spinning. They squat on the floor among the wool, pulling it through the combs, and laughing and talking. It is a pleasant room with a view across the Golden Horn, the Bosphorus, to their own country hills in the distance. In the centre of the room is a bright charcoal fire and on it they keep their little cans of chi (tea). Samples of the combed Angora wool have been sent to America in the hope that we may create a demand for the work of these old ladies.

Our workers are women and girls from the refugee camps. The money they earn aids them to become self-supporting and gives them a new hope. 800 women carry piece work to their homes and the money earned helps to support the family. Daily women come begging for work. Therefore it is our object to create a larger demand for their products and give employment to more workers. This is but a small step in helping to solve the grave problem of the unemployed in Constantinople.

Food for the Undernourished Workers

It is twelve o'clock and a samovar is steaming for a hot cup of tea. A worker passes graham crackers and malted milk tablets, while a large can of corned beef is given weekly to each worker. The workers are paid by the piece and at present the entire force is busy filling orders from customers. The building is scrubbed twice a week, and the whole place gives the impression of cleanliness and happiness for the workers.

Miss Constance Sheltman has charge of the industrial work with Mrs. Dorothy Sutton as assistant. Miss Janet MacNaughton is in charge of the handkerchief and lace departments, Miss Katherine Paddock is in charge of the store and the sales' end of the work, and each of these workers report to Mr. Crutcher, the Director of the Unit. All other help employed in running this large industrial plant is native.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to visit the work.

FROM BATOUM, GEORGIA, TO A NEW HOME IN GREECE

During the last week 6500 Greek refugees, fleeing from Batoum because of the Bolsheviks, have been in Constantinople harbour on board the Greek ships "Kios" and "Panayotis," en route to Salonique. At Salonique there are now over 60,000 Greek refugees' (states the Director of the Greek Relief Committee) who gradually will be equipped with farm implements and animals by the government and sent to the towns in Macedonia which have been evacuated by the Bulgarians.

The "Kios," the first of the two boats to arrive, stayed two days in port for coaling and to receive other provisions. In spite of the 4000 people and 780 cows on board, the ship was clean and the best of order prevailed. A party of Near East workers went out to the ship with Mr. Stephopoulos, the Greek Relief Director, to deliver the 30 cases of milk,

donated by the Near East for the many babies and children on board, and to watch the unloading of the 5000 loaves of Near East bread, which had been obtained by the Greek Committee from our bakery.

The "Panyatis" was a much smaller boat, loaded to the limit with 2500 people, all dirty and unkempt and weary looking. On the poop-deck were quartered about thirty cows and horses, plus a few hens. Over the sides of the vessel were roped chairs, tables, and carriages which the refugees had brought with them to start their new homes. The hold of the vessel was tightly packed with farming implements and more household goods. The "Panyatis" boasts no cabin accommodations, and consequently all the refugees have spent the five days' trip from Salonique on the open deck. Some families had managed to erect makeshift shelters of blankets and rags to keep out the wind. A few lucky families had cosy quarters of their own in the life-boats. The vessel was very dirty, particularly in the neighborhood of the one little faucet where the refugees could obtain water. In spite of the dirt and the crowded conditions, the ship's doctor, who happened to be the only Russian on board, said there had been little sickness, although he had been kept busy by the four refugee babies who were born during the trip. He asked for disinfectants and was supplied with chloride of lime and acide phenique by the Near East.

The refugees themselves were of the peasant farming class, dressed in Russian costume, and speaking a combination of Greek and Russian. There were babies and children galore, all fairly well dressed, and dirty as could be.

In addition to the disinfectants for the doctor, our motor boat carried olives and 3000 loaves of bread, bought by the Greek Committee, and 25 cases of condensed milk, donated by the Near East Relief. During the unloading of the provisions, the refugees hung over the side of the ship, watching the food eagerly, offering advice to the men who were handling the bread, and occasionally singing a little Greek song by way of showing that the Bolsheviks had not frightened all their good spirits away. Not one crumb of the bread was wasted; the refugees, who helped unload it, carefully gathered up all the broken bits for themselves. Then an old man swept up every crumb from the bottom of the barge and filled a basket with food for his hens. And such a mad scramble there was when a hamper of olives fell into the water and had to be rescued with grappling hooks and ropes!

The refugees on the "Panyatis" are the last of the Greeks to get away from Batoum. Time and ships were lacking for the others to leave. As a result, many Greeks in the town of Batoum itself, and in the villages around Batoum have at this time doubtless asserted their allegiance to the Bolshevik cause. They probably have decided "discretion is the better part of valor."

GLEE HASTINGS

BROUSA NOTES

A short time ago the Near East Relief sent to Brousa a large quantity of supplies. The following are a few notes concerning the distribution of the supplies and the work now being done:

"The Armenians have a central committee here which sorts and prepares for distribution our supplies, and a committee of three, chosen from the refugees of each town, prepares a list of families and their needs. These lists are checked as the people pass through the distribution room.

We had quite a large quantity of medicines, gauze, etc., which we are using for the refugees, through the advice of a doctor. We also gave a bath tub and other articles left from the orphanages for the use of the sick.

Mr. Wieser has been fine in this work. As he knows some Armenian, he has had charge of the Armenian work, and I have had charge of the Greek work. The Greeks have organized seven soup kitchens, and we are making these places the centres of distribution. The Army gave us camions to bring supplies from the station to the store room as well as for distribution in the city. After the great need is covered, we shall use the remaining supplies for special cases.

We have given out beans and blankets to the needy Turks. They seem to need food badly, and we are giving them an additional supply of beans.

My school has now 100 pupils and three teachers. The Armenian Committee gave the building which was formerly used for the Girls' Home, so the children are comfortable. The majority of them are very very poor and to these children I give hot soup at noon which is made from the food left by the orphanages.

The Wellesley money is paying for the teachers for 600 Greek children, together with books, and also the tuition of about one hundred children at the American school."

BERNICE J. EVERETT

A LETTER FROM BATOUM

The following letter has just been received from Mrs. van Liew of Batoum. Mrs. van Liew before her marriage was Miss Selene Mattievitch. Mr. van Liew is an American business man in Batoum.

"Batoum, March 16, 1921.

Dear Dr. MacCallum:—

Since I married an American and have been several times to the States, I have always felt very proud of my adopted country, but never so much as in the last few weeks, while in close touch with the Near East Relief.

When last November we saw our orphanage becoming so poor as to go hungry and naked, we appealed to the Near East Relief for help and received from Mr. Jaquith, then in Batoum, the most generous help in food and clothes. So that now, when the whole town is starving and hungry, our fifty children are fed and clothed and we cannot thank you enough for it. But those children between two and ten years of age are unconscious of the good that is being done to them—as most children are—and it is not of them I wish to speak, but chiefly of the great, great work being done by the Near East Relief in Batoum these last days with Mr. Ogden at the head of it. Two kitchens have been installed where hundreds and hundreds of hungry refugees and poor residents are fed and clothed. I have myself given out a number of clothes, and I

could not help wishing that those Americans, who, with so generous a hand, gave these clothes, could see the surprised gratitude in the faces of those who receive them, faces on which desperate resignation is stamped: and see those poor eyes light up and hear: "How wonderful this warm coat! May I really take it?" "No thank you, I possess two shirts. Keep those for poorer ones than I!"—and this from a middle aged man, highly educated, a former manager of a princely estate, owner himself of several houses, and an estate in Crimea.

I have an engineer of ways and means, his wife, and twelve year old boy in my house. They walked forty versts from Goudaut to Soukhoun and from there came to Batoum—to find no shelter—no room anywhere. They were planning to spend the night on the beach when they saw our flag and came to us. When my maid went to clear their tea table, she found the sugar untouched. Asking why, she received the answer: "Thank you very much, we are quite satisfied with the warm room, bread and tea. We have not seen sugar for two years and do not wish to become used to it again. It will be harder afterwards." They fled last November from the Bolsheviks and are afraid they will be killed if found here.

Another family whom I have known for several years have two children. When their aunt bought them a small bag of flour, she saw the little girl licking it and scolded her, but stopped as the child said: "Oh, Auntie, it tastes so good and I am so hungry."

You are feeding all of them now—I shall not go on with examples. It would take a life time. It is as impossible to describe the situation as it is impossible to describe a nightmare. There are no words of thanks to describe the gratitude of these people to you. But if you could see them and hear the blessings showered upon you, all Americans and your children, I am sure a lump would rise in your throat and tears to your eyes.

God bless the Near East Relief and those who help it.

SELENE VAN LIEW"

THE ESSAYAN BOYS HELP SAVE THEIR ORPHANAGE FROM FIRE

On March 19th, at 8 a.m. a fire started near the Essayan Armenian orphanage. This orphanage is in a crowded district of wooden houses, and the fire spread until many buildings were burning. The British, French, Turkish, and Armenian fire departments did their best to put out the flames but thirteen houses were burned.

It was thought impossible to save the Essayan orphanage, but the boys formed a line from the water supply up the stairs to the roof and they worked untiringly, passing up pail after pail of water, which the boys on top threw over the roof. Even then, a corner of the roof caught fire, but the boys and the fire departments managed to put it out. The Turkish fire department pulled down the building next to the orphanage and this did a great deal in keeping the fire from spreading. The Near East Relief trucks removed the orphanage furniture to a place of safety.

Mr. David Hachigian, the Director of the Essayan orphanage, has introduced the boy scout system and the big brother movement in this orphanage, and the way the boys worked to save their home is proof of its success.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The following new personnel reached Constantinople, March 21st, on the *Re d'Italia* of the Lloyd Sabaude Line which sailed from New York direct to Constantinople:

Talbot, Dr. James H., Onawa, Iowa. Graduate of Iowa City University and Medical Department of the same institution. Dr. Talbot has held appointments at the St. Joseph and the Samaritan Hospitals at Sioux City, Iowa, and in a private hospital at Onawa, Iowa.

Private practice in Iowa from 1893 to 1905, and 1909 to 1918, including work in charitable clinics. Professor of Physiology and Pediatrics two years at Sioux City College of Medicine, and fifteen years Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Two years in the medical corps of the U.S. Army.

Talbot, Mrs. James H., Onawa, Iowa. Superintendent of Dr. Talbot's private hospital, ten years, and his assistant in surgery.

Murphy, Henry R., Lawrence, Mass. Bookkeeper. Graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1920;

* Mr. Murphy was "clerk of exceptional goods" under the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Chickering, Miss Adella H., Spencer, Mass. Bookkeeper. Six years' experience in bookkeeping.

Johnston, Miss Beatrice M., New York City. Bookkeeper and accountant. Banking experience with New York Trust Company. Treasurer American Red Cross Mission to Serbia 1918 and 1919.

Personnel work with the American Red Cross at Constantinople in 1919.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Charles Riggs gave a very interesting talk on "Current Events" at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, March 21st. This is the first of a series of lectures on Turkey to be given at 19 Rue Telegraph for the Near East personnel.

Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, who recently arrived from New York, have been assigned to the Sivas Unit. They will leave shortly for Samsoun.

Miss Margaret Dingleline has been visiting her sister, Miss Ann Dingleline, in Constantinople. Miss Dingleline left March 23rd for Salonique to join the Red Cross Unit there.

Miss Loretta C. Quinn is assisting on the Constantinople Survey.

Miss Marjorie Pfeiffer and Miss Ann Sproule are spending a short vacation in Derindje.

Miss Lillian Smith of Derindje is spending a few days in Constantinople.

Near East Relief

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April 2, 1921

THE FUTURE OF OUR ORPHANAGE WORK

We have now in our orphanages thousands of children whom the kind hearted American citizen has saved from starvation. For the saving and preservation of these lives there is need first of all of food, then of shelter, then of clothes and finally medical care in case of sickness. These were the elemental needs which were presented so graphically by the Near East Relief and which called out such a generous response in charity from the sympathetic people in America. The cry of the hungry child in rags, of the sick child without

is not a comfortable thought that they must be kept on existing in artificial environment for an indefinite period. And that generous American citizen will not continue to put his hand in his pocket to hand out money for food and clothes for a dependent who is always dependent. He wants to see the ship moored somewhere and these erstwhile starvation cases put ashore to take care of themselves.

To put it in another way, at the beginning we were most concerned with the taking on of orphans, and now we are most concerned in safely putting these same orphans off. First our chief business was to gather them into an artificial shelter, but now it is to replace them in a natural environ-



Lunch in the Near East Trachoma Orphanage where children with contagious eye diseases are treated.

shelter from the cold, went home to the heart of our American citizen and opened up his pocket book. This friendly American did not ask what was to become of the child later; it was hungry and he fed it, it was sick and he sent some one to minister to it. The appeal was strong and the response spontaneous.

Many children whom we cannot reach at present are still in need, and the present fighting may bring back desperate conditions, but for the children of our orphanages we have checked the flood tide of starvation, so to speak, and we have taken on board a lot of children, saved from the flood. The next question is where we are going to put them off. It

ment. We must continue to feed and clothe the children but there must be more than that—there must be a preparation for economic independence and moral safety.

The preparation for moral safety is not less a binding duty upon us than the preparation for economic independence. The great catastrophes which have come upon this region of the world during the past six years were not due to flood or drought, they are all traceable to the moral degeneracy of individuals. If the people who are to form the new generation are no better than their forebears, we will have signally failed in relief. Ideals of justice, of love, of service and sacrifice must be instilled into the minds and social

consciousness of the children as well as ideals of work and self-dependence. In fact the two are inseparable. Work and service, self-dependence and justice go hand in hand. The one without the other is dangerous.

The consideration, therefore, of the training of the children under our care is of as great importance as the feeding and clothing of them. They are not merely being kept alive, as we suggested in the first paragraph, they are being developed. When will they be sufficiently developed so that we may safely turn them out into this cold world to shift for themselves? Let us answer this question, not by way of naming a time alone, but by naming what the children should acquire with us before they can safely be dismissed:

First. They should obtain maturity and health of body. In the east we may consider seventeen as the age of maturity. We have some children under seven but most of them are above that age, and will slowly be eliminated as they gain the other requirements for independence. We must, therefore lay our plans for a period of some ten years longer. Our work must not depend upon the uncertain results of single appeals to the generosity of the American public, but must be backed by solid support on which we can count as we lay these long plans.

Second. Every child should know how to read and write his own language and be able to perform the simpler processes of arithmetic. Beyond this is an unlimited field of advantage open to each orphan, but the three "R's" constitute the minimum in "book larnin." Some, whose minds have been dulled by long periods of practical slavery, will not gain even this, but every child should be given the opportunity to gain it, whatever his age.

Third. Equally important is it that each child should learn some useful work. Every boy should master some trade and every girl should learn to be an able home maker with some avocation with which she can help to swell the family income in time of need. For the boys, farming, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithing and book-binding have proved practically successful. For the girls, besides the ordinary domestic arts, fine needlework, weaving, truck gardening and tailoring may well be taught. Circumstances of the orphanage and of the individual orphan will determine which form of work will be followed in each case.

Fourth. Each child should gain some points of contact outside the orphanage. These may be called the roots which will support his independent existence later on. There must be an acquaintance with some environment into which he is to go and with the people of that environment. This is more necessary for the boys than for the girls, and is most naturally secured in a system of supervised apprenticeships.

Fifth. Each child should have some possessions which he may call his very own. In addition to his bed, some clothes, and some money, which he will take with him when he leaves, every boy and girl should be encouraged to accumulate some little treasures, books, trinkets or keepsakes, and should be provided with a safe place where he may keep them. Few of the children are too young to begin this training in the rights of private property and in personal responsibility.

Sixth. A wholesome attitude toward society can best be developed by teaching a true patriotism. And this wholesome attitude toward society, instead of a feeling of hate or indifference, is one of the rights of these children which has been most cruelly torn from them in the years of horror. A patriotism without malice is all too rare a virtue, but it is one of the most important elements in the training of these boys.

Seventh. Lastly, each child must have a wholesome and natural attitude towards God. The leaders of every religion represented among our orphans are seeking for a fellowship with God which shall be an inspiration for the life they now live and a sure hope for the life to come. Without sectarian bigotry or the pride of religious prejudice, this right attitude toward God must be emphasized.

Will our American friends support us in this program? It is indeed far more than a dole of bread and a corner to sleep in. Its object is to make of the raw material, some of it *very* raw material, which has been committed to us, not merely live human beings, but men and women who can create a wholesome society.

ERNEST W. RIGGS

AFTER THE SIEGE IN AINTAB

(Extracts from the Aleppo News-Letter, Feb. 25, 1921)

"The situation at Aintab, as regards the Near East Relief, is not, as one might expect, extraordinary. By special permission the Americans were allowed to visit the Turkish quarter last Saturday, Feb. 12th. We found the great majority of buildings partially destroyed, and about one quarter of the whole number uninhabitable. We found the market entirely empty, except for an occasional shop with a pitiful little pile of red peppers or grassy-looking tobacco. Here and there were men picking around amongst the ruins of their former homes with the idea of making some sort of shelter; others were filling in trenches that encroached upon their private property. The Turkish quarter is cobwebbed with trenches. Apparently, in the market, no one had dared to cross the street above ground."

"We saw French camions in the central market from which food was being distributed to a large, hungry crowd. They told us that for a month previous to the armistice they had had no flour at all, and only a meagre allowance of nuts and raisins. The people had lived month after month in continuous hiding. It is said that certain choice bomb-proof hiding places were *rented*..."

"When I came in January there were four looms being set up, and some two hundred women were knitting socks which were being sold to the French. These were made from yarn that had come from Aleppo. Three weeks ago this became exhausted, and the French were demanding more socks. A good market in besieged Aintab, and no material from which to supply it! We set about finding wool. We bought one hundred batmans (six hundred pounds) from a sheep contractor. This was washed raw wool. We are having it cleaned, combed and spun. Incidentally through this wool

work we are giving employment to sixty women or more—cleaners, combers, and spinners."

"We have twelve looms, eight now operating, and making eight varieties of material—check and striped cloth, plain blue, plain white "bez" for men's underwear, hand towels, and soon we shall be making more attractive designs with a touch of red and yellow thrown in... If you know of any particular demand, institutional or otherwise, for any particular product, we should be glad to know of it and adapt our products to suit."

(Extracts from letter of Mr. JAMES L. PARK to the Aleppo Near East Director).

A TESTIMONIAL OF APPRECIATION FROM THE GREEK ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE

Representatives from the Greek Ecumenical Patriarchate called upon Colonel Coombs, March 5th, and delivered an address in Greek. The following is a translation:

"Excellency:

The Ecumenical Patriarchate sees with attention and esteem the work of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Since the war and during the armistice, this poor part of the world is undergoing many misfortunes because of the oppressions and persecutions. Therefore the philanthropic succor of the American Committee is for the sufferers an angel of solace and relief.

Without distinction of race and religion, your Committee is extending its philanthropic work, not only in Constantinople and the Marmora Sea, but all through Asia Minor up to the Black Sea.

From this point of view, American charity takes the lead of all philanthropic work over all other nations.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate which is interested in all those people sees with admiration your work and expresses its gratitude to the workers of this relief according to the principles of the Bible and civilization.

This Patriarchate delegation is coming today to thank you warmly and to tell you that the Ecumenical Patriarchate is willing to give you shortly a token of its gratitude more expressive."

WORK WITH THE FRENCH PRISONERS, CESAREA DISTRICT

The following letter, concerning work with the French prisoners, Cesarea district, has just been received from Mr. Joseph Beach, Director of the Near East Relief in Cesarea. Miss Annie Allen brought to us the first mail from Cesarea in several months:

"Talas, February 14, 1921.

To the Managing Director, Constantiupole.

Answering yours from Samsoun, dated October 28th, would say that the blankets and other goods sent in reached here safely. We issued 598 blankets, or one each, to the pri-

soners, on the day the goods arrived, and they were very glad to receive them. They had previously received from us one each. Since the winter has been unusually light in this district, and since the Turkish Government has provided a good building and an ample supply of fuel for the prisoners, they have not suffered from cold.

The fur vests, sweaters, wooden shoes, etc., which were sent for the relief of the prisoners by the French authorities, came safely too. We distributed the greater part of them immediately through the military authorities in charge of the prisoners, and the men greatly appreciated them. We have a small amount left in our warehouses, but expect to give them out soon. When all are delivered, I shall forward to you formal receipts from the Military here, countersigned by the French for the same.

I am glad to report that in our judgment the prisoners have been very well looked after by the Military. They have been under the care of high principled and humane men. There has been some sickness among them and a few deaths, but this was inevitable, in a group of six hundred men.

You would have been interested in a theatrical performance given by them a few weeks ago to which we were invited with the permission of the Military Commander. The play had been created, written, learned and acted entirely by the men. And, although few of us knew enough French to understand the lines, the action was clear enough to enable us to follow the plot, even if we had not had a resumé given us in our own language. Immediately after the performance, the curtain, constructed of Near East Relief blankets, was ripped apart, so that each man might have his own to sleep under that night.

There have recently arrived other prisoners, some military and some civil, to whom we are extending aid.

JOSEPH W. BEACH
Director, Cesarea District."
Near East Relief

NEWS FROM ALEPPO DISTRICT

Miss Emily Wade Working Alone in Diarbekir

Miss Emily I. Wade, alone in this large government centre, has maintained cordial relations with all classes. From a belated letter, written November 25th, and received in late January, the following is quoted:

"The flannel from Harpoot has arrived and the clothes are nearly finished. We plan to give them to the different orphanages at the end of this week, and with those received from Aleppo last week by caravan, we shall have enough for the children under fifteen in the Armenian, Syrian, and Chaldean orphanages, as well as the children under our care in the villages of Karabash and Kuturbul. The Turkish government has supplied us with wool enough to keep 55 women busy spinning. In this way several girls are being taught the art of fine spinning. Besides this we have the ploughing in the villages."

Recruits for Aleppo

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foley, for a year in the industrial

work in Harpoot, are now in Aleppo, and are aiding Mrs. Martin in the industries recently re-opened to give work to the hundreds of Armenian refugee women who eagerly seek employment at the very moderate wage paid them. In a recent call upon the French Director of Industries, he expressed his delight at our endeavors and willingness to promote thorough cooperation.

GEORGE C. DOOLITTLE

A WASH DAY IN TREBIZOND

The following is an extract from a letter just received in Constantinople from Mrs. Kerr of the Trebizond Near East Relief.

"I am also doing a little work with the Turks "on my own" as it were, dressing the poorest little kiddies on the streets, etc. Today I took fourteen of them to the bath and scrubbed them myself. I rounded the children up at three o'clock and also two women who had just wandered in from Kars. Having secured permission from the woman in charge of the bath, I marched in ahead of that procession of rags. Some were there who had their heads well covered, Mohammedan fashion, but their limbs were exposed to the sunshine. Others had only a gunny sack around them, but the majority of them were covered with their artistically colored rags sewn together on top of each other and dating back to—well before the war anyway. It was a battle to get them through the lines of assembled neighbors and relations, all insisting that they were far more needy than the little children. I finally was successful in getting them into the bath and made them peel, giving each a rag of muslin and a piece of soap.

A kind old lady gave me her nice little room at the side. I cannot tell you how awful some of these children were—all covered with sores. Luckily I had rubber gloves as well as many offers of help. A mother of one of the children begged so hard to be allowed to help that I allowed her to enter. Meanwhile the woman in charge who was helping me put her day's earnings over the basin and went out for a moment. When she returned the money was gone. I shook and searched the woman but could not get the money or a confession. Finally a little tot whom I was washing said the money was under the woman's arm. I looked and there it was. She received correct Turkish punishment. We forced her to put on her old clothes and she was then thrown out of the bath.

Never in my life have I seen children happier than these poor little kiddies in the bath when they were having hot water poured over them. I rubbed them down myself and dressed them in their new clothes as I dressed my dolls a few years ago. They were no prouder than I was when it was over.

Outside the bath I was besieged by a mob of refugees of all races, pulling at my coat, demanding clothing and weeping. The faster I walked, the more they seemed to come and to push. Just opposite the pharmacy, a native doctor saw what was happening to me and helped me into the store where

I was given a chair to rest and a glass of water. I waited until the crowd moved on. It was a hard afternoon's work, but worth it."

NOTES

The Near East Relief is caring for 348 Georgian refugees at Anatolia Kavak, Constantinople. Dr. Newton is in charge of the camp.

Dr. F. W. MacCallum gave a very interesting lecture on "The Five Pillars of Islam" at the 19 Rue Telegraph personnel House, March 28th. Miss Isabelle Dodd, of Constantinople College, will give a lecture on "Bazaaring" at 19 Rue Telegraph, Monday, April 4th, at 6 o'clock.

The Y.M.C.A. Sailors' Club has given another dinner to the children of the refugee camps. They have now provided dinners for 214 children.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Annie Allen arrived in Constantinople March 29th. Miss Allen has been directing the work of the Konia Near East Relief for the last eight months.

A letter received in Samsoun states that Mr. Walter Curt and Miss Rebecca Parker have reached Sivas safely on their way to Harpoot. They are travelling by wagon.

Dr. George White, Director of the Near East Relief at Marsovan, Mrs. White, and Miss Esther White arrived in Constantinople, March 30th, on the U.S. Destroyer "Smith Thompson." With their party were Mr. and Mrs. Custer and Miss Norzewicz of the Near East Relief, and Missionaries connected with Marsovan College. Mr. and Mrs. Compton and Mr. Hosford remained in Marsovan to take charge of the college property. Miss Anthony and Miss Corning, are in Samsoun awaiting permission to return to Marsovan.

Miss Scribner, Mrs. Anderson, and Miss Wood, of the Near East Relief in Sivas are in Samsoun. They will return shortly to Constantinople. Miss Phelps of the Marsovan Unit is in Samsoun with them and will also return to Constantinople.

Mrs. Coombs, little Miss Miriam Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Custer and children are sailing today for America.

RATE OF EXCHANGE

Salaries will be paid at the rate of 146 piasters to the dollar for the month of April.

This notice is for interior directors.

Near East Relief

Edited by the Near East Relief for Private Circulation

Vol. III. No. 14

25 Rue Taksim, Pera, Constantinople.

April 9, 1921

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF SHEFAKAT PRESENTED TO MRS. COOMBS

His Imperial Majesty, Sultan Mehmed VI, has presented to Mrs. Coombs the Imperial and Sublime Order of Shefakat. The Adjutant-in-Chief, Colonel Mahmoud Bey, presented the decoration to Colonel Coombs for Mrs. Coombs, with the following Imperial Irade:

"With the approval of my cabinet, I herewith bestow

with my special Irade unto Mrs. Edith J. Coombs, wife of Colonel J. P. Coombs, Managing Director of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, the Imperial and Sublime Order of Shefakat, II Class. In accordance with my Royal desire, this Imperial Patent, dated Redjeb 24, 1339, is given out."

The Order of Shefakat is a decoration presented to women for acts of kindness and mercy. The decoration consists of a diamond star with the golden signature "Toughra" of His Majesty, in a circle of rubies.



The American Personnel of the Constantinople Industrial Workshops

(From Left to Right) 1. Miss Katharine Paddock 2. Miss Constance Shelton 3. Mr. James Crutcher 4. Miss Mary Broadhead 5. Mrs. Dorothy Sutton 6. Miss Janet McNaughton

A TRIP FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO KONIA

(Extracts from the diary of Miss Annie Allen,
September, 1920.)

As Miss Allen was making such interesting trips to our interior stations, while many of us were forced to remain here in Constantinople, I asked her to keep a diary of just the little incidents that happened along the way when she started on her last trip to Konia, September 6th, 1920. Miss Allen has now returned and today handed me the following material:

S.S. Phrygia, September 6th, 1920. Do you remember, as I was rushing down the stairs, you stopped me and said "Do keep a diary so that I may have it for my paper when you return." I did intend to keep one, but I did not promise to give it to you. My chief reason for not giving it up is that I fear criticism. Once a friend of mine and I took a trip to certain mountain villages. To us, the trip was very interesting and my friend wrote out his diary and then published it. Some one on reading it said, "What do we care whether Mr. rode a white horse or a black one or whether he ate his lunch on such a day under a certain tree by a certain stream." Now I am, as you know, very sensitive to criticism,

and I should feel badly if some one, after reading my diary of this trip should say, "What do we care if Miss A. . . . was invited to dinner with or that she was allowed to go on the special deputy train!"

Whether published or not, for my own pleasure and yours, I believe, here goes the diary:

We left Constantinople quay today, Monday, September 5th, at 4:30 p.m. We stopped out in the harbor for the control boat, and soon some black guards with an officer came on board. One was stationed, with set bayonet, behind the chairs in which Billy and I were sitting (Billy being my friend, Miss Billings, a new recruit for the N.E.R.). Not understanding the command given by the officer in French, I wondered whether he considered us suspicious characters but fortunately Billy, who knows French, relieved my fears by saying he was there to guard the stairway to the bridge. After he had stood there motionless for several hours, I proposed to Billy that we make a dash for the stairway so that we might give the poor fellow a chance for some excitement. She answered by saying that I was a most law breaking individual - so I settled down for the rest of the evening disproving the charge.

September 7th, 1920. Here we are in Zoungouldak coaling. The first words I heard on waking this morning were: "*Mehmet chaoush, bouwaya gel!*" (Come here Corporal Mehmet). The old familiar sounds revived my spirits. I was once more in Asia Minor atmosphere which I vastly prefer to Constantinople. I could go more into detail and tell you what we eat and what we do, that just now my companions are playing cards, smoking, and eating candy, but memory of the "white horse" holds me back.

September 11th, 1920. We have reached the first interior stopping place. We had a delightful, though short visit, with the Samsoun Unit of the Near East Relief, arriving there on Thursday and leaving on Friday the next day at 11 o'clock, being assured that we would reach Marsovan that same day. Our baggage truck caused us much delay and we finally left it behind to follow slowly. On the truck was our only American man and travelling with us in the auto was his wife. Soon it became dark and we were obliged to crawl along slowly through the night as we had no lights. Tahsin, our little Turkish chauffeur, kept up our spirits by relating to us thrilling tales of brigands, and automobiles which had crashed over the sides of banks in Anatolia. At last, in the distance, we saw the shimmering lights of a village, and we four women decided we would go no further! As we were consulting just what to do, we heard the rumble of the truck, and joy, our American man was reunited with his wife. Let me give you some advice. Never consent to a plan which separates married couples. The nervous chills I had along the way after we separated, thinking that the husband might get stuck on the mountain top or that the wife might be carried off by brigands!

We found a Han (Turkish hotel) and put up for the night. Some youngourt, bread, a cup of tea, and for some of us a good night's rest, braced us up, and we started merrily out at six this morning.

Do you believe in the evil eye? Well I do today. Certainly some one has cast an evil eye on our auto and we have no blue bead on it. Going up a steep incline in the narrowest part of the road, the car suddenly stopped and I was told we had broken the differentiator. The truck was ahead of us, going very slowly, so Tahsin rushed after it and succeeded in stopping it. We decided to transfer all our light luggage to the truck and then climb on ourselves. During the process of transfer we saw two caravans approaching from either direction. One was made up of wagons and the other buffalo carts. After many shouts and manoeuvres, they passed our two automobiles and our coast was clear.

While waiting by the roadside, I fell into conversation with two Turkish women who were with the buffalo train. The older woman said to me, "Look at my grey hairs and see how I am toiling along barefooted in this dust and you are sitting there like a lady, clothed from head to foot - even your hands are covered." I told her we too were having our troubles of another kind and that we were taking this rather difficult journey to carry relief to orphans and refugees. Whereupon she said, "I have two orphans for whom I must care." I was sorry I did not have a little money handy to give the poor soul. These poor Turkish peasant women, because their husbands are soldiers, must toil thus, walking sometimes five and six days to the coast so as to feed and clothe their children while the husband is away. Is it possible that some say we should not help these people? That is not the Christ spirit.

September 25th, 1920. My diary has gone untouched for many days. The story for each day is about the same - dust, auto breakdowns, Turkish Hans, with a few Near East Relief stations which were like oases in the desert. At these stations we were warmly welcomed and royally treated, our only regret being that our need for hurried transit gave us but little time to see the good work which was being done in all these places.

We had no exciting adventures along the road. The nearest we came to real excitement was going through a pass where a day or two before several hundred brigands had made a raid on a village. Han and had also attacked many wagons. Six or seven of the villagers were said to have been killed. The Han, which we found empty, and the many vultures feeding on prey in a field beyond, testified at least that the statements of the villagers were not far from the truth.

After we had travelled through the most dangerous part of the pass, our auto broke down. We sat down by the roadside while it was being repaired. Soon some villagers came along and I asked how the road was. One looked at me for a minute and then said, "What are you?" When I told him we were Americans, he said "The road is safe for you. We would pluck out our eyes for you." We two American ladies travelled from Marsovan to Cesarea with no companions save our two Turkish chauffeurs, a trip of five days. We had no fear and we were pleased to have proved that American ladies could travel alone unharmed through the interior of Turkey.

We reached here, Konia, at midnight, and found Miss Cushman and Miss Gaylord waiting up for us, and glad they were for a word from the outside world.

Miss Cushman is soon to leave us for her much needed rest while I remain here until Dr. Dodd comes to take charge of the work here in Konia.

NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK IN THE CONSTANTINOPLE REFUGEE CAMPS

(Extracts from February Report)

This month the camps have fared very well, particularly in the way of clothing supplies. After an inventory of the supplies, the camps were given a large quantity of warm hand knitted sweaters and stockings which were very gratefully received. They arrived just in time for some damp, cold weather that would have been very hard on the wretched camp inhabitants without these warm garments.

The following is a list of the supplies issued to the five Armenian camps in Constantinople:

	Lira
6000 kilos charcoal	304.20
25 bales old clothes	210.00
50 bags shoes	420.00
25 cases graham crackers	187.50
25 cases soda crackers	150.50
545 pairs childrens' stockings	794.00
635 pairs socks	606.25
255 sweaters	726.75
12 cases soap	204.00
50 cases milk	200.00
15 cases malted milk	567.00
38 miscellaneous garments	47.35
	<hr/> 4417.05

Russian Armenian Soldiers

The Russian Armenians, about 200 in number, who served in Wrangel's army, are being cared for by the Armenian Red Cross at two camps located at Scutari and Ortaköy. The Red Cross has provided coats, blankets, 1 meal per day, including 1/2 loaf of bread. Many of these men are officers and would be more than glad to work if jobs were available. To these men, the following supplies were given by the Near East Relief through the Armenian Red Cross:

200 sets underwear	220.00
10 bales old clothes	84.00
5 bags old shoes	42.00
126 sleeveless sweaters	359.10
	<hr/> 750.47 Lira

There are few women and children among these Russian Armenians. Therefore, the women and children's old clothes and old shoes were sorted out and those not needed in the camps were given to Yedi Koulé Armenian Hospital and the Red Cross Orphanage in Bechtashe.

Refugees in Great Need

Two groups of Turkish refugees and needy poor have been assisted this month—those of the Ak-Serai and Fatih district. 1000 Turks in the Ak-Serai district, most of them refugees, war-widows, orphans, or sick, are under the care of a local native Relief Committee which runs a soup-kitchen, a small industrial plant for women, gives free medical supervision, etc. Some of the more fortunate live in the mosque, but most of them inhabit the remains of buildings in the large burned area. There are families of eight and nine members, including several little children, living in dark holes in the ground, with not even doors, and a damp dirt floor. One must double up to enter the hole that serves for a door. There are many full orphans living with aunts or cousins in such miserable places, but the Turkish orphanages are so full at the present time that they cannot be accepted. The director of the Committee has, however, picked out 300 half-orphans that will come under the care of our Near East Relief Case Committee.

The Fatih Turks, 700 in number, are housed in better quarters, but they are desperately poor. We gave supplies in food and clothing to these refugees and arranged for them to buy their bread at 7 piasters per loaf at the Near East Bakery.

Camp Schools Financed by Wellesley

The camp schools, financed by the Wellesley Fund, are progressing well. There are now 487 little Armenians pegging away at their books every day in place of sitting idly around a camp, listening to the complaints and often coarse talk of the adults. These children are improving greatly in matters of cleanliness and health, for it is much easier to give proper attention to a group of school children than to those scattered promiscuously around a large crowded camp. Thanks to Near East crackers and malted milk, they are receiving a school lunch that means a great deal to undernourished children.

Another Dinner given by the Sailors' Club

The Sailors' Club of the Y.M.C.A. has given another dinner party for 50 children of the Psamatia Camp. A meal consisting of soup, pilaf with meat, plenty of white bread, oranges and little chocolate cakes, is something to be remembered a life-time by these little refugees.

Miss Nancy Benson Receives a Special Fund

Miss Nancy Benson has received Ltq. 150 from friends in America to be especially used for the children of Haskey Camp, which is perhaps the most barren, ugly and crowded of all the camps. This money will be spent for baths and extra food for the children, and for special children's cases that need assistance.

G. L. HASTINGS

CESAREA IS A BUSY NEAR EAST CENTRE

Under many difficulties, the personnel of the Cesarea Unit have carried on their full programme of relief work. They have been practically cut off from the outside world, and Miss Allen carried the first mail from Cesarea to Constantinople in many months. The following is an outline of their educational work at this station far in the interior of Turkey:

"Talas, February 15, 1921.

Every one who has a desire must have an opportunity to read and write. At least that much should be provided for each orphan, and even for the orphans of the "grown up" variety, it is very desirable. Therefore, in our schools in Talas and Cesarea, we have refused no one who applied for instruction. In Cesarea there is a deaf and dumb boy who attends the school for Home Orphans. He is so eager and the teacher tries hard to help him. But this boy should be sent to a special school. Can the N. E. R. arrange for such children?

Here in Talas we have a blind girl who has learned to read from the books printed in raised print—a few copies of portions of the New Testament having been sent here earlier by the American Board. We have them in Armenian and in Armeno-Turkish.

Our armless girl is making good progress in her lessons. She uses her right foot instead of her right hand to write and sew and make lace. A group of servant girls who had never learned to read came and asked for a class to be organized for them at a special hour. Some women from the Woman's Home also came in for lessons in reading and writing. Among the younger boys, there is a special school for those whose eyes are bad with trachoma and who therefore cannot read. These boys are taught orally. The youngest boys and girls are in the kindergarten in the forenoon.

Then we have the grade schools for all grades from one to eight. Industrial training is arranged for all the older boys and girls. This is planned so as to be as practical as possible, the products being such as can be used at once in the different orphanages. The rugs are an exception, but these can be sold readily at a profit in the local market. We are intending to enlarge this industry as soon as spring opens.

A very interesting school is the one for Moohajirs (refugees) in Cesarea. Over one hundred of these Turkish children have now been gathered into an orphanage. A year ago a school was opened for the children of the women who came to spin wool each day. These women do beautiful spinning by hand and this thread has been used for weaving cloth to clothe the orphans. Some of this same cloth has been made up for their own orphans. Last winter the children stood around idle while the mothers were at work. They were ragged and dirty. When the school was opened, all were sent to the public bath and were then given clean underclothes. Frequently we saw them on the street later with the clean white garments worn on the outside. But they

were very happy in the school and learned rapidly. This year they have moved the school to a very fine building where the orphanage has been located. Our Near East Relief has furnished beds, sheets, quilts, blankets, pillows, and also complete outfits of clothing for these orphans. We pay the teachers, and provide school desks. With the exception of some milk, we have not been responsible for the food. The shoes and boys' suits have all been made in the Boys' Industrial School in Talas.

For the girls more clothing was necessary, so the wife of the Governor, with the teachers, took charge of making some very pretty coats and caps made out of some heavy blankets furnished by the Near East Relief. In the school connected with this new orphanage, the boys are to be taught to play some musical instruments. The officials in the city are taking great pains to make it a first class institution and we are glad to cooperate.

S. W. ORVIS

Director of Educational Work, Cesarea

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith and Dr. George T. Pomeroy returned to Constantinople, April 4th. Mr. Jaquith went to Egypt for a much needed rest, and we are glad to report that his health is much improved.

Miss Isabelle Dodd, of Constantinople College, gave a very interesting lecture on "Bazaaring," at the 19 Rue Telephone Personnel House, Monday April 4th. Miss Dodd gave special information concerning rugs, amber, and tiles, and told fascinating stories of the old Bazaars. The members of the Near East in Constantinople are greatly enjoying the series of lectures which are held each Monday at six o'clock at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House.

Mr. Charles White is leaving shortly with supplies for Batoum. Mr. Melville Chater will accompany him.

A letter has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Rambo telling of their trip and safe arrival in America.

Miss Ruth Henry, formerly Director of the Near East Relief in Adana, is lecturing in America for relief work.

Miss Caris E. Mills is spending a few days in Ismid, making photographs of the work and writing reports concerning the enlarged activities of that unit.

Miss Passmore of the Ismid Unit is spending a few days in Constantinople.

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ISMID

Ismid, ancient Nicomedia, is one of our busiest units. Here the Near East Relief is aiding 20,000 refugees, supporting an orphanage of 423 children, a hospital of ninety beds, three clinics, three schools, and a soup kitchen for the 600 little refugee children of the streets. Daily the work is growing as the roads to Ismid are filled with the country people fleeing from the small villages to the city for safety.

of new refugees and their needs. She then reports conditions to the native committees and together they do their best to aid with the supplies at hand. The Near East Relief is giving old clothes, blankets, milk for the babies, medicine, and supplies from the Derindje Supply Base.

The other day we visited a new camp. In one home, consisting of two doors, propped together like a tent, with burlap draped over the openings, the cow occupied the space by the opening of the shelter and the only board floor. This family had saved their cow and it was their most valuable



Near East Relief Hospital, Ismid

Miss Priest and Dr. Elliott on the steps. Below Miss McLaren and her Nurses' Training class

20,000 refugees in Ismid

A week ago there were but 18,000 refugees, today there are 20,000, and each hour makes the number larger. A new refugee camp starts daily. A family plodding along the road drops their few belongings because they are too weary to go on, and they start a fire and begin to cook. Another family joins them, and another, until a new camp springs into existence. Miss Strowger, who is in charge of relief work on the outskirts of the city, makes a daily trip to ascertain the number

possession. Inside the floor was of mud which was wet and sticky from the rain. The low level marshy places outside the city are dotted with these refugee colonies while inside the city, every available house or shed is filled with these poor country people. All day, weary lines of refugees are plodding towards the town only to find crowded conditions and hardly a place to camp—little food and little shelter. One old man told me he would rather die. He had moved from one place to another, he had no bed, no food, and he said, "What is the use of life? I have toiled all these years and look

at me. I am old and I have nothing." We met one girl carrying her blind mother. She had carried her from the other side of Bardizag, a distance of fifteen miles.

The Beginning of the Ismid Hospital

Our work at Ismid was started last summer when 10,000 refugees came to the city. Miss Leila Priest and Miss Emily Passmore were assigned to Ismid for relief work. They found that medical aid was very necessary, and organized two clinics. Patients of all nationalities came to them with malaria, gun wounds, eye trouble, as well as contagious diseases. A hospital became a necessity, and they obtained permission to use the Turkish school building. This building was filled with old furniture. They cleared two rooms and moved in eight beds. These beds were instantly filled, and others were added. One room after another was emptied of furniture until the two girls had organized and were running a hospital of eighty beds. At times as many as one hundred and twenty patients were admitted and placed on stretchers on the floor. A training class for native nurses was started, supplies of milk and food were given to the refugees, and conditions were investigated. Dr. Athanasian was the doctor for the hospital and he did splendid work, giving his services free of charge. The two girls remained through the bombardment of Ismid last summer and carried on the work.

Miss Strowger was sent to Ismid in September to take charge of the growing work for refugees and this made it possible for Miss Passmore and Miss Priest to give their entire time to the medical work.

The only Civilian Hospital between Ismid and Eskişehir

The hospital grew so large and the work became so important that Dr. Elliott was assigned to Ismid in January. Dr. Elliott joined the Near East in 1919 and came to Turkey with the famous Leviathan party. She was stationed in Marash, and remained there during the trying times of the Marash siege.

When Dr. Elliott arrived, the building was filled with sick, many of the trained native nurses were leaving for America, and Miss Priest and Miss Passmore welcomed her arrival. The refugees of Ismid had grown to the number of 18,000 and the congested conditions were causing much sickness. The Near East Hospital was the only civilian hospital between Ismid and Eskişehir. The American Women's Hospitals are now paying for the American and native personnel of this hospital, and the Near East Relief is supplying hospital equipment and sending supplies.

The place is clean and airy and the workers have made the most of the rooms at their disposal. There are two wards for operative cases, a smallpox ward, a typhus ward, four medical wards, a children's ward, and an obstetrical ward. There is a training class for native nurses, under the direction of Miss McLaren who is loaned to the hospital by the American Mission Board. Miss McLaren was formerly doing mission work in Van and has had years of experience in work in the East. The native girls have a class in medicine, practical nursing, physiology and anatomy, English, Armenian and Arithmetic. This is felt to be con-

structive work as these native girls can carry on the work after the Near East Relief workers have departed.

All Nationalities are Treated.

Patients of all nationalities are accepted. Previous to the beginning of the hospital, many of the Mohammedans went to a little mosque which is very holy and where prayers offered are believed to cure the sick. Now these people offer prayers and follow up the cure with a call at the American clinic in which they are growing to have much faith. There is a large general clinic, a woman's clinic, and a children's clinic. Hospital cases are first examined at the clinic and given cards for admittance to the hospital. A delouser is ever busy in the yard, fumigating the clothes of the patients who enter the hospital. These clothes are then placed in bags with a number attached and the patient receives the clothes when leaving.

A Misfortune to Leave the Hospital

The refugee patients are happy, and to them it is a misfortune to leave. In one ward I saw a nice looking boy who had his hand bandaged. He was a shepherd of the hills, and he had picked up an old hand grenade to examine it. The hand grenade exploded, and part of his hand was blown off. He at once came to the hospital and the wound was treated. Operations have been performed for cancer, sarcoma, amputations, fractured skull, gun shot wounds, blood poison, etc. Before the opening of the hospital, these poor people suffered without the aid of medicine or medical skill. The stories told of methods used to cure the sick would fill an American nurse or doctor with horror. Thus the medical work is a godsend to these people. They benefit not only through medical care, but it is a training in sanitation, new methods, and the proper way to live.

The Hospital is to move to a larger Building

The present building is too small for the growing work, and permission has been obtained to move to the buildings now occupied by the Greek soldiers. The Greek Commander has offered to remove his men that more hospital space may be available for the Ismid sick. Permission has also been obtained from the Turkish officials to use these buildings, which were formerly the Turkish hospital. The new site commands a view across the beautiful Gulf of Ismid to the mountains. The water is unusually good, and the air is pure. The site is ideal for a hospital and fills a need from Ismid to Konia. Women, who would otherwise be suffering in refugee camps or on the streets, have a clean bed and good care. Unless one comes face to face with conditions, one cannot realize what it means to these poor sick refugees.

The Preventorium at Bardizag

Dr. Elliott believes in the prevention of sickness by providing special care for the weakest children, giving them special food and building them up so that they will not become hospital cases. Many of the children have enlarged hearts, or heart trouble in some form, caused by the constant fear of

the last few years. For this purpose a Preventorium was planned at Bardizag. Mrs. Nickerson, also of the American Women's Hospital personnel, was assigned to the task of organizing the rest home and taking charge of the work. One of the buildings, which the Near East Relief has rented from the American Board of Missions, is used for the purpose. Here the children will have pure mountain air, good food and medical care. Recent conditions have stopped the Preventorium plans temporarily but it is hoped that the work can go on again shortly.

Miss Bradley's work for Refugee Children of the City

The relief work grew to such large proportions, owing to the crowds of refugees pouring in, that Miss Strowger had more than one person could do. Miss Bradley was sent to take charge of the city refugees while Miss Strowger looked after the refugees in the chiftliks, villages and camps on the outskirts of Ismid. Mr. Van Toor then went to Ismid as Director of the Unit.

Miss Bradley's first work was to care for the six hundred refugee children playing around the streets of Ismid. These children were begging and obtaining food as best they could. The Colonel even stated that his men were giving away their rations to help feed them. The first move was to give the children a bath, and the Turkish bath of the town was rented for the purpose. They were bathed and then dressed in warm clothes which were sent from America.

The Cutting of Six Hundred Heads

After the children were washed, barbers volunteered to cut their hair which was a very necessary step. The children showed resistance here and cried as their pig tails dropped to the ground. They were pacified by pretty woolly caps to cover their bald heads. The little girls grabbed their braids and walked away, fondly hugging the braids of hair while they had no hair on top of their heads. The mothers even hunted through the pile of hair to find the braids of their various daughters. Some one suggested that the mothers might make a little money by selling the hair, but for the sake of the buyers this suggestion was not carried out.

A Hot Meal Each Day for the Children

While the children were being washed and dressed, a soup kitchen was opened where they would receive a hot bowl of soup and bread. Each child brings a bowl, a pail, dipper or pan, whatever they can find, and stands in line daily for soup. There is already a great contrast between the children receiving aid and the refugee children now entering Ismid with starved thin faces. It is an interesting sight to see six hundred little faces turned towards those huge black pots of soup. Children are waiting for soup an hour before the time for serving.

A School in a Tobacco Warehouse

After feeding and clothing these children, the next object

was to get them off the streets, and three schools were started. It was difficult to obtain room for this purpose in this crowded city on the firing line, filled with officers, soldiers, and refugees. The Regie Tobacco Company solved the problem by allowing us to use rooms in their warehouses. The children show the greatest interest in attending school; there is no need for a truant officer in Turkey. Refugee teachers from village schools are in charge. One of these teachers is dressed in a bandmaster's uniform produced from the old clothes. This gives him quite an air of authority, and commands much respect. Each child has a school bag made of a German sand bag on which the Christian mothers have sewn a red or blue cross. All day these little refugees are busily reading their lessons out loud in their adopted city, and the mothers are begging to attend school also. They wish to learn to read.

Aid of a Few Weeks does Wonders for the Children

Thus in a few weeks, the workers provided baths, clothes, and education, while Dr. Elliott gave medical care to these children forced from their country homes to the streets of a very crowded city. Daily two or three hundred children form in line for treatments for trachoma, scabies, sores, and various ailments. The history of each child is taken and a catalogue is being made so that when a child appears, a full record of the case and treatment is in the files.

The Green Hat

The children dress up as much as possible to attend the clinic; it is the event of the day. When the children were given caps, there was one cap short—one child too many. The problem was solved by finding a huge green velvet picture hat in the old clothes. Each day the green velvet hat appeared at the clinic but the child never looked the same. Dr. Elliott was at first puzzled until she found the green hat was being passed around and the children were taking turns in wearing this gorgeous hat. You can imagine the effect of a big green hat with a shaved head and a grey flannel dress on a tiny girl!

Cards Attached to the Children

If you walk down the old streets of Ismid, you will see numbers of children dressed in gray flannel dresses, shoes and stockings, woolen mufflers and caps, and each carrying a schoolbag. Every child wears a brown card on which a record of medical treatment and relief is kept and any other notes about the child. If a child loses the card, he or she must go to the end of the line for further help. It is such a relief to see these children clean and well dressed, going to school carrying school bags, like American children, instead of the mob of ragged dirty children of a few weeks ago. New refugee children are joining the line, and new problems arise daily.

Mr. Van Toor is Planning for Farm Work for the Refugees

Mr. Van Toor, the Director of the Unit, is planning to employ a number of refugees on farm work. Reshid Bey owns 6,000 acres of fine farming land and a chiftlik of about

eighty houses, known as Ousoun Bey. He is willing to co-operate with a plan to work the land by employing 500 refugee families. He will take refugees of all nationalities, give each a garden and seed, a house in which to live, and a certain share of the crops. The Near East Relief is to furnish a tractor, machinery and gasoline. This will give shelter, work, and food to a large number. It will be part of our relief work to see that the refugees are comfortable and that they in turn do good work on the farm. In this way, Mr. Van Toor hopes to relieve to some extent the congested condition of Ismid which will become more and more serious as the hot weather approaches.

Miss Holt's Orphanage work

In writing of Ismid, we cannot fail to mention the splendid work of Miss Sophie Holt and her assistant, Miss Markarian. Miss Markarian is a graduate of Mount Holyoke and is using her education to help her people. Miss Holt started an orphanage in Ismid in 1919, and has steadily improved it, altering the building to make room for the growing number of children. Recently it has been necessary to obtain an annex. When the Greek troops moved out of the Armentan Catholic School, Mr. Van Toor asked for the use of the building. After obtaining the building, he ran up an American flag, secured an army of scrub women, and soon the building was ready for more children. Thirty of the Brousa girls were at once moved into the building, and when it was found necessary to move the Bardizag girls and small boys to Ismid a few days ago, their home was ready for them in this building.

Miss Kinney is running an American School in Ismid, and the Near East Relief is paying a certain sum for the education at this school of the older girls of Miss Holt's orphanage.

Miss Scribner and Miss Caldwell joined the unit a few days ago to aid with this huge task. CARIS E. MILLS

MR. H. C. JAQUITH, THE NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Col. J. P. Coombs, who has been Managing Director of the Anatolia Area of the Near East Relief for over one year, is leaving, and Mr. H. C. Jaquith has temporarily taken the position.

During the administration of Colonel Coombs, each unit in the Anatolia Area has carried on its full programme of work, three new hospitals have been opened, 1146 beds in hospitals have been constantly filled with patients, 467,326 refugees have been aided in general relief, 53,664 women have been given employment in our industrial workshops, and 22,848 children are in the orphanages of the Anatolia area. We are assuming the complete support of the interior orphanages, aiding substantially the 9114 orphans of Constantinople orphanages, and the large number of half orphans in homes and soup kitchens.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith has been connected with the Near East Relief since 1917 as Assistant General Secretary in the New York Headquarters.

PERSONNEL NOTES

The engagement has been announced of Miss Inga Bie Ravendal to Lieutenant Thomas Keble of the British Army. The marriage will take place, April twenty-sixth, at the British Embassy Chapel.

Professor Fisher, of Robert College, gave a very interesting lecture on "The Walls of Constantinople," Monday April 11th, at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. Mr. Robert Baker will lecture on "Turkish Textiles," Monday April 18th, at 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Airgood, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Scribner and Miss Wood, of the Sivas Unit of the Near East Relief, arrived in Constantinople, April 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kingsbury, of Bardizag, are the parents of a daughter, Joyce, born at the American Hospital, Constantinople, Monday, April 11th.

Mrs. Alma B. Kerr, Miss Jessie White, and Mr. A. L. Christiansen, who have been connected with the Trebizond Unit for over a year, have returned to Constantinople for reassignment.

Miss Annie T. Allen gave a lecture concerning Near East work in the interior of Anatolia, at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, April 13th. Miss Stuart, Miss Quinn, Miss Johnston, and Miss Thompson were dressed in the native costumes which Miss Allen brought with her from the interior, and small boys wore the clothes made by the orphan boys of Konia. Miss Allen had many interesting things to show and many interesting stories to tell.

Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss Annette L. Munro, and Mr. H. R. Murphy have been assigned to Cesarea; Miss Margaret Kinne and Mr. R. K. Van Velsor to Sivas, and Miss H. A. Chickering to Samsoun. The party sailed this week for Samsoun.

Miss M. L. Caldwell and Miss Blanche Scribner are now connected with the Ismid Unit. They left Constantinople, April 13th.

Miss Pauline Allen has been assigned to the Derindje Unit of the Near East Relief to take the place of Miss Lillian Smith who expects to sail shortly for the United States.

A letter has been received from Miss Josephine Huse, of the Beirut area, stating that she is leaving for Egypt. Miss Huse expects to visit Switzerland and England before returning home.

Miss Glee Hastings and Miss Ethel Thompson left today for a vacation in Bulgaria and Roumania.

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TESTIMONIAL OF APPRECIATION FROM THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCHATE

Colonel J. P. Coombs has been presented by the Armenian Patriarchate with a beautifully illuminated manuscript testifying the appreciation of the Armenian ecclesiastical representatives for the relief work for the widows and orphans during the past year.

The manuscript is written in ancient Armenian and is an exquisite specimen of fine penmanship and hand illumination.

A TRIP TO NORTHERN PALESTINE

By JOSEPHINE HUSE

Sidon, March 13, 1921

I have just returned from a most interesting trip into the interior. A week ago yesterday, I went with Miss Law, a missionary of twenty years' experience in Syria, into northern Palestine to the region known as the Merj Ayoun where the Arabs held sway for six months last spring. Hundreds were left destitute as a result of the continued raids of roving bandits, and we distributed clothing from the old clothes bag of America. We investigated the families of our orphans with an idea of sending home any whose relatives were able to support them.

The regions we visited were beautiful beyond description. We made our headquarters at Judiedeh, the largest village in the district, located on the ridge of a mountain facing Mt. Hermon whose snow-capped summit was hidden by clouds most of the time we were there. We made the trip up to Judiedeh by auto truck, taking the old clothes and a week's supply of food with us. Our horses we sent up with a man as we were forced to travel by horseback after leaving Judiedeh as there are no roads.

The Mission owns a good house in Judiedeh, the lower story of which is used for a school. There we lived in a large barn-like room—I should say slept, for we were out during the entire day. Up hill and down dale we went into the various villages, following scarcely distinguishable stony trails, going down steep mountain sides or up over boulders and shale into picturesque towns which seemed to hang to the barren slopes of the mountain. The places were all dirty and dilapidated. Two-thirds of the small stone houses in one village had been destroyed last spring, and the inhabitants had either deserted them or were still living in the ruins

in an indescribable state of misery. Never in my life have I seen such filth and rags, such pathetic children.

On approaching one village, Miss Law recognized one of the ragged little urchins, who came running out to see us, as the brother of one of the orphans in our orphanage. "Where do you live," she asked. "My house is destroy, oh Mother," he answered. "I live with the world."

For four days we investigated our orphans, finding out at the same time the needs of the villages, obtaining lists of the most needy applicants for clothes, and making notes o conditions. We generally went for information to the pastor or the school teachers in each village. Miss Law knew some one in each village for most of the teachers, preachers and doctors had been trained in the American Mission schools.

I heard many interesting stories about my orphans. The pastor at Khiyam told me of one child whom he had sent to the orphanage. During the war, the mother had died while the child was a tiny baby, leaving her in the care of her two small brothers until the father returned from the Hauran where he had gone to work in the harvest fields. The father came home ill and died three days after his return. The three children, having no relatives, continued to live in the dilapidated one-roomed stone house until the roof fell in when they sought refuge in an old barrel oven. The ten-year-old brother assumed the responsibility of the child whom he carried around on his shoulder as he begged from house to house. Then he fell ill. The pastor, whose large family took all of his meagre salary, gave them bread from time to time. One day he found the child sitting by the brother crying, "Yusef, nennie, nennie," the baby's expression for bread in Arabic. The boy was dead.

The child's younger brother, who was seven, paid no attention to her. He was also a beggar but he felt no responsibility for her, and left her to her own devices. She was able to toddle around by this time, and continued to go to the houses where her brother had been given bread. She would stand outside and cry, "Nennie, nennie."

One day the pastor found her in the bed of the little mountain stream which, fortunately, had little water in it late in the summer. She had fallen while attempting to cross alone and the water was trickling over her. He took her to the public oven where he gave her into the keeping of one of the women who worked there.

Then the orphanage started and she was sent to us. She is a bright eyed; happy little kindergartner now, laughing and playing with the other children and working hard in school. She has plenty of "nennie," and it is to be hoped that she has forgotten her sad miserable past.

The last two and a half days of our stay were spent distributing old clothes. It takes too long to go into detail about this. We had all of the lame, the blind, and the poverty stricken from the entire country round about on our hands during this time. They pulled at our skirts and tried to kiss our feet whenever we appeared. They shouted at us until we were nearly distracted and so nervous and worn out that we didn't know what we were doing. But their gratitude was touching. They said to us: "Before you came we were like the earth without any rain or dew, but now we have both."

A VISIT TO A DESERTED VILLAGE

Ismid, April 8th. Fraucois, our one chauffeur in Ismid, brought the Ford to the door, and we were off, Miss Strowger and I, at 8:30 a.m., to the village of Rahmicheuy, to ascertain the condition of the inhabitants who were left behind after the firing of yesterday, and to find out the conditions for their return.

Yesterday the old Roman road, winding across the plain to Ismid, was crowded with the inhabitants of this little village. Time and again they have trudged away from the danger zone, carrying a few treasures to the larger towns. Some of them were half naked when they came—and in Ismid, for example, they found a city so crowded with refugees that last night they slept in the open air along the quay.

Today they were told it was safe enough to return—and with their undying hope and longing for their little homes, they began their weary trudge back again. We passed ox-carts, donkeys, old women with huge packs on their backs, children with cradles in their arms and in each cradle a baby—all going back to Rahmicheuy. The men of the village were travelling ahead with loaded guns to insure a safe journey for the women and children. I stopped to take a photograph of a group standing on an old Roman bridge. Every face with its lines of hardship and struggle is a study.

Our auto took us up a wide road bordered with willows (built by the Germans during the war with Armenian and Greek labor). This road leads to the Woollen Factory (also built by the Germans) which the British shelled last summer and which now is only a ruin. We turned here and the little brown mud huts of Rahmicheuy came into view. We were ahead of the returning refugees, and we entered a deserted village. The silence was oppressive. The empty houses, the empty coffee house, the old well with the pails near by, the remains of fires in the houses, and here and there an empty baby's cradle, told the story of recent occupation and a hurried flight. Pet cats wandered around in a scared way, we found a mill with some grain partly pounded for flour, a little oven had some half cooked native bread—but not a person could be seen.

We came to the big black pot which, since last September, has boiled the water for Miss Strowger's wash day. Weekly she comes to this village to distribute clothes, to give a hot bath to the many children and treat them for scabies, sores,

etc. Today there was nothing to be done—every one had left. They were on the muddy road tramping back to this poor little village of mud houses with cracks so large that the rain can pour down into the rooms.

This was the village where 2000 refugees were quartered last September to relieve the congestion of Ismid. There was no other place to put them and some covering was better than none. When the bales of old clothes arrived from America, Miss Strowger made a trip to distribute them, and she found only 1600–400 were dead, including the children to the age of six.

Refugees are an old story for this country. We think of them in groups and numbers—but if the contributors to our work could come face to face with this procession, returning to their village of mud huts, they would see kindly toil-worn women with a wistful look in their faces as if they were always hoping for something better which had never come, men bent by work and half-fed, children with large sad eyes and pinched faces, trudging home along this stony Roman road—and home is but a mud hut with mud floors, holes in the roof and walls—but still home.

The recent dangers to these people of the chiftliks and little villages are the bands of roving bandits. One man came to the Ismid hospital yesterday to have his legs treated. He said that shots were fired at him and he ran but his legs were so weak he fell. He evidently wishes his legs doctored in case he needs to run again.

We rode back along the willow bordered road. It is spring and the fruit trees are in blossom. The Gulf of Ismid is as blue as the Mediterranean, and the mountains around about are capped with snow. We stopped to pick some wild narcissi which we found along the way, and we mingled with old women digging for roots which they boil and eat. We again entered Ismid through the fields of refugee camps, little family groups crouching around a bit of fire or gazing far away to their native villages. Just think of working a lifetime and only a bundle and a rude shelter of boards beside the sea to show for it!

CARIS E. MILLS

DERINDJÉ

Derindjé, April 10, 1921

Derindjé, which has been our Supply Base since the beginning of the work in the Near East, is now a refugee centre. The Germans built the huge warehouses for war purposes, but they could not have planned a more ideal place for supplies if they had intended themselves to do relief work. Their bomb proof gas house, with grass covered roof, was an admirable place for our gasoline supply before the Standard Oil had their large tanks. Now this bomb proof house makes a comfortable shelter for a number of refugee families. The German aeroplane signal is used for calling our workers to dinner, and the German sand bags stored here, which were to clog the Suez Canal, have been used for various purposes—the latest is for partitions to divide a space for a refu-

gee family. The bags have been sewed together and form partitions to give each family a little privacy.

A Call on the Refugees

This morning I made a tour of the place with Mr. Hoagland and Miss MacFettridge. First we called on the families in the bomb proof house. They were baking corn bread, made from the corn flour we had given them. Then we called on the "elite," as Miss MacFettridge calls the colony near the station, located in warehouses and shower baths built by the Germans. Here the priest and his family live and the more prosperous refugees. We took a photograph of "old grandma," an aged woman, bent and wrinkled, but with a very sweet smile. She is in a comfortable shelter and we supply her with food. Two yellow haired twins were playing about the little encampment, and the priest's little daughter is the happy possessor of an American doll which her mother keeps covered with black cloth and only brings out on special occasions. To these refugees from the villages across the bay, the Near East gives rations according to need. The following is a copy of a record sheet for the distribution of aid for the sick:

Name	Location
Lambo, palace basement,	a little boy of eight, sick and in much need of extra nourishment, 2 cans malted milk tablets, 2 cans condensed milk, 1 bag of macaroni.
Ilyia, Freight car No. 1,	old man of eighty, chronic heart condition, 1 bottle cod liver oil, 1 can condensed milk. The bottle of cod liver oil is much treasured by him.
Baby, hut No. 3,	three cans condensed milk.

The little camps are named and numbered, and there is a record of each of the 1200 refugees. Mr. Hoagland is employing the refugee men to chop wood which they cut on the hills. This wood keeps our personnel houses in Derindjé and Ismid heated, as well as the Ismid hospital, and there will be sufficient wood to heat the personnel house in Constantinople next winter.

The Village School

From the elite circle, we went to the village school where a sweet faced refugee girl was teaching. The school consisted of one room in an old shed with seats around the edge and a stove in the centre. This refugee girl had the initiative to start this private school for the village children of the well-to-do families—the fisherman's son, the carpenter's daughter, and the baker's little boy, etc. They pay 50 piasters (less than forty cents) per month tuition, and this keeps the teacher's family in food. If the refugee children can afford fifty piasters per month, they gain admittance to this select little circle. Miss MacFettridge hopes to have a school shortly for the 400 refugee children, the majority of whom live in the Sultan's old hunting lodge and stables. A soup kitchen is to be opened to give them one hot meal a day.

The sons of widows are busily at work leveling a piece of ground. They receive enough money for the work to support the family. This and the wood chopping were inspirations of Mr. Hoagland to give work to the refugees.

The old clothes from America were distributed here, and children with only rags were warmly clothed. Occasionally a few misfits are found. Yesterday an eight year old boy hobbled up with a pair of women's high heeled dancing pumps on his feet, and asked for a better fit.

White material and flannel were given out and the mothers proceeded to sew for their families. The latest spring styles are amusing. The white flannel for baby's underwear appeared in the form of a much decorated cap and apron trimmed with red. However this gives a little cheer to the otherwise gloom produced by so much grey. Every mother has given a touch of individuality to the clothes—every baby has a different style.

The "Old Clothes" Provide a Trousseau.

Miss MacFettridge gave a trousseau selected from the old clothes to a Greek girl who is to marry a young man of Ismid. The old clothes of America solve many social problems in Turkey—there is an outfit for every occasion. Some hotel kindly sent the old clothing of their bell boys, and out here in the wild country of Anatolia, while wandering along a country road, we are not surprised when a bell hop appears, looking as familiar as if we saw him in the old Hotel Albert before we left New York. One refugee treasured greatly a lavender parasol, and we met her on the road in oriental bloomers and headdress, but she carried proudly the lavender parasol which some one had tucked in with the old clothes. The old clothes have given a little fun as well as warmth out here among so much misery.

Mr. Hoagland, Miss Lillian Smith, and Mr. John Keiser have now been at the Supply Base for over two years. Miss Smith has been Secretary of the Unit and has managed the housekeeping. The housekeeping has not been a small item as Derindjé has served as a rest camp for the tired city workers and the place is seldom without a visitor. Miss Smith, however, can boast of keeping the same cook and servants the entire time. Mr. Hoagland has been Director of the Supply Base and has directed the receiving and transportation of supplies for our large area. Mr. John Keiser has been in charge of automobile supplies, the carpenter shop where our office desks and office furniture are made, and the automobile transportation at Derindjé. Mr. Hoagland is planning shortly to leave for Tarsus where he will teach in the American College. Miss Smith and Mr. Keiser are returning home. They will be greatly missed both for their efficient work and for the jolly times they have given so many of us at Derindjé

CARIS E. MILLS

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATING ALEPPO BUTTON AND SCABIES

From Dr. John W. O'Meara

"Enclosed are extracts from foreign medical journals that may be of interest for those doing medical work in the Near East.

'Oriental Sore' is perhaps better known in Constantinople as 'Aleppo button.' Scabies is known to every one. In my experience in the Near East, the treatment of both conditions was rather unsatisfactory. Since returning to the United States, I have had no occasion to use these methods, hence cannot speak for their value, but their simplicity and high recommendations provoke me to pass them along for trial by your hard working doctors who may not come across these articles in the current literature of Turkey.

With best wishes to all, believe me,

Very truly yours,
John W. O'Meara."

TREATMENT OF ORIENTAL SORE

"Doyle exposes a sheet of lead foil, 6 inches square, to the Roentgen rays at a distance of 6 inches from, preferably, a soft tube for fifteen minutes. Appropriate pieces are then cut off from the lead foil so treated and applied to the sore, being held in position by a bandage. The routine has been to leave this on for four days, at the end of which another freshly prepared piece has been applied, and so on at intervals of four days. At the end of from two to three weeks, the sore has completely healed, no other treatment being necessary, except to protect the delicate scar with a small pad and bandage against possible injury."

DANISH TREATMENT OF SCABIES

"A form of scabies treatment with a new ointment in use in Denmark has proved so much of an advance on all other treatments that it is now almost the only one used all over the country. One single inunction suffices; after twenty-four hours the scabies is cured, and relapses are never seen. The cutaneous irritation is but slight. The treatment can very well be ambulant. The patient receives an ordinary cleansing bath, wipes his body thoroughly, and afterwards rubs carefully the whole of his body, except the head, with the ointment, which is almost of the consistency of butter. The ointment must cover all the skin, but hard rubbing is neither required nor desirable. The patient ought then to wait for a quarter of an hour, to give the ointment time to get into the skin; after this he can go to bed. The next day at about the same hour he receives a second bath and fresh underclothing,

and the cure is finished. Meanwhile all his clothes have been disinfected. Lombolt doubts, however, if this is absolutely necessary. All statistics seem to prove this very simple treatment is as absolutely reliable as it is comfortable for the patient. The preparation of the ointment is a little complicated. (1) One kg. of sublimated sulphur is dissolved at a gentle heat in 2kg. of a 50 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide. This makes a clear yellow solution. (2) Two hundred and twenty-five gm. of petrolatum and 225 gm. of water-free lanolin are carefully mixed without heating. (3) To this 375 gm. of the solution of sulphur in potash lye mentioned above is added. (4) Fresh zinc hydroxide is prepared in mixing 28 gm. zinc sulphate and 40 gm. 20 per cent. sodium hydroxide and this afterward added to the ointment. (5) Liquid paraffin is added to obtain a total weight of 1,000 gm. (6) Five gm. of benzaldehyde is added to check the somewhat disagreeable smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. The high sulphides of potassium are the capital element of the ointment on which its activity depends, a production of sulphuretted hydrogen taking place when the ointment is placed on the skin.

PERSONNEL NOTES

The lecture by Mr. Arthur Baker, Monday, April 18th, at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, was very much enjoyed by all. Mr. Baker exhibited an interesting collection of Persian and Turkish prints, ancient and modern, and copies of prints made in England and Holland. The prints created so much interest that some of the personnel made a raid on the bazaars the next day to obtain a few specimens.

Dr. Frew will lecture, Monday, April 25th, at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House. His subject will be "Constantinople."

Mrs. Alma B. Kerr and Miss Jessie White have been assigned to the Beirût area. They are sailing April 23rd.

Miss Marjorie Pfeiffer, formerly of the Near East Relief, is now holding a position in the American Embassy.

Dr. George T. Pomeroy is leaving Saturday, April 23rd, for London by the Orient Express.

Dr. Newton is sailing Sunday, April 24th. He will visit Egypt, Italy, and France, before returning to the United States.

Miss May Shenck has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Bulgaria and Roumania.

Mrs. Anderson has left Constantinople for a week's vacation in Derindjée.

Mr. and Mrs. Heizer and Miss Vivian Heizer have returned to Constantinople from Jerusalem. Mr. Heizer is temporarily assigned to the American Consulate in Constantinople.

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AUDIENCE WITH HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, SULTAN MEHMET VI.

Colonel J. P. Coombs was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, Sultan Mehmet VI, Saturday, April 15th. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the work of the Near East Relief for Turkey which he had followed with interest through the local press.

NEAR EAST TRIAL FOOD SHIP REACHES BATOUM SAFELY

In response to urgent cables for food from our Batoum and Tiflis workers, the Near East Relief chartered a ship to make a trial trip to carry supplies. For some time it has been impossible to ship supplies between Constantinople and Batoum, and the success of the undertaking was uncertain. The ship, "Quequen" loaded with three hundred and fifty tons flour, rice, beans, and milk, sailed out of Constantinople, April 13th, with Mr. Charles White and Mr. Melville Chater on board as supercargoes.

A cable has been received that the "Quequen" landed safely at Batoum and is now on her return trip. Mr. Yarrow, Director of the Caucasus area, has cabled that he is now in touch with all Caucasus stations, the relief work is being carried on, and he asks for additional supplies and workers.

STATISTICS CONCERNING CHILD WELFARE WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The Near East Relief is carrying on child welfare centres in Constantinople at Ortaköy, Psamatia, Stamboul, Scutari, Balat, and Haskeuy. At these centres clinics are held to which children of all nationalities may go for medical treatment and advice. Dr. Graff, assisted by Miss Frances McQuaide, and a staff of native nurses, hold the clinics for medical treatment and advice, supply milk and rice to undernourished children, visit the homes, as well as teach the mothers the proper care of the children. The following are statistics for one month:

Patients

New patients	444
Old patients	1460
Total	

1904

Nationalities

Armenians	851
Greeks	332
Turks	111
Jews	607
Other nationalities	3

1904

Clinics

Number of clinics held	42
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Visits

Nursing visits	543
Instructive visits	1126
Social Service visits	160

1829

Children cured	543
Children improved	749
Children discharged	10
Children sent to hospitals	19
Children sent to Near East Tubercular Hospital	24
Children sent to dispensaries	86
Children sent to relief agencies	26
Doctor's services provided outside of clinic	37
Medical relief outside clinic	260
Milk given cans	2823
Milk sold at cost	1516
Rice given to	148
Baby clothes given out to	11

DRAMA AT THE NEAR EAST RELIEF TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

Lloyd George has been working on the problem. We are referring to his recent effort to bring about harmony in the Near East, that the different races might dwell together and their ways be peaceful ways. No doubt we are congratulating ourselves prematurely but an auspicious start toward the peaceful intermingling of the races was made in the event of the arrival of the Turkish boys at the Trachoma hospital. They had been expected for a period of months, but, due to a variety of reasons, their arrival was delayed until this time.

As a means of obtaining good discipline effectively, but with a minimum of friction, a plan was devised whereby each group of ten boys has had a leader appointed. This leader

is responsible for their behavior, proper performance of their allotted duties, and particularly their appearance at the stated time for their eye treatment. The leader wears an arm band of bright red. In the event of lax discipline of his group, he is warned one time, and if that is not effective, he is "reduced to the ranks," and the leadership given to another.

This evening was the occasion for the awarding of the arm bands. The entire orphan body was gathered in the assembly hall where every day they are called together and given a short talk by the matron as to their "short comings" and "long goings".

The first boy to receive a band was loudly cheered and applauded. He was the leader of a group of Greek boys. He was followed by an Armenian boy who was also loudly cheered. The newly arrived Turkish boys, expecting they knew not what in this strange place, looked on with much interest. It was all "Greek" and "Armenian" to them.

One after another, the different leaders were called up and given the coveted bands. Finally when all had been awarded but one, the largest Turkish boy was told to come forward and receive his insignia, and lo, when Mustafa Muslim stood forth, the cheering and applause given him exceeded by far that which had been accorded the rest.

R. T. U.

MANY PRINCETON MEN CONNECTED WITH NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK

(From the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*)

The Near East Relief, the American organization incorporated by Congress to have charge of American relief work in Transcaucasia, Persia, Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, is largely manned by Princeton men. The National Treasurer is Cleveland H. Dodge '79; other members of the Board of Trustees are Dr. John H. Finley, LL.D. '06 Vice Chairman of the Near East Relief organization, formerly Professor of Politics in Princeton; Dr. Robert E. Speer '89, Charles E. Beury '03, George T. Scott '03, Cleveland E. Dodge '09, John R. Mott, LL.D. '11. Paxton Hibben '03, is in charge of the publicity work for the Near East Relief's national headquarters, and John E. Steen, '03, was for a time head of personnel for the same office. The Rev. James W. Hawkes, '75, was at Hamadan, Persia, when word was last received from him; the Rev. S. N. Jordan, M.A. '97, at Teheran, Dr. Edward Mills Dodd '09, at Tabriz, Persia; Bayard Dodge, '09, is Director of the Near East Relief work for the Beirut area, and Ernest W. Riggs, '04, is Director of Child Welfare for the entire Near East." In addition to the above list may be added Charles White, '18, who is connected with the Accounting Department for the Anatolia Area, Dr. W. S. Dodd '81, Director of the Konia Unit, Mr. Charles T. Riggs, '93, for some time Treasurer at the Constantinople Headquarters, and Dr. W. N. Chambers '76 Director of the Adana Unit, at the beginning of the work there.

BOYS GIVE SHOW IN A BARN

From Little Falls, N.J., comes the following letter, illustrative of the interest the children of America take in the Near East work.

"Some boys in this town, including myself, had a show yesterday afternoon in the attic of the barn. We charged 10 cent admission with one cent tax. The extra cent was to help pay for the electricity burned, but the owner of the barn said he would give the electricity free. We had vaudeville and a real moving picture machine. One sixth of the money went to John Wyman, the boy who owned the machine, to help pay for the films."

"The total amount collected was \$6.05. We gave John Wyman \$1.05 so we could have \$5.00 to send to the Near East. There were about forty children present and we considered the show a success.

Yours truly,

PAGE TREDWAY, Jr.
Treas. Little Falls Amusement Corporation"
(Age 12)

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM MISS ESTHER MARKS, ADANA.

"Adana, March 31, 1921.

The hospital was the scene of great excitement yesterday when it was honored by a visit from General Dufieux, Commanding the First Division of the French Army of the Levant. He was received by Miss Davies (who is in charge of the hospital) and Dr. Chambers, who gave the history of the hospital and an outline of the work. The hospital was organized by the American Mission Board in 1909. Early in 1915, the Turkish authorities took it over for the military, but kept Miss Davies in spite of her British nationality. She continued her work there, as well as that of superintending the other hospitals in Adana, until the spring of 1918, when she was ordered to England. The hospital was taken over by the Near East Relief in 1919, and last spring Miss Davies again took charge of the work."

"The General expressed his appreciation of the care of the wounded French soldiers who were taken in a year ago, and was particularly interested to learn that the villagers for miles around, both Moslem and Christian, come to the hospital for treatment."

"I do hope that the next few weeks will see the kiddies safely settled for the summer in some pleasant place where they can get out and play somewhere in the open instead of in the cramped orphanage courts. The children here are perfect dears. We are sending twenty six of the bigger boys to the Tarsus Trades School very soon but this plays havoc with my beloved English class—in fact it will be no more, but it is the best way of giving the boys a chance. The majority of them wish to be shoemakers or tailors although one

declares he will be a poet. Another scorns all professions, pleading to be apprenticed to a barber! I was rather surprised because I thought they would wish to be teachers or badvellis (pastors)."

"So au revoir, we are having a bad dust storm this afternoon but I suppose one must take that along with the wonderful spring weather. It is almost hot here now and I am beginning to think that, if it keeps up at this speed, in a few weeks it will be almost unbearable."

ESTHER MARKS

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM BROUSA

"Brousa, April 18th, 1921.

These are the latest refugee figures,

7,500 Greek refugees,
3,700 Armenian refugees,
3,100 Turkish refugees,

14,300

The last 9000 were able to carry less with them than the former refugees, and as they use up their small amount of money, their condition will become increasingly difficult. Most of them are peasants and now is the time to work the garden and plant. Their men have been taken as soldiers, and the women and children found the journey very difficult. It is said that some fell by the wayside, and others arrived almost exhausted. They have all been housed but some have very poor shelters in abandoned cocoeneries. As I said in my March report, 50 babies died during the winter from lack of food, lack of clothing, and exposure to the cold.

The Greek Army gives a certain quantity of flour per day to the Greeks and to 3232 Armenians, but the refugees must pay to have the bread baked at the town oven. The Greek civilians are doing their utmost to aid in providing beans, etc., for their refugees in place of the soup kitchens which they were running during the winter.

Most of the new refugees are greatly in need of blankets, clothing, shoes, and milk for the babies. I have distributed the supplies sent in the last shipment.

I have now 165 Armenian children in the Wellesley school for refugee children. Wellesley money is paying for the teacher at the American school, and the school has accepted thirty additional refugee children. There are now sixty more to be provided for, but I hope to arrange for another teacher at my school if the Wellesley money can be continued."

BERNICE J. EVERETT,

Director Bausa Unit, Near East Relief.

FARMING IN TREBIZOND

When the Near East Relief workers first went to Trebizond the place was filled with refugees. They were without

funds, without work, and food was scarce. It was necessary to open a soup kitchen to feed the large number of unemployed, and the Near East workers at once took up the problem of industrial work.

The fine farm of fertile land attached to the Armenian Monastery was unworked because the Armenian Bishop lacked funds to pay laborers, buy seed, and farm implements. A plan was soon organized by which the Near East Relief took charge of the land, provided seed and farm implements, and paid the refugees to do farm work. In this way, one hundred refugee men were given work and became self supporting while the vegetables produced helped to feed the orphans, women and children. Mr. A. L. Christiansen has been in charge of the farm for over one year, and he can show a photograph of a fine field of American corn grown by the refugees in Trebizond.

ROAD BUILDING

Another plan in Trebizond for employing the refugee men was the repairing of a very bad piece of road, a mile in length, leading out of the city towards Erzeroum. Over this very bad strip of land, the farmers with difficulty brought their vegetables and grain to market. A number of refugee men were put to work in an old stone quarry near the city, breaking stone, and the Near East trucks hauled the stone to a place where the repairs were to be made. The road is now in good condition, it is much easier for the farmers and gardeners to bring their produce to market, and a number of refugee men were given work.

ISMID NOTES

Owing to unsettled conditions at Bardizag, it has been decided to open the Preventorium for undernourished refugee children at Ismid. Mrs. M. A. Nickerson is in charge of the work, and the Ismid Director has obtained a good building for the purpose.

It is reported that Miss Bradley and Miss Caldwell have "Clipper's Cramp" from cutting the hair of refugee children.

Refugees are still pouring in from the villages, and the soup and bread lines grow larger each day. Miss Bradley is having a new kitchen made for the making of soup. She and her workers are busy until after seven o'clock p.m.

The Ismid Hospital is in a state of transfer. Smallpox is breaking out and a larger building is very necessary.

Since Mr. Kingsbury's return to Bardizag, Mr. Harry C. Moffett has moved to Ismid where he is to be Director of the Unit after Mr. Van Toor's departure.

The workers state that "The Old District School" is a mild performance compared to the Ismid refugee schools. However they are gradually obtaining order out of chaos. A hurry call is sent for pictures of ducks, pigs, and every day objects, cut from magazines to paste on charts for kindergarten work.

Miss Fanny Strowger has left Ismid for Constantinople and later the Caucasus. The Ismid Unit misses her merry laugh, and the refugees at "East Chicago," so called because of the rapid growth of this group of refugee shacks east of Ismid and the "stock yards" built for their cattle, will miss her midnight visits to see that the cattle are in the "stock yards" and not sleeping with the family. Too bad we do not have a movie of Miss Strowger chasing a stray cow out here in the moonlight.

TURKISH ORPHANAGE PERFORMANCE

A performance was given, Saturday, April 23rd, at the Tepé Bashi Theatre, Pera, by the Turkish orphans, for the benefit of their orphanages. The entertainment was under the auspices of Her Imperial Highness, Princess Ulvié Sultan.

The program consisted of selections by the Naval Orchestra (composed of ex-students of the orphanage), moving pictures of the orphanage life, national dances, gymnastics, and songs. The calisthenic exhibition by the boys was unusually fine. The entertainment is to be repeated in Stamboul and Scutari.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCES FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

The importance of individual Remittances, sent from America to cover *travel expenses*, being paid for *travel expenses* only, is again accented by the following remarks just received from the New York office:

"While it seems to us that the senders of the money would much prefer their relatives to have the money, or at least a part of it, even though travel is not open for America, the senders of the money seldom feel that way about it. It is because of this fact that we lay so much stress upon the request that such items be held only for travel."

THEREFORE, all stations are again urged *never* to pay travel expense money *except* to those who can and expect to use it for travelling.

REST CAMP AT DEIRMENDERÉ FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

A wonderful time is in store for the Russian children who will be sent down in groups of fifty a month to the Rest Camp being established for sickly children by the Ismid Near East Unit at Deirmenderé. The rest camp will be located on a beautiful farm, nestling at the foot of the mountains, with a magnificent view of the Gulf. There are strawberry patches, fruit trees, grape arbors, nut trees, a tiny shallow bay for bathing, fresh air and sun—in fact everything the children need for a healthy out-door life. A month of medical care at this Rest Camp, after the enervating winter in Constantinople, will put these children on their feet again. An old tobacco warehouse is being outfitted for their sleeping quarters, the dining-room will consist of tables and benches

out-of-doors. On May 15th the first group of children will sail for Ismid.

The Russian Farm Colony which operates the farm is furnishing all the personnel—a doctor, nurses, and women to look after the children. These courageous people, who once had everything and now have barely enough for existence until their crops are ready for harvest, are looking forward with the keenest of pleasure to helping others even worse off than they, and with hearts full of gratitude to the Near East Relief for making their project a splendid reality.

TELEGRAM FROM HARPOOT

A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival of Mr. Walter Curt and Miss Rebecca Parker in Harpoot. The telegram reports that the work is running harmoniously in the Harpoot Unit. Mr. Curt and Miss Parker made the greater part of the difficult journey through the interior by wagon.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. Frew gave a most interesting talk last Monday at the Rue Telegraph Personnel House. He told many amusing stories concerning his long residence in Constantinople and his experiences as a prisoner during the war. Every one who heard the lecture enjoyed a good laugh. Dr. Frew has promised to take a party of Near East workers on a trip around the old walls.

Mr. A. L. Christiansen is in charge of the Georgian refugee camp which the Near East Relief is supporting at Anatolia Kavak.

Mr. L. H. Myer, who has been in charge of the Near East Bakery, Constantinople, has been assigned to Derindje to take Mr. Hoagland's place as Director of the Supply Base. Mr. Hoagland is leaving shortly for Tarsus where he will teach in the American College. Mr. Myer expects to leave for Derindje, May 1st.

Miss Emily Passmore, who with Miss Leila priest organized the Ismid Hospital, is sailing for home, May 6th.

Mr. John Keiser was in Constantinople this week making arrangements for his trip home, via Holland.

A "hard time" party was given at the Near East Bakery, Thursday Evening, by Mr. Myer, Mr. Wrona and C. Garside. The guests came masquerading in old clothes. Luxuries such as silk dresses, silk stockings, jewelry, etc., were taxed. Ten liras in taxes were collected for the orphan fund, and the party was a huge success.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. White, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Mr. Clayton Skinner, Mr. Leonard C. Hubbard, Dr. James Hawthorne, Miss Cora Beach and Miss Elsie Kimball arrived in Constantinople, April 29th, on the Franz Ferdinand. They left Kars April 5th, travelled by train to Erzeroum and by wagon to Trebizond. Captain James Dangerfield is remaining in Kars.

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EXTRACTS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE UNIT

MEDICAL REPORT

Under the able leadership of Miss Frances McQuaide, the native nurses are quite capable of continuing the work in the clinics. They have been well trained in the child welfare work and also know how to obtain local medical care for the sick children when it is necessary. We were sorry to lose several of our better trained nurses, but the call to America is too strong to be resisted. We hope the girls will continue the training in America and return to help their country when the opportunity offers.

The loss of these nurses, however, means training new girls—often without any nursing experience. This, and many other increasing demands, make it almost necessary for Miss McQuaide to have another American assistant. During the eight months that YediKoule Hospital has been running, many of our clinic children have been given a fresh start in life. When they come back to the clinics, we endeavor to watch them and keep them in good condition.

The mothers now appreciate the value of the Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children at Yedi Koule. They bring their children, asking us to send them to the Preventorium. We have a waiting list of children who should have this opportunity, and the list is growing every day. We also hope that the children who return home are spreading the doctrine of fresh air and sunshine. As the mothers come into the clinics with the children, we feel more and more their own need of medical treatment. This treatment can also be obtained for them in various clinics and institutions, but there is need for a doctor with time to examine them and refer them to the proper institution. This is also true of many of the Case Committee women and refugees scattered through the city.

E. R. GRAFF
Chairman, Medical Committee.

AMERICAN SAILORS GAVE THE YEDI KOULÉ NEAR EAST HOSPITAL A HAPPY EASTER

We have the American Sailors to thank for our spring gardens as the gardens have been made possible by the money which they donated in the month of March.

May flowers are now in bloom, and our gardens supply the hospital buildings with daisies, pansies and poppies. The little boys have also planted their own little vegetable

gardens and we hope that they will soon be able to enjoy the results of their efforts.

The American Sailors gave the children a very happy Easter. Besides the regular breakfast, each child found on his plate two colored eggs and an Easter cake. Then they had an unusually good dinner, and at two o'clock four May-Day wagons arrived, gaily decorated with flowers and covered with fancy canopies. The children, well enough to leave the hospital, had an hour's ride around the hospital block. On their way home, they each received a bag of chocolate candy made up in the form of rabbits, chickens, and Easter eggs.

On the evening of Good Friday, at 8 p.m., the Greek priests, followed by the convalescing patients and representatives from the Greek Hospital, passed in parade from the Greek Chapel to the hospital grounds. All the Greek children stood in line on either side of the avenue, each with a little lighted candle, while the church procession passed between them. The torch procession looked very beautiful, in the gardens of the hospital, throwing light upon the newly budding foliage.

During the past month a good many of the children have required other hospital attention; twenty have been placed for various lengths of time in the British or American hospitals where surgical or medical treatment has been given. As soon as discharged from these various institutions, they are at once returned to the Near East Hospital.

The records of the month of April show 2760 patient days with an average of 92 patients a day. Ten children have been admitted, nineteen discharged, and a total of one hundred and five cases have been treated.

EMMA W. WOOD

WORK AT THE CONSTANTINOPLE FABRICA

(Extracts from report.)

The various departments have completed over four thousand pounds worth of work during the six weeks to April 1st, giving employment to 244 workers outside the Fabrica as well as those in the Fabrica.

We have put forth every effort in developing our weaving department for in this type of work the old and unskilled can find employment. We have completed several warps which would have been a great loss otherwise and we have filled several orders besides making about one hundred meters of material which we are using for the Marash work to send to the United States.

One order has been filled for sail cloth. We made this

as an experiment because we thought we might be able to build up a local market for it. Most of the sail material is made in Malta; and it is our belief, as well as that of the merchants whom we have consulted on the subject, that this would be a successful venture for us as Constantinople merchants sell sail cloth to the ports on the Black Sea and in Smyrna. The merchants state that they would prefer buying the cloth in the local market.

During our visits to the various refugee camps, we have noticed the remarkable difference between the people who have work to do and those without occupation. There is invariably a cheerier atmosphere and a greater degree of cleanliness between the rag and blanket walls of the makeshift home where some one is busy.

A sample of our combed Angora wool has been sent to the United States in the hopes that some wool manufacturer will be interested in it. If a demand could be created, we could employ, in picking, cleaning, and sorting wool, a much greater number of the old, infirm, and unskilled workers of the refugee camps.

On March 1st, we started a clinic or rather a medical examination of our employees and found many suffering from trachoma and other eye troubles. We are now trying to find out the condition of our outside workers. Even if the conditions in their homes are of the best, it will be necessary to sterilize or fumigate our products before putting them on the market. A room has been arranged for this purpose.

There are so many poor dejected and discouraged people applying for work that it takes practically the full time of one American to interview applicants and to look after the welfare of the workers. Crackers and milk are given to the workers at lunch time but we have found many of the workers saving their crackers for their children. A few we found carried no lunch with them and yet they saved what we gave them to take home to the children. Sometimes one of them faints from lack of nourishment and some cannot continue work on account of eye trouble. We hope shortly to have a fund to care for these cases.

Our first shipment for the United States will be ready at the end of the month. It has been very difficult to obtain linen but we trust soon to receive supplies from England. We find that by concentrating our efforts on a few things, our workers naturally attain greater skill.

C. SHELTMAN

TRACHOMA STATISTICS

(From Report of Constantinople Unit, April 25, 1921)

We have had Dr. E. A. Jacobs, a Syrian doctor, who had been connected with the Near East Relief in the Caucasus, examine most of the camps, Bechiktash, Ortakuy, Psamatia, Haskeyu, and Scutari, and the Fabrica at the Constantinople Industrial Workshops, for cases of trachoma. The figures up to date are as follows:

Cons/ples Workshops	150 cases examined	85 cases trachoma,
Ortakuy Camp	400 " " "	108 " " "

Bechiktash	"	350	"	"	93	"	"
Psamatia	"	300	"	"	105	"	"
Haskeyu	"	200	"	"	60	"	"
Scutari	"	175	"	"	41	"	"

Approximately 28% of the inmates of these camps are suffering from trachoma and more than 50% of these are children. Stringent measures must be taken to aid in stamping out this disease.

J. H. CRUTCHER

Director Constantinople District.

THE BEGINNING OF A PLAYROOM FOR ONE THOUSAND BOYS

A large box of toys was shipped from America, addressed to "Miss Caris Mills—for an orphanage." We do not know who sent the toys but we wish to thank the sender. The box of toys crossed the Bosphorus on a small boat and landed at the big Kouleli Central Boys' Orphanage, the home of one thousand boys. There are four hundred and fifty little boys to play with this one box of toys, and it is the beginning of their playroom. There are many orphanages without playrooms and without toys. We would be grateful for more toys from America, also pictures for the bare orphanage walls, picture books and games.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF THE ORPHANAGES

The Boy Scouts of the Constantinople orphanages are making long trips into the country each week end, building camp fires, cooking their meals in the open air, in the same way that the American Boy Scouts are doing. The Boy Scout system means a great deal to any boy, but perhaps there is no place where it is doing better work than in Constantinople for the orphan boys. These boys, without homes, without relatives, living at best a monotonous life in an orphanage, can look forward to a long tramp each week end, camp fires, a day or two of free camp life, giving them a real interest. The Scout uniform is a pleasant change from the orphanage clothes, and the boys wearing that uniform become a part of a brotherhood of boys reaching to every country. They are no longer little orphans of an orphanage.

Vahrich Kendirian, the leader of the orphan Boy Scouts of the Essayan Orphanage, has sailed for America where he is to continue his education. A wealthy Armenian friend in New York is to pay his school expenses.

Vahrich will have an unusual arrival in America because he has been chosen as the leader of the new society of Armenian Boy Scouts of America which has now twenty seven boy members in New York. He will not feel that he is entering a strange new country as these twenty seven scouts are to be at the boat to welcome their leader. Constantinople is the headquarters for the Armenian Boy Scouts, the New York Society is a branch.

BASEBALL
NEAR EAST HEADQUARTERS
PLAY THE NEAR EAST
CONSTANTINOPLE UNIT

The Near East personnel connected with the Constantinople Headquarters challenged the personnel of the Con-

Headquarters

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christiansen . .	1	1	—	0	—	0	1	—	—
Cry	0	0	—	0	—	1	0	—	—
Uhls	1	1	—	1	—	1	0	—	—
Schenk	1	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
Jaquith	1	—	0	—	1	—	1	0	—
Mills	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	1	—
White, G. . . .	0	—	0	—	1	—	1	1	—
Campbell	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Dingledine . .	—	0	—	0	—	0	1	0	—
	4	2	0	0	3	1	6	2	—

Total 18

Constantinople Unit

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Garside	1	0	—	0	—	1	—	1	—
Quinn	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
White, C. . . .	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	—	—
Broadhead . .	1	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Crutcher	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Sheltman	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Chater	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—
Hastings	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
Paddock	—	0	—	0	—	—	1	0	—
	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1

Total 6

Miss Marie Cyr, of the Headquarters' team, did some good pitching, and there were many brilliant plays on both sides. The girls made some good runs although they were a little undecided at times between bases which way to go, and in their conscientious efforts to do good field work often fell flat before reaching the ball. When Miss Glee Hastings was at the bat, she received a bad knock from the ball, thrown by Miss Cyr, but was willing to be a martyr in this way to make a base. Through sheer determination, and the encouragement of Miss Schenk, she advanced as far as second. Miss Scheuk, playing second base for the Headquarters' team, with her usual sympathy, was guilty of aiding the opposing side to make second base without putting them out. She could not bear to do it after they had worked so hard, she said. Mr. James Crutcher, the Director of the Constantinople Unit, did some energetic work at the bat, and it was not his fault that he struck out each time as his intentions were good but he failed to connect with the ball. The game was held up a little in the seventh inning by the pitcher, Miss Cyr, nervously inspecting the ground to find the ball before she realized she was sitting on it. Much to her regret, Mr. Garside made first base. Colonel J. P. Coombs was umpire and carried on some hot arguments with the girl players.

The American Red Cross of Constantinople, girls and men, have sent a challenge to the Near East Relief for a game. Miss Hastings states that she is going to practice hitting a ball in a field outside the city walls—it she can get some one to volunteer as pitcher.

Tug of War

After the game, the Headquarters had a tug of war with the Constantinople Unit, and again were victorious, Miss Cushman helped out on the Headquarters' team and did some good pulling. Slowly and surely the feet of the Constan-

tinople Unit for a game of baseball. The game was played Saturday, May 7th, at the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Beuyukderé. There were five girls and four men on each side, and we can safely boast that we were the first women to play baseball in Constantinople.

The score was eighteen to six in favor of Headquarters. The following is the score board, kept by Mr. Burdick:

tinople Unit gave way under them and Headquarters pulled them forward in the direction of the Black Sea.

Banana Eating Contest

Even though the Constantinople Unit lost the ball game and the tug of war, they win when it comes to eating. They were successful in the banana eating contest. They were much quicker than Headquarters in devouring fruit. Perhaps their experience in choking down their food to catch the automobiles for Stamboul solves the mystery.

After the game, the American Sailors' Camp gave the use of their new tables and tents as a picnic ground, their cook made us coffee, and Mr. Curran and Mr. Hallas, in charge of the camp, were the guests of the Near East Relief for the picnic supper.

THE BOY GUARDS OF THE CAUCASUS
ORPHANAGES

In order to keep a close supervision of work, the Caucasus orphanages found that a system of boy guards worked successfully. The boy orphans were made responsible for the orphanage buildings and supplies. This gave the boys a feeling of ownership and responsibility, and they took great pride and interest in protecting work and supplies in which they felt themselves share owners.

A guard was chosen from the large orphanage body for his good qualities, he was given a badge of blue with a large white "G", a billy stick, and separate quarters, which contributed to the development of a corps spirit. It was the highest aim of the other boys to become a guard. If a guard were found wanting, he was put back in the orphanage, and another boy took his place. A sufficient number of guards were appointed so that each boy could carry on his lessons and also help in the distribution and the care taking of sup-

plies. A system of passes was worked out so that no boy or employee left the grounds without a pass signed by an American which was turned in to the boy guards and by them to the American Director. Even though the boys could not read English, they showed an uncanny ability to detect fake passes. Sometimes dates were changed on passes, and it was very seldom that a boy guard failed to spot it. When one stops to think that the Caucasus Near East orphanages are groups of thousands of children, one will realize that a guard system of some kind is very necessary. The orphanage watchman force was decreased to half the number after the installation of the guard system.

THE TRIP OVERLAND FROM KARS TO TREBIZOND

Mr. and Mrs. George White, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Mr. Clayton Skinner, Mr. Leonard C. Hubbard, Dr. James Hawthorne, Miss Cora Beach and Miss Elsie Kimball travelled to Constantinople, upon the sending of the Kars orphans to Alexandropol, via Erzeroum and Trebizond. The trip by narrow gauge railroad from Sarikamish to Erzeroum over the snowclad mountains was very beautiful. In Erzeroum, the Turkish officials treated the Americans as the guests of the town, showing the party every courtesy. The trip from Erzeroum to Trebizond was made by wagon with Turkish guards assigned for protection. Telegrams were sent ahead, and at each point the party was received by officials who had been notified of their approach. These officials did everything in their power to make the party comfortable. In Baidour, a little town along the way, a wagon broke down and the party was forced to make arrangements for securing a new one. The matter was taken up with the government officials and a new wagon was hired and paid for by the City Treasury with arrangements made to collect through the city government in Erzeroum from the man who had already received the money for the rent of the wagons. In this same place a detail of five policemen was assigned to the party during their stay, one of the policemen accompanying each individual as he travelled about the city. The Near East workers slept on a porch in the open air and these policemen insisted upon taking turns to guard them as they slept. The party wishes to thank the Turkish officials for helping to make the journey comfortable.

CAMP MARK L. BRISTOL

Tomorrow, May 15th, is the opening of the American Sailors' camp near Beuyukderé. The camp has a splendid location near the road to Belgrade Forest, and is not far from the Boeophorus. Little tents have been pitched on the terraces on the side of the hill among the trees, a splendid tennis court has been prepared, there is a large dining room tent, and everything is ideal for a good time in the country. One large tent has been erected for American girls to spend week

ends at the camp, and Mother Flint has a little cottage near the entrance where she will welcome every one. American subchasers are to carry the guests to Beuyukderé for the opening reception.

The American sailors are to be entertained at the camp in groups during the summer. The camp is named after Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, Constantinople.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Clayton Skiuner is at the Near East Trachoma Orphanage receiving treatment for trachoma which he contracted in the Caucasus while doing orphanage work.

Dr. Spohre gave a very interesting lecture at the Near East Personnel House, Monday, May 9th, concerning the monuments of Constantinople. A splendid map of the city with the old roads, the museums, churches, mosques, etc., marked upon it, was used at the lecture to show locations. This made the lecture doubly interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Keiser are in Constantinople waiting for a boat on which to return to the United States.

Miss Marie Cyr and Miss Katherine Paddock are leaving tonight for a short vacation in Venice. They are travelling by the Orient Express.

Col. J. P. Coombs, Mr. George A. Burdick, and Miss Esther Baugh are sailing today for Italy. They will return to the United States via Paris.

Mr. E. A. Eckman has been appointed Near East Regulating Officer in Batoum.

Miss Esther Marks, who has returned from Adana, is temporarily taking charge of the store in the Industrial Workshops, during Miss Paddock's absence.

Bishop and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Lee and the Misses Carnahan, representatives of the American Methodist Mission Board, are at the Pera Palace for a short visit in Constantinople. Friday they visited the Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children and the Near East Trachoma Orphanage. The Trachoma Orphanage was made possible by funds given by the Methodist church.

Mr. A. L. Christiansen is sailing shortly for America via Beirut. Mr. Christiansen has been connected with the Near East Relief since the spring of 1919.

Miss Laura MacFetridge is spending the week end in Constantinople.

Miss Emily Passmore, Miss Esther White, and Mr. and Mrs. Airdood sailed Tuesday on the Megalli Hellas which is making a direct trip to the United States.

Dr. James Hawthorne is sailing today for the United States.

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May 22, 1921

MISS LORETTA QUINN AND MR. MELVILLE CHATER HAVE NARROW ESCAPE IN SHOOTING MOB

On Sunday, May 22, a mob formed on the Grand Rue de Pera near the Rue de Brouse, caused by plain clothes detectives locating a man for whom they had been looking. The man drew two pistols and fired at the detectives. The detectives, in self-defense, fired back, and the man was killed.

During the shooting, two of the personnel of the Near East Relief, Miss Loretta Quinn and Mr. Melville Chater, had a narrow escape. They were riding in a carriage on the Grand Rue, and stopped near the Rue de Brouse for Mr. Chater to buy a newspaper. Mr. Chater was at the newspaper stand and Miss Quinn was seated in the carriage when the shooting took place. Some twenty five or thirty shots were exchanged between the detectives and the man they were pursuing.

Several of the bullets passed through the back of the carriage where Miss Quinn was sitting, one of them striking her right forearm and inflicting a superficial wound three inches long. In the meantime, the entire street had been utterly cleared of spectators who dodged for cover. The driver of the carriage ran up the Rue de Brouse, leaving his horses. Mr. Chater rejoined Miss Quinn just as she stepped from the carriage and fell flat with a wound in her arm. They immediately drove to 19 Rue Telegraph, the Near East Relief Personnel House, where Dr. Marden dressed the wound and pronounced it to be superficial.

Mr. Chater's safety was probably due to the fact that he had left the carriage, for upon examination afterwards, it was found that a bullet had entered the back of the carriage at a place where he had been sitting.

SUMMARY OF CESAREA WORK, MAY 1, 1921

For many months, we have not been able to receive reports from Cesarea concerning the work there. Mr. Joseph Beach, who has been Director of the Cesarea Unit for more than a year, is now in Constantinople and has given the following summary of work:

Orphans.

Orphans receiving entire or substantial support from Near East Relief in Cesarea, 3190.

Agricultural Relief.

14 pair of oxen loaned to outlying villages.

Medical

Emergency hospital (replacing large hospital destroyed by fire, September, 1920), maintained especially for the orphans and personnel of the various institutions.

Clinics at Talas and Cesarea for general medical work, and a large eye clinic at Talas, Cesarea, and Zinjirdere for orphans and outsiders.

War Prisoners.

Winter clothing and miscellaneous articles have been given to 700 war prisoners in Cesarea.

Industrial Work.

Industrial training is given to all older boys and girls in Talas, Zinjirdere, and Cesarea.

General Relief.

Shelter home at Talas closed, but 105 persons helped in homes, and in Cesarea a varying number receiving aid, averaging about 175. During April it was necessary to aid 600 refugees.

JOSEPH W. BEACH,
Director, Cesarea District, N.E.R.

WORD FROM HARPOOT

(Extract from letter received from a member of the Harpoot Unit)

"Harpoot, April 29, 1921.

"The winter has passed. On the whole it was mild as to weather but there were many other difficult things about it. Now spring is here with spring flowers. Today it is pouring. The hall below has been filled with children every day, coming to get their new spring clothes. I hope it will be pleasant tomorrow so that they may enjoy them. I tell Miss Woodis she ought to be very happy because she has made so many children happy this week. I have had to disappoint many children by refusing permission for them to go away for Easter on account of measles. Four orphanages are in quarantine now,

As for the rain, we need it. There was almost no snow during the winter and water is flowing in only small streams in the fountains, and in some not at all. Consequently we welcome this lovely heavy rain. We shall need much for the work during the summer.

Mr. Curt is having the well in the rear of the white house

dug deeper, hoping to find water enough to run into all our buildings—even up to the second floor of the personnel house for the bathroom. My assistant in orphanage work has been having a month's vacation at Houlaavank.

The work goes on with its ups and downs. The children seem happy."

This is the first letter from Harpoot in many months.

AMERICAN Y.W.C.A. MAY DAY FESTIVAL AT OSMAN BEY GARDENS

A very beautiful fete was held at Osman Bey Gardens, Constantinople, Friday, May 20th, under the auspices of the American Y.W.C.A. Seats were placed in a semicircle around an open space where the girls of the various Y.W.C.A. clubs and the children of the orphanages, trained by the Y.W.C.A. workers, danced and drilled before the throne of the May Queen.

The First and Second Court Heralds, Miss Jenny Graciany and Miss Leila Khayat, dressed in lavender, announced the coming of the May Queen. The Queen, Miss Mary Felvadjian, entered, followed by her Train Bearers, Marion and Betty Bristol, her Attendants, Crown Bearer and Wand Bearer, while the Carolers sang.

The Queen was crowned, and her Attendants danced a Garland Dance before her. Then the little children of the Ortakuy Armenian Orphanage, in little white skirts and striped smocks, danced an English folk dance, "If All The World Were Paper." The older girls of the Armenian Ortakuy Orphanage, in pink bonnets and old fashioned gowns, gracefully danced a Minuet, and this was followed by a Russian dance by the girls of the Russian Y.W.C.A. centre. The little girls of St. Anne's Armenian Orphanage gave the Virginia reel, the Validé Bagh Turkish Orphanage children, in green dresses, danced a mountain climbing dance, there was a gay oriental street scene, a ball dance, and an Armenian dance in old Armenian costume. A gay group of Farmerettes, the little children of the Chaghlian Turkish orphanage, played and sang the old game, "The Farmer in the Dell," dressed in the gay bloomers of the Anatolia peasant costume. A troupe of girls, of the Embroidery and Art Clubs, dressed as flower buds danced about the Court and then fell upon the grass. The March Wind, Miss Androniki Doucas, danced about them, and Sunshine, Miss Olga Kulik, in bright yellow, came to make the buds blossom into flowers. The buds slowly opened into roses, poppies, and yellow flowers and danced before the Queen.

These delegations from many lands came to pay homage before the Queen. The Princes of the Four Seasons, Miss Adrienne Minassian, Miss Fofa Zahariades, Miss Christine Papadoplo, and Miss May Smith, arrived at the Court to sue for the Queen's hand, and their retinue gave the many dances and drills. The Maypole ended the Spring Episode, and the Court marched away singing, "Welcome Sweet Springtime."

After each dance, the children grouped themselves on one side of the Court—the Russian costumes, the Oriental

costumes, and the various dancing costumes forming one huge mass of color. Perhaps never before in Constantinople have the children of so many nationalities played and danced together. It was a great event for the little children of the orphanages to dress in the bright dresses, ride in a big truck to the Gardens, and be a part of such a large entertainment.

Tea was served in the garden, and Madam Hourchid Bey told fortunes. Music for the Festival was furnished by the Doubensky Orchestra and the "St. Louis" Jazz band. Commander Lunden and the Crew of the "St. Louis" furnished the decorations, the British G.H.Q. furnished the chairs, and the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross furnished transportation.

APRIL REPORT FROM BROUSA

After the offensive of the last of March, 15000 new refugees entered Brousa—about 5000 Greeks, 800 Armenians, and 2000 Turks, making now about 7500 Greeks, 4000 Armenians, and 3000 Turkish refugees in the city.

The last 7000 people came at a moment's notice, some right from the fields in which they were working, bringing only the clothes they had on at the time. Most of the men of the families had been drafted into the armies, which left the women to care for the children on the long and difficult journey when they walked from Bilidjik, one hundred and fifty kilometers from Brousa, to Yenishehir or Inegul, and from there to Brousa. Some were fortunate enough to obtain a ride in the army caissons but the majority had to walk. For days they straggled into Brousa, their feet horribly cut and swollen from walking over the stony roads, carrying babies, some dragging or driving tired mules.

As these people are peasants, their wealth consists of their houses, cattle, and products of the field—not ready money. Their position is therefore difficult as their belongings were left behind. March and April are the months to work and plant, and it means that for miles around there will be no crops for the coming year. The homes of many were burned, and even when they can return, the outlook will not be encouraging.

Housing the new Refugees

Greeks. Many of these refugees are living in cocoeneries where they sleep between the racks and it is very uncomfortable as these places are dirty and dark. Two hundred to three hundred people are in the old Turkish Han which is in a tumbled down condition. I found five families of the better class of peasants living in one tiny room. In my rounds I found many sick persons with no doctor to look after them. The young Army Lieutenant in charge of the refugees had paid for medicines and burials of the dead from his own pocket. I then took the matter up with the General, and he at once had five doctors appointed to care for the refugees. As quickly as possible they are being put into better houses. The Greek Army continues to give bread and flour to the Greeks and part of the Armenian refugees, but there is great need of food among many of the people.

They are planning to send some of the refugees to the villages which will relieve the congestion here, but in the villages they will merely find shelter. They have no money for seed, and even if they start a garden, there is the question whether it will be safe to remain to reap the harvest.

Armenians. There are about three hundred mothers with small babies whom we found suffering from lack of nourishment. We are giving them the milk, beans and blankets which we have left from the last shipment of supplies. Some of the women with little babies who walked to Brousa from Bilidjek are in a very weak and sickly condition. To these we are giving rice and eggs. The bagging and coverings from bales of supplies are being washed and made into mattress coverings, and we have purchased straw for filling.

The Armenian doctor attributes almost every case of sickness to malnutrition. During the month ten refugees have died—five children from malnutrition and five adults from the effects of their long journey. The Greek Army gives them 100 drs flour per day.

Turks. The Turkish refugees are very poor and need food. Many of them are living in the medreses of mosques. The warm weather is making the clothing and fuel question less difficult. I am making visits to these refugees and shall report in detail later.

Wellesley School

There are now 165 children in the school—too many for the three teachers. Luncheon is served to 130 of the poorest of the children. Some have been paying 40-50 piasters a month (about 30 cents) and buying their books, but now practically none can pay for the books, and a steadily decreasing number can pay for tuition.

The People of Triglia

Former residents of Triglia, now in America, sent 1120 lira to be used for relief in this village. A committee was appointed to spend 600 lira in material for clothing for the poor, and keep the other 500 lira for medicines and special expenses as the need arises. Two of their number went to Constantinople and bought the goods and sent us the account. We shall forward the account to the Near East office at Constantinople, and if the Directors approve the expenditure, the amount will be doubled by the Near East Relief.

At present there are 800 former residents of Triglia in the United States. The men often come back to claim brides and then return to their adopted land. When I visited the village, a man ran up an American flag so we went to see him. He had returned to sell his property and for family reasons had remained. He had made the flag himself. It lacked several stars, but he said he would make another flag and sew on the right number. Then he told me he had a hotel. When I asked him how many rooms, he replied, "These two; I can make up five beds in that one."

Turkish School Examinations

Mr. Weiser was asked to give an examination in German at the Turkish Lycee. A special room was arranged for the

occasion, and the boys came in one by one, and were given an oral examination for fifteen minutes. The teacher was a Turkish Pasha, a General of the Medical Staff, a poet and journalist. From a Germanophile, he has turned to a lover of the English language.

BERNICE J. EVERETT

Director, Brousa Unit, Near East Relief.

SALE AT THE INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS

In order to make room for new stock and to give work to more people, a sale was held at the Industrial Workshops, Stamboul, this week. Wednesday, May 18th, everything was marked down to half-price, and by noon there was very little of the stock left. There is still however a quantity of fine handmade edgings of lace which is being sold at a greatly reduced rate. The store will soon be filled with the new work which is now being completed in the work rooms.

THE NEAR EAST SCHOOL CHILDREN OF ISMID

(Extract from letter from Miss Caldwell, May 18, 1921)

"The school children's line is one of the most picturesque. With the coming of summer, they certainly believe in stripping to the essentials. Big boys down to the tiny tots whose black eyes barely rim the level of the bread window are in a broad grin of anticipation as we are varying the ration now that the fresh leeks, garlic, and bacla (beans), are so cheap."

"The milk distribution has had to be increased with the increase in heat. Poor babies, hanging by a thread to life, feel the heat greatly and they must have more nourishment. Hardly a day passes that we do not see the Priest leading a band of (male) mourners and a little casket up the hill. It seems that it is not customary for women to attend funerals."

"You would never believe that our schools for refugee children were the howling menageries started one month ago. We now have orderly classrooms, snappy recitations, and everything moving like clock work. Mr. Yorganedies, Ex-Secretary of the Greek Metropole is now Superintendent of Schools. He has been doing splendid work. This week he is helping to start the school for refugee children at Derindje."

MOUNTAIN DAY FOR THE ORPHANS

Early in the morning of May Day, the Essayan orphan boys, accompanied by the day pupils of the school, packed their food in scout bags, and started on a tramp. They had breakfast at the Chichli Garden and then followed the road to Kiaghed-Hané where there is a large garden, with huge trees, on the coast of the Golden Horn. The plates were placed on the green grass in the shape of a huge cross and the food spread out. The orphan boys had the orphanage food, but the day pupils brought special dishes of eggs, marmalade, cake, etc. Mr. Gazarosian, a member of the Orphanage Committee, led the boys. He wore a scout bag on his back, car-

ried the scout staff, and had as good a time as the Scouts themselves. The boys and girls climbed the hills and had one free and jolly day.

FARMING TO GIVE WORK TO REFUGEES

"One of the most interesting projects of the Ismid Unit at the present time is the arrangement with the Turkish Mutasarif to take two of his chiftliks (farms), about three miles from Ismid. Twenty-five families are to be put on each farm, and the Near East is to furnish the tractors and seeds. The crops are to be shared fifty-fifty. The Near East share, of course, will go to the refugees who do the work. This scheme will at least give employment to a few of the crowds filling the streets of the city with nothing to do."

"Little old 'East Chicago,' where a large number of refugees live on the outskirts of the city, is giving us a thrill of pride. The cattle have been removed from the living quarters, and the people are taking an interest in keeping the place clean. The crown of our efforts was today when the refugees on their own initiative started fresh sanitary precautions."

Spring Cleaning

"There is a spring cleaning being started of refugee houses. Hundreds of people have been huddled together all winter in these shelters, and sanitary conditions are unspeakable in spite of the fact that inspections were carried on weekly. It is our plan to call a meeting of the village Priests, through the Greek Metropolitane, and tell them just what we wish to do and why. The Priests will then choose a man from each camp to be responsible for its condition, and a meeting will be called of these Headmen and an explanation given them as to what must be done. We then intend to call a Mother's Meeting and go over the matter with them from their point of interest. Of course we could put men in to clean up the camps but this would make no permanent impression. This way will be slow but if educational benefit can be derived, the plan will be worth it."

"The smallpox isolation camp continues full. The barred wire entanglements, which we have put up for protection, are draped daily with sympathetic relatives who are not allowed to enter. We are still boiling, scraping, and delousing refugees in the Turkish baths."

"Last Sunday, Mr. Moffett made a trip over to Deirmenderé to see the Russian camp. He found every one showing the advantages of outdoor activity and community life."

M. L. CALDWELL

NEW PERSONNEL

The following new personnel from America arrived May 19th on the U. S. America:

Blythe, Dr. Rowland P., Cranford, N. J. Graduate Cornell University Medical College, 1915; Bellevue Hospital,

1915-1917; resident surgeon Bellevue Hospital, 1917; fourteen months overseas with U. S. Base Hospital 1; general practice, Cranford, N. J., 1919-1921.

Margerum, F. P., Elizabethville, Dauphin Co., Pa. Executive. Secretary and Treasurer, Swab Wagon Co., and in charge Sales Department since 1902.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Cora Beach, Miss Elsie Kimball, Dr. R. P. Blythe, and Mr. F. P. Margerum sailed May 20th for the Caucasus.

Mr. J. E. Van Toor left Constantinople for Samsoun, Friday, May 20th. Mr. Van Toor is to be Director of the Samsoun Unit.

Mr. A. L. Christiansen sailed May 17th for Alexandria. From Alexandria, he will proceed to Beirut, and then return to the United States.

Miss Scribner, of the Ismid Unit, is spending a few days in Constantinople.

Mr. David Hoagland of Derindjé is in Constantinople arranging for his trip to Tarsus.

Miss Mabelle Phillips and Dr. E. Graff are spending a vacation visiting the Greek islands.

Mr. James Crutcher, Director of the Constantinople Unit of the Near East Relief, and Mr. Puzant Geuzubeuyukian, Director of the Armenian Central Committee, took a trip into Thrace with the object of finding land where Constantinople refugees could do farming.

Baseball. The Red Cross is to play the Near East today at Beuyukderé.

Miss Jean McGregor Turnbull, of Pittsfield, Mass., was married on April 19th, at Pittsfield, to the Rev. George B. Marsh, pastor of the Congregational Church at Guildhall, Vermont. Miss Turnbull was doing work with the Harpout Unit last year.

Miss Rachel King, Miss Blanche S. Easton, Mr. Joseph W. Beach, and Mr. Edward F. Martin have arrived in Constantinople from Cesarea. Miss Annie A. Phelps from Marsovan travelled with the party from Samsoun to Constantinople.

Dr. R. R. Reeder, the Director of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, is at the Bebek House of the Near East Relief.

Miss Edith Wood sailed May 20th for Samsoun. She has been assigned to the Marsovan Unit.

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WHAT THE AMERICAN NURSES ARE DOING IN THE NEAR EAST

Mrs. Anna E. Rothrock is Superintendent of the American Hospital at Stamboul, Constantinople. This hospital has a well organized training school for native nurses and is one of the best equipped institutions in the East.

Miss Elsteth Lightbody is associated with Mrs. Rothrock as assistant and instructor of probationers.

Miss Minnie Robinson occupies the position of Ward Supervisor at the Stamboul hospital.

Miss Mary Coughlin has charge of the operating room and clinics at the American Hospital, Stamboul.

Miss Emma Cushman is Director of the Near East Trachoma Hospital, Constantinople, where over two hundred orphan boys are receiving treatment for eye diseases.

Miss Caroline Ahlers and Mrs. Florence Uhls are directing the nursing work at the Near East Trachoma Hospital.

Miss Emma Wood is in charge of the Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children at Yedi Koule, Constantinople.

Miss Francis McQuaide has charge of the Near East child welfare work at Constantinople. The Near East Relief has seven child welfare stations in this vicinity.

Miss Loretta Quinn is at present assisting in Social Service Work with the Near East Relief in Constantinople.

Miss Isabel Norkewitz has been placed in charge of the Trachoma Clinics at Constantinople for the Near East Relief. This work is closely associated with the cases of trachoma in the camps and orphanages in the vicinity.

Miss Liela Priest and Miss MacLaren are in charge of the nursing work in the Near East Hospital at Ismid.

Miss Laura MacPetridge directs the refugee work for the Near East Relief at Derindjé, and has charge of the Medical Supplies at the Near East warehouses.

Miss Margaret Farnsworth, who is with the Near East Relief, has been loaned to the Beirut chapter, American Red Cross, to open stations for public health nursing.

Miss Fanny Noyes, who has recently arrived in Constantinople from Marsovan, is at present engaged as dietitian at the American Hospital, Stamboul.

Misses Cora Corning and Edith Wood are on their way to Marsovan to take charge of the Near East orphanage work in that vicinity. While in Samsoun. Miss Corning did medical work among the orphans and took charge of the Near East personnel house.

Miss Margaret Kinne has recently arrived at Sivas to carry on nursing with the Near East Relief work there. For

some months Miss Kinne was connected with the Child Welfare Clinic work in Constantinople.

Miss Annette Louise Munroe has been assigned to Cesarea for general hospital and clinic work with the Near East Relief.

Miss Grace Wright Blackwell is in charge of the Near East Hospital at Samsoun.

Miss Theda B. Phelps is Acting Director of the Near East Relief Unit at Cesarea at the present time. She has been engaged for some time in orphanage work at Cesarea for the Near East Relief.

Miss Rachel King and Miss Blanche Easton have been engaged in nursing work for the Near East Relief in Cesarea for over two years. They are now in Constantinople, and Miss Easton is returning to the United States.

In the Harpoot area, Miss Elizabeth Bury is in charge of the Near East Hospital. Miss Margaret McLellan is associated with Miss Bury in hospital work, and Miss Elizabeth Morgan has charge of the infirmary and orphanage work.

Miss Jennie Ryan is engaged in Near East Hospital work at Sivas.

Miss Bessie B. Murdock is doing excellent work for the Near East Relief at Arabkir where she supervises 415 orphans and is practically the only medical help for the 15000 people of Arabkir.

Miss Sylvia Eddy is assistant to Dr. Shepard in the Mission Hospital at Aintab. This hospital was a Near East Relief institution for over two years and Miss Eddy is a Near East worker. The hospital has now been given back to the Mission Board which carried on the work before the war.

Misses Elizabeth Thom, Pauline Jordan, Katherine Pel-low, Elizabeth Gillespie, and Mrs. Maud Elizabeth Brown have recently left for the Caucasus to re-establish the nursing work in that area.

SUMMER COURSE FOR ORPHANAGE TEACHERS

The Armenian Central Committee, in cooperation with the Near East Relief, is planning for a Summer Course for orphanage teachers. It is hoped that it may be conducted during July and early August, lectures being given in the Armenian language for such teachers as are engaged for the coming year. It is planned to take up such subjects as are of special importance to those who are responsible not only for the intellectual but the moral and industrial training of the children.

DR. REEDER'S VISIT

Dr. Rudolph R. Reeder, who has been until recently Superintendent of the large orphanage at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and now is at the head of the Serbian Relief Commission, left on Wednesday for Belgrade. He came at the request of the Near East Relief to consider certain problems connected with the orphanage work.

During his stay, Dr. Reeder was able to visit many of the orphanages of the city, Armenian, Greek, Turkish, and Jewish, and he expressed his surprise at the completeness of their equipment. He had several long conferences with the Administrative Committee of the Near East Relief and with individual members of the staff. During his visit, Dr. Reeder emphasized the need of preserving the family as the basic unit of society. The orphanage work should be shaped on the lines of the family, giving the children as much as possible of family life.

Besides the business for which he came, Dr. Reeder umpired the baseball game on Saturday between the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief. He also addressed the boys at the American Sailors' Club on Sunday evening.

WORK IN CESAREA

Cesarea has had a long cold winter with very little communication with the outside world. excepting when Miss Annie Allen rode one hundred and twenty-five miles from Oulou Kichla by araba (carriage) to take mail to the Cesarea Unit. She left Cesarea in a raging snowstorm, and the return trip took ten days, riding through the snow. Mr. Joseph Beach, who has been connected with the Cesarea Unit of the Near East Relief for over two years, is now in Constantinople. He states that Miss Allen's trip with mail and news from the outside world was the event of the winter to the Cesarea group of shut-in Americans.

Mr. Beach reports that the Cesarea orphans are in a fine physical condition, and it has been most satisfying to see their development from a thin sickly condition, with little life, to lively robust children. The boys have been learning trades and have become so efficient that the older boys have taken the places of the trade masters and are teaching the younger boys. Under Mr. Edward Martin's management, the Near East Relief Industrial School for Boys has been changed from a losing to a paying proposition.

When a boy is sixteen, he leaves the orphanage and obtains work outside. The Industrial School has prepared each boy so that he is able to carry on a trade when the time comes for him to leave the orphanage home. It is a much more difficult problem in Anatolia to teach girls industries which will make them self-supporting and independent, but the Cesarea orphanage girls are learning to weave rugs, the weaving of cloth, sewing, and general housework. The girls

of the sewing classes have made their own clothes and the clothes of the younger children of the various orphanages. Mr. Martin brought with him a pair of men's shoes, a pair of ladies' slippers, and two pairs of miniature boys' shoes as samples of the shoemaking department. The shoes are well made, and the miniature models are perfect reproductions of American shoes. We have forwarded the models to America to show the American children the good work the children of Turkey can do.

The need for general relief is growing in Cesarea. Refugees straggle in from time to time and are in great need of help. Business is good at present and this helps conditions to some extent. Cesarea is a great trading centre and the villagers for miles around go there to buy their cloth. It is the home of many of the Anatolian rugs, and market-day presents a gay appearance with the gayly colored rugs spread out for sale.

THE BEGINNING OF A SCHOOL AT DERINDJE

There are four hundred refugee children at Derindje. Miss MacFetridge, in making her medical rounds, noticed that most of the children were anemic and undernourished. They seemed to take no interest in playing games and they spent the day lying around the little shelters their families had built from old boards. They also needed baths and clean clothes.

A committee of ten refugee women was organized and a small tailor shop was started which soon outfitted the entire group of children with new clothes. Then came the question of giving them baths before distributing the clothes. The large empty warehouse, east of our Supply Warehouses, was requisitioned for a school, and a small building outside the school was chosen for a bath house.

Miss MacFetridge and Miss Allen made the rounds of the camp and announced a bath day—Monday for the boys and Tuesday for the girls. The children were washed and the clothes given out.

Then the school was started. Refugees who had been teachers of schools in their native villages applied for the teaching positions. An examination was held, and after passing the examination, five refugees received their appointments as teachers of the Near East Relief School at Derindje. At first the children were in one school room but this was much too noisy and the school was divided into five grades, each grade occupying one room.

At noon, soup and bread is served to the children who attend school. If they do not take their baths and go to school, they do not receive their soup and bread.

Most of the refugees live to the north of Derindje where they have erected a village from old boards and sheet iron. This village has been named Boundbrook after Boundbrook, N.J., the home town of Miss MacFetridge.

BASEBALL

American Red Cross vs. Near East Relief

The American Red Cross challenged the Near East Relief for a game of baseball. The game was played last Saturday at Beuyukkdere near the American Sailors' Camp. There were five men and four girls on each side. Mr. Jaquith pitched for the Near East Relief and Captain Day for the Red Cross. Major Davis, of the American Red Cross, did good work at first base. Dr. Reeder, the Director of the Serbian Child Welfare Association, and Mr. Spratt, of the American Red Cross, were the umpires. The score was 28 to 7 in favor of the Near East Relief, due probably to the practice the Near East obtained at its former game. Among the spectators was Mr. Bristol of the American Y.M.C.A. who came to challenge the winning team, but after watching three home runs in one inning, he changed his mind. Miss Arnold, of the American Red Cross, did excellent work at second base, and Miss Stella Campbell, of the Near East Relief, made the brilliant record of four runs.

A supper was served at the American Sailors' Camp after which the guests returned by launch in the moonlight.

CAPTAIN THESIGER VISITS THE KOULELI ORPHANAGE

Captain B. S. Thesiger, the Commander of H.M.S. "King George," with some of the officers, visited the Kouleli Boys' Orphanage to see the Boy Scout activities there. Captain Thesiger is a member of the Central Committee of Boy Scouts at London.

Over a year ago, Dr. Deaver, of the American Y.M.C.A., helped to start the Boy Scout training in the boys' orphanages of Constantinople. The Scout System has met with much success and the boys are enthusiastic about their scout life.

Captain Thesiger and the officers were received by a group of Scouts at the entrance of the large Kouleli Orphanage, and a Scout announced their arrival. The entire body of Scouts then gathered in the large courtyard where they went through their exercises and games for the Captain and Mr. Korassandjian. Captain Thesiger asked many questions concerning Scout work which the boys answered, and he was very much pleased. He called a little Scout, gave him a single match, and asked him to make a fire. A few minutes later Captain Thesiger was served with a cup of cocoa prepared on the same fire made by the little Scout. The Captain gave a short speech to his little Scout friends, stating that the cup of cocoa was the best he had tasted since he had left home.

Tea was served in the Director's room, and Captain Thesiger departed, leaving behind him the many Scouts of the Kouleli Orphanage who hope that he will visit them again.

RETURN OF THE "QUEQUEN"

The "Quequen" which sailed to Batoum with supplies and workers for the Near East orphans, returned today, May 28th.

One hundred and twenty-eight orphan boys, former students of the Armash Agricultural School near Ismid, returned to Constantinople on the ship. They had been sent to Armenia to engage in agriculture but present conditions made this impossible. After many struggles and hardships, they reached Batoum and were glad to find the Near East boat "Quequen" there.

Dr. Strowger, who was supercargo on the ship, reports rough weather on the way to Batoum but fine weather on the return trip. He also states that he never knew a finer bunch of boys than the one hundred and twenty eight boy passengers.

Another ship of supplies for Batoum is now being loaded at our warehouse, and will sail shortly.

ENGLISH IN THREE MONTHS

Miss Esther Marks organized an English class of orphan boys in Adana. The following letter was written by a little boy after taking lessons for three months:

My Dear Miss Marks:

"On Friday when we came to take our lesson you were good enough to play on piano and sing with pretty well songs. We were glad our friend, Iscander, had brought his violin. He was expert to strike violin because he has learned it from his father. Almost it is his from nature. We surround you and Iscander and we listened pleasant resounds. Then you pleased to show to us different thing which is called Puzzle. It has many many pieces nice board. The whole picture was a little boy and his sister whose were carrying to their grandfather beautiful and fragrant bunches of flowers. We travail a long time to build it but we get unsuccessfulness. We prospered only to build it half. It was funny and wonderful.

Good-bye now Your sincere pupil
SAMUEL EHERCHIAN

EXTRACTS FROM THE TARSUS NEWS

Tarsus College

"At last we can breathe easily financially—for this school year. Many varied gifts from the United States have come to us during this last month.

With 150 orphan boys' food and tuition cared for by scholarships, the largest item is removed. It costs us about \$12 per month for one boy to pay for food and clothes. The older boys in the College, who are in need of scholarship aid, are able to help themselves by work, and \$75 for the school

year has been found sufficient. Thanks especially to the Near East Relief Committee, which cares for the smaller boys, and to Miss Emily Wheeler, through whom many friends have sent aid, all are provided for this year.

A few friends have sent gifts "for repairs and equipments." Thanks! How did you know that six years of war had stopped repairs, smashed doors, windows and floors, and destroyed equipment? A thousand dollar gift kept our boys working all last summer, while the gift from the Rockford Plumbers' Association has made it possible to build a new brick stove where food is cooked for 175. We are still whitewashing daily; the new fence has added ground enough for a good garden, and the Trades School windows are at last made.

We have made a good beginning but still need a complete science equipment and funds for completion of Strickler Hall to say nothing of dining room outfit, steel lockers for 150 boys, and barrels of paint for the whole school.

Several friends have sent newspapers or magazines. The old S. S. picture cards, picture rolls, and story pamphlets have been a blessing. Tarsus homes have few pictures to brighten them. "Send us all the pictures possible."

UTILIZING SPACE AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Every available space on the premises of the Russian Embassy in Constantinople is being utilized for the benefit of the Russian refugees. There is a clean airy dining room where a lunch of soup, bread, and meat is served for twenty five piasters (less than 20 cents) to as many as the dining room will accommodate. In the evening, a dinner of meat, potatoes, salad, and tea, can be purchased for fifty piasters (about 35 cents).

Temporary buildings or sheds have been erected in which various forms of business can be carried on. There is a co-operative baking company where Russian cakes are sold. The cakes are of the best quality and orders are taken from outsiders. There is a barber shop where three barbers are kept busy continually, a laundry where clothes are washed at a cheap rate, and there are various other schemes which help a little to give employment to a few of the vast number of unemployed Russians in Constantinople.

NEAR EAST RELIEF HEADQUARTERS AND CONSTANTINOPLE UNIT OFFICES UNITE

The Headquarters offices of the Near East Relief are moving to the building occupied by the Constantinople Unit in Stamboul. The change will take place June 1st.

NOTES

350 Armenian refugees arrived in Constantinople, May 27th, from the Caucasus on the Italian steamer "Sparta." These refugees were farmers who had been sent to Armenia to engage in agricultural work. The conditions there made it impossible for them to carry on their work, and after many hardships, they managed to reach Batoum and secure passage to Constantinople.

The Armenian Central Committee is planning an inauguration day at the Girls' Industrial Orphanage at Arnaout-keuy. This orphanage has three industrial departments—fancy tailoring, embroidery, and the making of stockings. Ninety girls are now occupied in this work and the experiment has been very successful.

The Near East Relief has appropriated 7000 lira for the shoemaking industry at the Boys' Orphanage at Beyler Bey.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Blanche S. Easton and Mr. Joseph W. Beach sailed May 26th on the Themistocles which is making a direct trip to the United States.

Miss Annie T. Allen has arrived safely in Cesarea, travelling there via Marsovan and Sivas.

Mrs. F. W. MacCallum expects to sail from America early in June. After spending a short time in England with her son, Reed, she will come by Orient Express to Constantinople.

The Rev. and Mrs. James P. McNaughton announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Chaplain James M. Hester, U. S. Navy. The wedding will take place June 18th.

Dr. H. W. Bell and Miss Margaret Reid left Marash during the latter part of April. They travelled on horseback to Aintab, and from there proceeded to Aleppo. They are returning to the United States.

Miss Louise Clark of the Scutari Language School is in Cairo for a vacation.

Major Nicol is again Managing Director of the Beirut area of the Near East Relief.

We have received word that Miss A. McIntyre and one other Near East Relief worker, with three members of the American Mission Board, are in the Marsh Unit carrying on the work there. Major Nicol is planning to send another worker.

Miss Thom, Miss Strowger, Miss Gillespie, and Miss Pel-low have been assigned for work in Erivan.

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INCIDENTS IN THE NEAR EAST RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE CAUCASUS

(By E. A. YARROW, Director General, Caucasus Area,
Near East Relief)

Owing to the tremendous upheavals in the political life of the Caucasus during the past few months, the relief activities have been greatly hampered. It is, however, a splendid tribute to the spirit of the American personnel to be able to state that although we have frequently had to jockey for position, we have been able to hold on to all our former work which was almost entirely among orphanage children.

Through necessity, we transferred our 6,400 orphans from Kars to Alexandropol, which, with the children already there, made a total of over 18,000 in our institutions in this important center. For months the railroad ceased to function as far as the movement of supplies was concerned, and on paper we had sufficient food to last into January. When the situation finally became somewhat stabilized, we immediately set to work to get supplies moving. Very fortunately we still had in Batoum about sixty tons of foodstuffs. There were many difficulties in the way, the principal one being the congestion of the railroads.

I sent Barton to Armenia to get into touch with the Districts once more, and decided to go to Batoum myself for supplies. I was given a box car to make the trip, but when I reached the depot, I found that it had not been attached to the train so my Adjutant and I climbed into the train where we could obtain a footing. In Batoum it took only a few hours to fill three freight cars, secure porters, and we were on our way back again.

All the bridges but one had been repaired, and whatever supplies were to be brought would have to be transported on men's backs across the temporary span of the unrepaired bridge. When we reached this bridge, we were told that the temporary span would be taken out within two hours and then there could be no crossing for three days if the work were successful. If not successful, there would be a delay of at least two weeks. My Adjutant, who is an optimist, considered the outlook hopeless but I told him we must speed up and get over as much as possible. It was several hours later when one carload had been transferred that we were informed that within fifteen minutes the bridge would be closed. The workers thought it was impossible to move the supplies, but I told them not to waste the little time they had. Reluctantly they went at it again. We made a dump on the ground on the other side of the bridge—not waiting to load the cars—

and so the work kept up all night until five the next morning when the bridge was actually closed, and only five sacks of rice remained on the other side of the river. I gave the men an hour's rest and then we went to the other side in a small boat. There we had about thirty tons of supplies which had to be carried about a third of a mile to the empty freight cars.

I have seen men work before but I have never seen anything like the work these sixty Armenian refugee porters did during the twenty three hours they took to transport these goods. In addition to the several hundred yards of bridge, there were two repair trains, one on either side of the river, and our cars were at the far end of these trains, so that the distance was between three quarters of a mile to one mile. The night was pitch black and only the bridge was lighted. The bridge had no footpaths, and the narrow swinging span was difficult to navigate even for one without impediments. A false step would send one headlong into the raging torrent below. I saw one man with a two hundred and fifty pound sack on his back fall on the swinging span and barely save himself. He was saved by some soldiers, but his two cases of condensed milk went into the river to feed the fishes. It was almost pitiful to see the men stagger under their loads, falling down exhausted when they had finally deposited their burdens at their destination. Many times during the night, they absolutely refused to do any more, but we pleaded with them, joked with them, and threatened them. The big idea, which nothing could contravert, was that nearly twenty thousand of our children in Alexandropol would starve to death if these supplies did not reach them in time.

The Russian soldiers who were repairing the bridge were sympathetic and helpful and I made them a present of a certain sum of money. I was very much touched when a delegation of these men waited on me and said that they wished to make a present to the Committee of this money as they understood that it was to be used in saving the lives of the children of their country.

About five o'clock in the afternoon we were all ready to start, and the laborers were paid off and given an order for an outfit of old clothing which made them very happy. They were told that they should feel indebted to the Near East Relief as nothing in the future would appear difficult to them. An engine was waiting for us and we started toward Tiflis, sleepy but happy at having moved the supplies over the difficult bunker. Ogden slept twenty two out of the next twenty four hours. We were able to get the cars away from Tiflis the next day with Ogden in charge. I returned to Batoum and got two more carloads which ought to be nearing Alex-

andropol now and I expect to leave for Armenia with a train-load of supplies tomorrow.

The following copies of telegrams will tell the story of how our huge needs are beginning to be met:

Telegram, dated April 20, 1921, from M. D. Brown, Alexandropol, to Tiflis:

"Inform if there is any news from Barton who is on his way from Karaklis to Erivan. Communication between Karaklis and Alexandropol stopped. Great need of food supplies. Most necessary, flour, oil, grease, milk, beans, sugar, rice. All foodstuffs given out. Can keep up for three or four days. If we do not get food in three days, absolute hunger sets in. Why don't you give us information."

Note: Barton had gone by road to Erivan and returned to Karaklis. He was immediately taken sick with pleurisy and nervous breakdown and was in no condition to either communicate with Alexandropol or myself. Ogden was in Karaklis, only forty miles away, with two carloads of supplies, waiting to go on, and Grant, the District Commander of Karaklis, was making every effort to get the supplies through either by rail or by ox cart.

Telegram from myself to Karaklis, dated April 21, Tiflis: "Brown telegraphs from Alexandropol that food supply for eighteen thousand orphans is entirely exhausted. Send supplies immediately by rail or ox cart. Two additional cars supplies leaving Tiflis. Ship arrived Batoum. Wire me arrangements made."

Note: Every department, both military and political, in Tiflis was visited with the request for action, and probably at least a dozen telegrams were sent to different points trying to get action on the movement of supplies.

Telegram from Grant to Tiflis, April 26, 1921:

"Supplies reached Alexandropol morning April 24th. Will last for few days. Heavy mortality among children Kazachee Post, Alexandropol, from enteritis. Doctor necessary. Also necessary to send supplies for a month to all districts, flour, fats, beans, mazood for fuel. Refugees from Erivan in Zangezur present most difficult problem. Barton weak but out of danger."

Note: Phelps arrived this evening from Batoum with thirty freight cars of supplies, the whole of the cargo which Charles White brought from Constantinople. We leave tomorrow with this train to distribute it among the various districts. I have secured eighteen tons of mazood for fuel which we shall take with us.

The difficulties of operation during the past six months have been very serious. Sometimes the outlook has seemed hopeless, but the conviction among the Near East Relief personnel that the lives of so many thousands of helpless children depended on them has given a small group the grit to hang on. Our children have suffered and suffered severely from the lack of proper nourishment which could not reach them, but we are carrying on our full program, the Administration Committee of Constantinople guarantees us sufficient supplies and new personnel; we are assured that the people in America will back us up; and so we are at it again with a new hope and a new faith that we shall be able to care for the children.

AZERBAIDJAN REFUGEES

One hundred Azerbaiddjan refugees arrived in Constantinople a few months ago. Sixty six of this number are still in such great need that they made an appeal to the Near East Relief for food and clothing.

The Near East Relief sent the following supplies:

- 50 suits underwear
- 5 bales old clothes
- 2 bags beans
- 2 bags rice
- 1 case soap
- 50 blankets
- 3 bags old shoes
- 2 cases macaroni
- 2 cases milk
- 20 lbs. unsweetened cocoa
- 100 arshuns homespun

They were very grateful for the help and sent one of their number to thank the Near East Relief for the supplies. Upon examining the clothing, they found that we had sent almost the entire supply for ladies. The same was true of the old shoes. After outfitting their small number of women, they reported the balance on hand so that we might give it to other needy refugee women.

TWO YEARS' NURSING EXPERIENCES WITH THE NEAR EAST RELIEF IN TURKEY

A nurse can probably find no place in the world where her services are more needed than in the interior of Turkey. In March, 1919, I arrived in Constantinople with a large party of other Near East Relief workers. After doing guard duty in the Derindjé warehouses for a few weeks, I was sent to Smyrna, and in May to Cesarea.

The Beginning of a Hospital

Cesarea is a dirty, squatty, crooked little stone city, 120 miles from a railroad. The Near East Relief station, however, was at Talas, pleasantly situated on a hill six miles from Cesarea. A doctor had preceded Miss Easton and me and had already started clinics. Our first duty was to clean up the hospital which had been occupied by soldiers during the war period. It was a fine stone building, three stories high, holding sixty beds. Cleaning was not so difficult but before the beds were up, the bedbugs appeared. For several days we had women continually walking around picking up the insects and putting them into pans of water while the medical staff squirted kerosene or bichloride into the cracks.

Gradually our supplies came in, and the hospital was started with a fine new equipment. Patients came quickly. Most of them were surgical and their conditions extreme. There were many bad chronic infections. One young man came in with a large bullet hole in his thigh. It was nearly a week old and for several days had been stuffed with scam-

bled eggs. Many cases came in ox carts from surrounding villages, riding thus sick or wounded for a day or two. They were certainly most grateful for the clean soft bed that awaited them.

I was the anaesthetist and had charge of the wards. I also taught the native assistants to give ether and chloroform. We tried always to teach the native nurses our duties so that some day they would be capable of taking our places. We had four English speaking nurses, five uneducated nurses, and two orderlies. Only two of the nurses had had hospital experience. Miss Easton and I planned the routine work as nearly as possible like that of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, where we had received our training. Our first Moslem patient was a small beggar girl, Fatima, picked up in a half starved condition on the street. She was covered with rags scabies, lice, favus and sores.

For several months, we were without a doctor but found great help in our medical books. At one time the government ordered our hospital closed because we had no doctor. We then hired a native Greek doctor in order to keep open. He had the true spirit of a doctor and often showed good judgment but many strange methods. He usually respected our opinions but one day I came into the ward to find he had made many cuts over the back of a bad eye case and ordered cupping. His idea was to take the inflammation from the eyes by bleeding the patient. I had treated the eyes for nearly two months with no improvement. As it happened, a few days after the cupping, the eyes began to improve and grew steadily better. The doctor looked very wise and what could I say! For necessary operations, we called in a Turkish surgeon.

In September, 1920, the hospital roof caught fire from a defective chimney, and the whole building burned. It was well equipped with steam sterilizers, an X-Ray machine, and a steam laundry, and it was of course a great loss. All of the patients, and three-quarters of the equipment were saved, the X-Ray machine included. No one could control the crowds which gathered, and when the building fell five were killed and eight badly burned. A new hospital was immediately set up in a near by building. This was not very satisfactory and held only 20 beds. We could admit no one but the orphans from our orphanages and our helpers. The burn cases were a great care and we had no vaseline or any kind of ointment base. Carbolized oleomargarine did not prove a bad substitute however. All the burn cases recovered without bad permanent injuries.

Treating Eye Diseases

One bad problem was the large number of cases of conjunctivitis and trachoma among the orphans. In Talas there were six hundred orphans, in Cesarea about five hundred, and in Zindjirderé four hundred with bad cases of eye trouble. The disease spread rapidly and was difficult to control. After the hospital burned, I gave practically my whole time to eyes, running cars, and favus heads. Dr. Gannaway, the American doctor, who was sent during 1920 to take charge of the hospital, trained native helpers in eye treatments and

started clinics in the three orphanages mentioned above. He operated on 227 trachoma cases before he left in November. To segregate all the sore eyes was difficult as there were many cases of scabies to be isolated, favus which ought to be, as well as tuberculosis and other diseases, and some of the children had two or more of these ailments. We had one separate house for the most advanced eye cases which required treatment with hot or cold compresses continually. The children had their own towels and washed in running water.

The conjunctivitis was very obstinate. The children came as often as necessary to the clinic, and a card with the name and treatment for each was kept in the clinic room so that treatments could be checked. Occasionally I examined the schools and orphanages to be sure no new cases had developed which were not reported. Until October, 1920, I do not remember the number of cases, but in October there were still 320 treatments being given each day. By March these treatments had decreased to 95, all of which were trachoma. There were six conjunctivitis cases in the hospital. Outside patients who desired came to these clinics. Eye diseases are so numerous that there is urgent need of an eye specialist in every town in the interior.

Favus Treatments

The favus among the orphans is even more discouraging. The doctors tried X-Ray treatment on two cases but without success. We had not the proper materials for measuring the dose given. For a long time, I tried the ointments recommended in the books on skin diseases but with no permanent cures. Then Miss Easton and I tried tar caps, pulling them off under anaesthesia. This was the native method of treating the disease and certainly one way of pulling out the hair. We found that the sores became badly infected under the caps and very little of the hair came out. As a last resort, a few weeks before I came away, we decided to hire two native experts on tar caps. They had made some cures in the Cesarea orphanage but were two heartless women. Each week they came and pulled off the caps with no anaesthesia, scrubbed the heads and applied new tar caps. They disregarded the infections which seemed to heal up somehow, and claimed their cures were due to some secret medicine which they put in the tar together with the occasional application of a stewed apricot poultice. The real value of their treatment was the fact that they had the knack of pulling most of the hair out with the cap. The hair was shaved before the cap was applied. After a cure, the hair grew in naturally again except where the disease had entirely killed it. Sometimes as many as fifteen or twenty caps are necessary, and it is a harsh treatment which most people could not undertake. The children are grateful, however, and they forget the treatment quickly.

To be sure, one may not be able to do the best that should be done for these people. However any one having the advantages of an American training can render services in the interior of Turkey which no native can render, and the gratitude of the people makes the work a pleasure.

RACHEL KING

ISMID NEAR EAST HOSPITAL

Presentation of Caps to Nurses' Training Class

The Near East Hospital at Ismid has been moved to larger buildings, situated upon the hill and overlooking the town, the Gulf, and the mountains beyond. In the new buildings, a greater number can be cared for as bed patients, and the hospital work can be carried on more efficiently. The old building was over-crowded, wards were opened in every available space, even in the basement, and Dr. Elliott found it very necessary to move to larger buildings.

Last Monday afternoon, nine native nurses of the hospital training class received their caps. Miss Priest, who organized and opened the first hospital at Ismid last summer, pinned the caps on the girls. Mr. Jaquith made a short address which was interpreted by Miss MacLaren. Dr. Kirally, who accompanied Mr. Jaquith, made an address in Turkish, and Mr. Moffett, the Director of the Ismid Unit, gave a short talk. After the exercises, tea was served in the personnel house of the hospital.

Formal Opening of the New Ismid

Near East Hospital

On Tuesday afternoon, the hospital was formally opened. Turkish, Armenian, Greek, French, English and American representatives were present.

The guests made a trip through the buildings and grounds and were very much pleased with the new hospital. The big airy rooms, spotlessly clean, with snow white beds, are havens of rest to the numbers of sick refugees who are brought in. We probably cannot realize what it means to the sick patients to leave a hovel built of boards and tin, with mud floor, and enter a clean hospital ward. Dr. Elliott and her assistants are to be congratulated upon their unflagging energy in supervising and planning the thousand and one details necessary to attain the present hospital organization.

ISMID NOTES

(Extract from letter from M. L. CALDWELL)

We are beginning to dent the surface in our Clean Up Campaign. The refugees are making as many demands now for soap, extra clothes, lime to sprinkle round their quarters, and shovels to cart away the dirt, as they are for food. Poor things, what if we were reduced to a piece of wood and a branch of a tree as almost our only implements?

Last week we had a visit from Mr. Jean Gheively, Inspector General of the Public Health Department of the Greek High Commission. He was very much pleased with everything and complimented us highly upon the efficiency and scope of our work.

The tractor has at last arrived and we hope to begin work at one of our chiftliks (farms) the end of the week. Owing to the fact that it is impossible here to raise two crops, the delay has not seriously hurt the work.

Everything is now in readiness for the opening of our new soup kitchen where we are to feed 7500 new refugees. The Greek Committee seems as anxious to see this commence this week as we are.

THE GREAT DIVIDE PRESENTED

BY THE HISSAR PLAYERS

On Tuesday evening, June 7th, at 8:30 p.m., the Hissar Players of Robert College, under the auspices of the American Sailors' Club, will present "The Great Divide," at the New Theater, Lesser Riding Academy, British G. H. Q. The purpose of this entertainment is to raise funds for the Near East Relief Yedi Koule Tubercular Hospital for Children, and for Mrs. Mark L. Bristol's work with the Russian orphans. After the payment of the necessary expenses, the funds will be divided for these purposes. These orphans have been "adopted" by the American Sailors who have made regular and generous contributions for food, clothing, milk, and entertainments.

NEW PERSONNEL

The following personnel arrived today, June 4th. They sailed on the S. S. Patria to Naples, and from Naples to Constantinople:

Emrich, Mrs. R. S., Framingham, Mass. Mrs. Emrich was for sometime a member of the American Foreign Mission Board in Mardin, and has lectured for the Near East Relief in America.

Goetz, Doris L., Washington, D. C. Three years' experience in stenographic work in Washington; representative for Surgeon General's Office of Government Recreation League during war.

Gray, Anne A., Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary in 1915 to Vice President of Butterworth-Judson Corporation; entered Red Cross work in 1918 and was sent to France as Secretary and Office Manager at Orleans; later was searcher and home service worker at St. Aignon.

Rowland, Clarence F., Buffalo, N. Y. Graduate Eastern College, Manassas, Va., with degree of Bachelor of Accounts in 1915, and Bachelor of Arts in 1917; special course at American University; four years' experience as accountant; two years with Red Cross Commission to Siberia; has held positions as Treasurer of Red Cross Siberian Commission and head of Warehouse Department; speaks some Russian and Spanish.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. B. F. Plimpton, who has been working with the Red Cross in Constantinople, has joined the Near East Relief, and has been assigned to Cecarea.

Miss Marie Cyr and Miss Katherine Paddock have returned from a vacation in Venice.

Mr. L. C. Hubbard has sailed for the United States. For over a year Mr. Hubbard has been connected with the Caucasus Unit.

The following Near East personnel made a trip to Derindje for the week end and Decoration Day: Miss Hastings, Miss Thompson, Miss Dingleline, Miss Morton, Mrs. Uhls, Miss Norkewicz, Mr. Plimpton. Mr. Jaquith and Dr. Kirally joined the party Sunday.

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SEVENTEEN AMERICANS CARED FOR OVER 20,000 CHILDREN DURING RECENT POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN CAUCASUS

(Extracts from Mr. E. A. Yarrow's report of April 13th)

On April 13th, seventeen Americans, with the assistance of native personnel, were carrying on the entire Near East Relief work in the Caucasus, caring for approximately 25,000 orphans, in addition to the very necessary emergency relief work outside the orphanages. Since this report, fourteen Americans have been sent to the Caucasus to aid in the work. American personnel were distributed as follows at the date of the report, April 13th:

Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Director General, *Tiflis*,
Mr. Theodore Elmer, District Commander, *Tiflis*,
Captain E. A. Eckman, District Commander, *Batoum*,
Mr. Robert Ferguson, Assistant to Captain Eckman,
Batoum,

Mr. Phelps, Railway Traffic Manager,
Mr. C. F. Grant, District Commander, *Karaklis*,
Mrs. Veronica Harris, Assistant Director General, *Alexandropol*,

Alexandropol, *Kasache Post Orphanages*,
Mr. M. D. Brown, District Commander,
Mr. Clark D. Martin,
Dr. Russell B. Main

Alexandropol, *Polygon Orphanages*,

Mr. P. Janson
Mr. L. R. Ogden
Miss Myrtle Shane
Miss Caroline Silliman

Captain J. Dangerfield at Kars, closing transactions there, and arranging to transfer balance of material to Alexandropol,

Mr. H. B. Barton, one month's sick leave. Was in critical condition from nervous breakdown, but rapidly recovering.

Dr. Ussher, carrying on work at Erivan.

It was impossible for some time to forward supplies or communicate with Alexandropol. Extracts from a report, dated April 8th, from Alexandropol will show how great was their need for food. Shipments are now being rushed forward from Constantinople to Batoum, and from Batoum by rail to Alexandropol and the Caucasus interior stations.

Extracts of report from Alexandropol, April 8th, 1921.

by Milton D. Brown, District Commander.

- Flour — We need flour badly in large quantities. We use 2300 sacks per month and have only ten days' supply on hand. Our ration is now so small that all orphans and workers are underfed.
- Lard — Need about forty barrels per month. The six barrels now on hand are being used only for the treatment of scabies — no fats for the kitchens. With no fat, no meat, no milk, and a scarcity of flour, healthy children would be a miracle.
- Milk — Normal use would be 1, 875 cases per month. We have none whatever for general issue for orphans, being compelled to keep the small amount of evaporated on hand to make matzoon for the enteritis cases and the condensed for the small children. It is very desirable to issue this milk generally, especially in view of the extreme mortality from enteritis. Even an issue of a small amount would make a difference in the death rate.
- Beans — Normal issue about 3000 poods per month.
- Sugar — Normal issue about 1000 poods per month. Very small quantity on hand.
- Rice — Normal use about 1700 poods per month. This is of value in hospitals — also for enteritis.
- Meat — No fresh meat has been available here since January 1st and we are feeding no meat whatever. Can you get us some bully beef for our 18,000 children and workers for two months?
- Vegetables — Needed badly. No more obtainable about here until harvest except 2000 poods of potatoes which have been promised from Kars. Many machines are of these are probably frozen and spoiled.
- Needles — Only about 30 needles left in Alexandropol, including those brought from Kars. Many machines are idle for lack of needles. Needles for hand sewing also are very necessary.
- Leather — Very necessary to make shoes for next winter. No cattle left in this part of the country.
- Paint — This is very necessary for the tin roofs of both Kasache Post and Polygon. Unless the roofs are painted soon, they will be beyond repair.
- Glass — 15 x 18 for windows.

Note. On April 20th, since the compilation of the foregoing list, a severe explosion occurred at Crepis. This destroyed practically all the glass left in the huge Polygon buildings, and even some of the windows at Kasache Post.

Exchange, April 8th, 1921, at Alexandropol, Caucasus Unit.

No rate on American dollars.

Armenian roubles 125,000 equal one paper Turkish lira,

Caucasian roubles 5,000 equal one paper Turkish lira.

(NOTE: 1 Turkish paper lira equal to about 70 cents).

Children Taken From the Streets

There are at present 800 orphans in the Alexandropol town houses in desperate condition who are receiving a pitifully small ration and a hopelessly inadequate amount of care by volunteers in the town, themselves only slightly better off. In a very short time this number will probably approximate 1,500. The children are gathered nightly off the streets. If possible they should be taken into our orphanages. Last week two committees came to the office to beg for assistance for the general population to carry them over for fifteen days. This we were compelled to refuse as we had only three weeks' supply for our 18,000 orphans.

Land Available for farming

At the present time we cannot obtain any definite permission for the use of land for planting. We are taking for granted, however, that we shall get certain rights to plant, but whether or not they will remain in our possession we do not know. It is planned to plant fifty acres at the Polygon orphanages and 25 acres at Kasatche Post if seed can be obtained. The ground is not yet quite in condition to plant, but will be in a week at most.

Everything in the Way of Seed has been Eaten

Seed cannot be secured locally in any large quantity, and for that reason our planting will be very limited and the seed obtainable is of poor quality. Everything in the way of seed which can be used for food has been eaten.

Medical Report from Dr. Russell B. Main

At present enteritis is very severe and causing great mortality. The chief underlying causes are malnutrition, amounting to semi-starvation, from lack of suitable diet and exposure to damp and cold. There is also a mild epidemic of typhus and some cases of smallpox. The entire population, children and personnel, are underfed. There are 3129 cases of scabies in the Kasatche Post orphanages, Alexandropol.

Constantinople Supply Department has Forwarded four Shiploads of Supplies to the Caucasus Since April 13th.

On April 13th, the "Quequen" sailed from Constantinople with 350 tons flour, rice, beans and milk. No word had been received for six weeks from the Caucasus, but the Constantinople office knew that supplies must be badly needed and the "Quequen" sailed as a trial ship at a time when no shipping or transportation was being carried on between Batoum and Constantinople. The trip was successful and since that date three other ships have sailed carrying 2005 tons of

supplies. Mr. Yarrow has been successful in transporting the supplies to the Caucasus interior by rail, and the Constantinople Supply Department is doing its utmost to keep additional food on the way.

NEAR EAST HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN

(Narrative report for May)

The records of the hospital show for the month of May, patient days 2467, admissions 14, discharges 18, cases treated 99, average number of patients per day 80.

We are very much pleased that certain improvements have been commenced at the hospital this month. Five of the porches are being covered and screened which will enable a great many more children to remain out of doors in bed throughout the entire year. Large tanks are being placed in the attics so that a more generous water supply will be available.

Among the visitors at the hospital this month were Misses Eleanor Ketchum and Josephine Dana, of the American Bible House, who brought candy for each child. Mrs. Paul Harrison Dike of Robert College and two of the young Armenian ladies of her Y.W.C.A. class visited the hospital and gave each of the girl patients a nicely dressed doll and to each boy an attractive toy. We wish to thank Mrs. Dike's class for the pleasure they have given the Yedi Koulé children through these well chosen gifts.

A letter has been received from Mr. Nelson H. Poe, containing the following: "The American Sailors of this port desire to give the orphans at Yedi Koulé Hospital one day's outing at Camp Mark L. Bristol. It is requested that you select a day for the sailors to give this pleasure to the children."

EMMA M. WOOD

NATIVE PERSONNEL OF ALEXANDROPOL NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGES VOLUNTEER TO WORK ON HALF FOOD RATION AND WITHOUT SALARY

(Extract from Alexandropol report, dated April 8th, 1921)

"At present our local employees are all on a volunteer basis, receiving only food, lodging, and a fairly generous supply of clothing. The last salary list at Kasatche Post was paid in December. The employees at the huge Polygon orphanages received no salaries since the beginning of December. At the end of January, the employees at the Kasatche Post orphanages held a mass meeting and selected a committee to inform the District Commander that they preferred to donate the amount of their salaries to help support the orphans. Also a greater thing, they voluntarily cut their food ration in half. This was entirely the idea of the employees themselves."

Owing to the impossibility for some time to move supplies forward to Alexandropol, the question of food for the thousands of orphans became very grave, and this generous act on the part of the native workers was a great help at a very trying time.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM ERIVAN

A letter from Dr. Ussher, who is carrying on the Near East work in Erivan, was received by Dr. MacCallum a few days ago. This is the first word from Dr. Ussher in a number of months. The following are extracts from the letter :

April 1, 1921.

Starvation is becoming acute and next month will be terrible. Wheat is selling at 175,000 to 250,000 roubles per pood (36 pounds). Br  d sells at 10,000 roubles per funt (fourteen ounce pound). War is preventing the spring sowing as it did the fall sowing, and the prospect is dark. I am alone now."

April 7, 1921.

"Mr. Barton, Capt. Yarrow's representative, came in last night by auto to put Erivan again in touch with the Near East Relief. He brought a considerable package of letters but so far I have had only time to open the most important business communications."

"Mr. Barton is leaving and I have no time for more. I shall carry on here."

MENU FOR ONE WEEK AT ISMID NEAR EAST
GIRLS' ORPHANAGE

Sunday

Breakfast : Milk, olives, bread,
Dinner : Potatoes cooked with meat, bread,
Supper : Cocoa, cheese or stewed peaches, bread.

Monday

Breakfast: Milk, figs, bread,
Dinner: Vegetables with olive oil, bread,
Supper: Rice, soup, hazlenuts, bread.

Tuesday

Breakfast: Tea, olives, bread,
Dinner: Rice with meat, bread,
Supper: Dates, nuts, bread,

Wednesday

Breakfast: Milk, figs, bread,
Dinner: Vegetables with olive oil,
Supper: Olives, bread, helva (Turkish sweet).

Thursday

Breakfast : Tea, olives, bread,
Dinner : Fish or macaroni, bread,
Supper : Soup, walnuts, bread.

Friday

Breakfast: Milk, dates, bread.

Dinner: Meat balls in gravy, bread,
Supper: Soup, figs and walnuts, bread.

Saturday

Breakfast: Tea, bread, dates,
Dinner: Helva, olives, bread,
Supper: Macaroni soup, apples or other fruit, bread.

On the above menu, combined with plenty of fresh air and exercise, the girls of Miss Holt's orphanage have changed from a weak, undernourished state to healthy, round faced, happy children.

WELLESLEY MONEY FOR BROUSA SCHOOLS

(Extract from Brousa May report)

There are now 150 children in the Wellesley School for Armenian refugee children, and we are serving luncheon to 125 at midday. The Wellesley money is paying for one teacher at the American school, and another room has been opened for the refugee children who have just arrived in Brousa. If the Wellesley money can be continued, I wish to give luncheon to more children for food is now the greatest need.

We have borrowed maps, pictures, etc., from the Turkish school to try to broaden the horizon of the children in our schools. Mr. Wieser explains the pictures and gives little lectures which are much enjoyed by the children and are something which they may never have again.

As there have been a few cases of smallpox among the refugees, we have had the children vaccinated.

I have started sewing lessons for the older girls and they are learning the different ways of making seams.

In the Greek schools, nine teachers, paid by Wellesley money are training 588 children. I wish that I had additional money, for the school work.

BERNICE I. EVERETT

Director Brousa Unit, Near East Relief.

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORK OF THE ARMENIAN RED CROSS

(Extracts from Report)

After the Armistice, when Armenian refugees and orphans began to enter Constantinople in large numbers, undernourished, and infected with germs of all imaginable diseases, a group of Armenians of Constantinople were confronted with the urgency of organizing an institution which would render prompt assistance to these people. Such an institution was founded on the 26th of November, 1919, under the appropriate name of the Armenian Red Cross, with the General Committee in Constantinople, and branches in the suburbs of the city and in the provinces.

The Armenian Red Cross has 8000 active members and subscribers. The chief resources are subscriptions, donations

both of money and goods, sale of badges and calendars, and money raised by theatrical performances and coucarts.

For Constantinople and its ten sections, the money raised in this way has been Ltq. 122,190 for the years 1919 and 1920. Communication with the provinces being very irregular and, in the case of some places, altogether lacking, it has been impossible to obtain exact figures to date with regard to the sum raised in these districts.

It is to be recorded, with special thanks, that the Near East Relief has always shown interest in and sympathy for the Armenian Red Cross and has helped it in different ways by donations of goods and money to the different institutions. At the foundation of the Armenian Red Cross, the French Red Cross made a donation of Ltq. 2,000 worth of bedding. The Italian Government made a donation of an important stock of medicines, and the British authorities aided in securing necessary buildings for the work. It is to be recorded with thanks that Count de Chabannes La Palice, delegate of the Central Committee of the International Red Cross of Geneva, has on all occasions helped our institutions.

The Armenian Red Cross has a pharmacy which supplies the hospitals, infant nurseries, and dispensaries with medicines and prepares prescriptions free of charge to needy people. More than 9000 prescriptions have been prepared in the central pharmacy during the year 1919 and 1920. Constantinople has a hospital of fifty beds at Chichli where 2497 patients have been nursed. The Pera Section has a Children's Convalescent Home and an Infant Nursery where 425 children have recovered their health. The Scutari Section has a home and workhouse where young girls are received. Seventy girls have been taught embroidery and sewing in this home. Twenty one have married and have left for America. Scutari also has a hospital of twelve beds where the orphans and poor of the section, and refugees from the camp, receive medical care. 1568 patients were nursed in the years 1919 and 1920. The other sections of the city receive relief and medical aid as far as the funds will permit.

The Armenian Red Cross has founded, since 1919, a Nursing School where forty nurses have already received their diplomas and are employed in different hospitals in Constantinople and the Provinces. It is to be noted that all Armenian doctors render services free of charge to the Armenian Red Cross.

This organization, since 1920, has been entrusted by the Patriarchate, with the management of the National Hospital at Yedi Koulé which contains 780 beds, an asylum for the insane, rest home for old people, and a maternity ward. This hospital was entirely neglected during the war, owing to lack of funds. It is due to the Armenian Red Cross that the hospital is again in running order. The Near East Relief has helped a great deal with donations of linen and milk.

The rents of the houses which have been dedicated to the hospital constitute the greater part of its income. A piece of land belonging to the hospital was sold to cover part of its deficit. The number of patients cared for during the past

year is 1984. The personnel of the hospital is 133, including doctors, nurses, directors and servants.

The asylum for the insane shelters 92, and the rest home 129 aged people.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mrs. Mabel A. Nickerson sailed June 10th for the United States on the King Alexander. Mrs. Nickerson arrived in Constantinople in December and was assigned to the Ismid Unit, but owing to illness is now returning home.

Miss Esther Marks, who has been connected with the Near East Relief for more than one year, is returning on the King Alexander to the United States. Miss Marks has been connected with the Caucasus, Samsoun and Adana Units in orphanage and industrial work.

Mr. Frank L. Hinkle sailed for the United States June 10th. Mr. Hinkle has been Director of the Supply Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople.

Mr. David Hoagland sailed June 5th for Tarsus where he will teach in the American College. Mr. Hoagland joined the Near East in the winter of 1919 and came to Turkey with the "Pensacola" party. He has spent nearly the entire time as Director of the Near East Supply Base at Derindjé.

A letter has been received from Dr. Blanche Norton, stating that she is lecturing for the Near East Relief in America. She sends her best wishes to her friends in Turkey.

Miss Miriam Bailey, who left Constantinople for Harpoot last August, is the inspector of 39 orphanages for general sanitary conditions as well as secretary for the Unit. A letter written by Miss Bailey in Harpoot, November 8th, has just arrived in Constantinople.

Mr. L. T. Wrona has a bad case of trachoma and is at the Near East Trachoma Hospital.

Mr. Edward F. Martin, who has been connected with the Cesarea Unit of the Near East Relief for nearly two years, is taking Mr. Wrona's place in the Transportation Department in Constantinople.

Miss Doris L. Goetz and Miss Anne A. Gray have been assigned to secretarial work in the Constantinople offices.

Dr. J. K. Marden has been appointed Director of the Medical Committee of the Near East Relief, Constantinople.

Mr. George D. White is Director of the Supply Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople.

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THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM IN SAMSOUN

By Mrs. ROBERT McDOWELL

The most interesting feature of the Near East Relief orphanage work in Samsoun is the system of apprenticing the large boys to various trades in the city. This apprentice system is the same as that used in Western Europe before the period of factories. The boys are learning almost every kind of trade carried on in the city, the most popular being shoemaking of native and European styles. Then comes tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithing, silver working, baking, leather working, photography, dentistry, barbering, drugs. At present there are 80 Armenians, 60 Turkish, and 72 Greek boys, comprising the boys of the orphanages who are almost at the age when they should become self-supporting.

In organizing this work, the American personnel had a meeting with the leading merchants of the city and interested them in the need of trades for the orphans. The merchants recommended good masters and worked out a scale of wages during the apprentice period. The merchants also watch the work to see that the boys are receiving the proper training, and they report on the stages of progress. This gives the merchants a personal interest in the boys and stimulates the ambition of the boys to do their best.

These apprentice boys live in homes, under the supervision of the American personnel. The homes are operated under general orphanage rules, and the meals at present are served in the orphanages. The idea is that as each boy graduates, he pays a certain amount of his salary for the upkeep of the home, finally making it self-supporting and self-governing, and in every sense the boys' "own home."

The education of the boys is being continued, each boy having two hours school work every night. In this school work, the boys take great interest and are always eager for study. They receive instruction in their own language and literature, Turkish, mathematics, history, drawing (leading up to mechanical drawing), penmanship, and a special prize course in English.

The advantages of this apprentice system as carried out in Samsoun are:

(1) In the case of industries in the orphanages, only two or three trades can be taught, causing many boys to follow trades which otherwise they would not have chosen, and over-stocking the market with a few trades. With the apprentice system, the boys have a larger scope in choosing a trade and in becoming an apprentice they answer a call for more help in a special line of work. In this way the market is not

over-flooded with a large number of tradesmen looking for positions in one line of trade.

(2) Boys apprenticed out can remain with the masters on a paid basis while with trades taught in the orphanages, the boys must look for work upon graduation.

(3) An apprentice master will take more interest in teaching boys doing the actual work in his shop than a paid master will take in teaching a group of boys inside an orphanage.

(4) The apprentice system saves great sums in salaries and equipment for workrooms.

(5) The system of supervision by leading merchants gives the merchants of each nationality an interest in the future of the orphan boys.

(6) The boys become accustomed to the environment in which they will work in the future, they form acquaintances, and gradually become a part of the social life. In the orphanage, they are cut off from this, and it is hard to make the break from the orphanage to the outside world.

The above is a scheme entirely for the boys. Industries for the girls form a much more difficult problem. However in Samsoun, we have started business courses in bookkeeping, typewriting, English, and various phases of secretarial work. These girls, trained in this manner, will be able to fill the call of American or foreign business firms for secretaries who know the language of the country as well as English and French.

WORK AT THE NEAR EAST TRACHOMA ORPHANAGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

During the month of May, there were 250 patients at the Near East Trachoma Orphanage. This orphanage hospital cares for the boys suffering with eye trouble, of the Armenian, Greek, and Turkish orphanages. The following is a statistical report for the month of May:

Patients discharged cured of trachoma	12
Eye treatments	6000
Operations	80
Grattages (Scraping of lids)	49
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	20
Enucleation	1
Orbital Gland	1
Iridectomy	5
Submucous resection	2
Removal of Turbinate	2

The above work has been accomplished by one American doctor, three American nurses, and six native nurses.

In addition to the work of the Trachoma Orphanage, Dr. Russell T. Uhls has been in charge of the Near East city eye clinics for the treatment of trachoma.

The three American nurses at the Trachoma Hospital are Miss Cushman, Director of the Hospital, Mrs. Uhls, and Miss Caroline A. Ahlers.

Dr. Uhls has been assigned to the Caucasus area to meet the imperative demand for a specialist in the treatment of trachoma in the large Caucasus orphanages.

trict Commander of Karaklis for that organization. At Karaklis he has cared for over one thousand orphans, and every needy person within his area will remember his name with love and respect.

Mr. L. R. Ogden is another American who is greatly respected and admired by the people of the areas in which he has been working. He is a member of the Near East Relief and is now aiding in the care of the 18,000 orphans at Alexandropol. He is especially interested in caelesthenics and is promoting the Scout movement in the orphanages.

INTER-ORPHANAGE OLYMPIC GAMES

AT KOULELI

On July 10th, on the campus of the large Central Boys' Orphanage at Kouleli, Constantinople, inter-orphanage Olympic games will be held, under the auspices of the Armenian Patriarch. One orphan from each Armenian orphanage in the city will take part in each event. The boys will be chosen by the physical trainer. Candidates for the contests will be dressed in white athletic running suits, with the initials of the orphanage on the shirt in bright red. The following events will take place: 200 and 400 metres dash for large and small boys, 800 and 1,500 metres dash for large boys only; standing broad jump and running broad jump for large and small boys; high jump; polo vault, relay race between orphanages, tug of war, bag or sack race, etc. The orphanage winning the relay race will be presented with a flag, and prizes will be given to the winners of each contest.

A ferry will leave the Galata bridge at 2 o'clock p.m., July 10th, and will reach the Kouleli Orphanage in time for the games which will begin at 3 o'clock. The Central Boys' Orphanage is beautifully situated at the edge of the Bosphorus and commands a wonderful view of the European shore of Constantinople. This fete will give many an opportunity to see groups of the orphanage boys of all ages from each of the Armenian orphanages of the city.

THE WORK OF MR. C. F. GRANT AND MR. L. R. OGDEN FOR THE BOY SCOUTS

(From the Armenian Boy Scout paper, June 15, 1921)

The 20th Scout Division (Armash Agricultural School) was sent to Armenia to do agricultural work. Owing to conditions there, they found it impossible to carry out their plan, and they were in great difficulties. The country lacked food, and they began to work their way back to Batoum. Mr. C. F. Grant, who himself has been a Chief Scout, took an interest in these boys and helped them in every possible manner by giving them food and aiding them to reach Batoum. Mr. Grant was in France during the war as a sanitary officer. After the war he joined the Near East Relief and is now Dis-

CONSTANTINOPLE BOY SCOUTS TO HELP CAUCASUS AREA

(From *Djagadamard*, June 23rd, 1921)

The Armenian Boy Scouts in Constantinople, (on hearing Mr. E. A. Yarrow's declaration that if no flour is sent to Armenia within the next two months, there will be great suffering) are forming a plan to raise funds in order to send flour and seed. The method of raising the money is now being decided.

SIVAS NOTES

(Extracts from report of Director, Near East Sivas Unit)

The Armenian orphanage shows an increase of seven. This orphanage consists of our very youngest boys, and during the vacation the scabies had made a start among them. A final stand was taken against it, and a campaign and examination has had the best of results. The boys are now in the best of condition and a delight to look at in their new suits which have been made up in our tailor shop. A finer set of children cannot be found than our three hundred boys.

Our blacksmith shop is a very interesting place to visit if only to see the enthusiasm with which the boys regard the work on the automobiles. Any boy would work for hours for the simple pleasure of doing anything to an automobile. Boys away out here in the interior of Anatolia are much the same as boys at home in this respect. Our tannery is gradually accumulating a good stock of leather which we are planning to use for shoes for the boys' orphanage. The carpenter shop has been finishing off one or two rooms in the Swiss orphanage building to accommodate the shoe shop and the tailoring school.

Revival of Chair Industry

In addition to our regular industrial work, we are reviving the chair industry which was so successful before the war. Thousands of these chairs were sold all over Asia Minor, and it seems to be the best outlet for any extra time the industrial shops may have.

The weaving industry has been able to continue its work this month on account of the arrival of the camel train, bringing us necessary supplies.

HRANT HAGOPIAN

Perhaps the most excited passenger on the Gul Djemal, sailing Saturday for America, was Hrant Hagopian. One year ago, Hrant, aged fourteen, arrived in Constantinople from Erivan in ragged clothes without a penny but with great determination to work, study and go to America. He spent his first night sleeping in the Near East warehouses, he then became office boy for the Constantinople Unit, and later was messenger boy for the Chichli personnel house. Each night Hrant studied English and each day practised it. He saved every penny of his money, and members of the Near East who admired his determination have given him sums of money to help out. Finally his passport and ticket were ready, and Hrant sailed happily away on Saturday. Friends are to meet him in New York. The Near East workers have grown very fond of Hrant because of his happy disposition, his optimism, and hard work.

NEW STOCK OF NEEDLEWORK,

NEAR EAST RELIEF SHOP

The Near East Relief Shop in the Headquarters building, Stamboul, is filled with a new stock of handmade articles. Edgings and insertions in tatting, Irish crochet, Armenian lace, etc., range in price from four piasters an arshin to twenty five piasters. We have lace luncheon sets and linen luncheon sets in fine Aintab drawnwork, doilies, yokes for lingerie, dainty colored linen handkerchiefs to match summer dresses, white linen handkerchiefs in drawnwork, embroidered linen collars, voile and silk lingerie in the latest models, as well as crepe de chine kimonas and mashlaks. These articles are being sold at a moderate price, and orders are taken for lingerie and blouses. The store is open from 9 a.m. until 12:45, and from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. daily excepting on Saturday when the store closes at 12:45.

Take tramcar No. 12 and ask the conductor for the stop nearest the Public Debt building. Watch for the Near East Relief sign on the corner with an arrow showing the way.

MAKE A PICTURE RECORD OF YOUR WORK

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey has written a letter, emphasizing the value of photographs of the work. A photographic record is perhaps the most accurate record of the various phases of our activities. We shall be very grateful for any good clear films showing the various forms of work we are carrying on, and we shall be glad to reimburse the personnel for the expense of taking the photographs. Photographs have just been sent in from the Beirut area for which the New York office was very grateful.

MISS. EDITH COLD DECORATED

Miss Edith Cold has been decorated by the French for her work for the French prisoners at Nigdeh. The ceremony took place at the American School, Adana. General Dufieux and his Staff and the Adana American Colony were present. General Dufieux, in presenting the decoration, referred especially to the courage and sympathy shown by the American women in their work in France during the war.

WORK IN ADANA

Miss Nan Lowe who has been connected with the Near East Relief in Adana since August, 1919, is now Acting Executive Secretary of the Unit.

The Near East Relief work in Adana today consists of two girls' orphanages with over two hundred girls, four boys' orphanages caring for three hundred and thirty boys in addition to one hundred boys receiving training at the Tarsus College Trade School. The Adana Hospital of forty five beds is constantly filled with patients of all nationalities. Upon the arrival of Dr. Haas, this hospital will be turned over to the American Mission Board, which was the arrangement before the Near East Relief took charge of it in 1919.

The Fallahin Clinic is in operation under the charge of Miss Elizabeth Webb. To this clinic, the poor peasants and refugees come for medical treatment.

Flour and milk are being distributed to one thousand needy women and children weekly. The general relief for adults has been cut down to the smallest amount possible.

A summer camp, jointly operated by the Near East Relief and Y.M.C.A., has been started for the boys' orphanages. It is also hoped to have the girls of the orphanages, in groups of fifty, camp out during the summer months as the Adana orphanages are located in the heart of the city without much playground space.

The industrial plant, which was formerly operated by the Near East Relief, was turned over to the Armenian Benevolent Union last March. The workshops now employ four hundred women in fine needle work, weaving, wool work, etc.

The outlook at present for Adana is not bright. Trade is not good, there is little grain on account of the small amount of ground planted this spring, and the French have been forced to cut their budget for relief.

AMERICAN Y.M.C.A. CAMP AT KELIOS

The American Y.M.C.A. for civilians, Constantinople, has a very attractive camp at Kelios on the Black Sea.

Kelios is a picturesque Turkish village built around an old Turkish fort. There is a wonderful bathing beach over one mile in length without stones. The camp has a large

amusement tent for rainy days, a dining room tent, a canteen, including a circulating library, and the boys receive training in gymnastics, sports, etc.

The Near East Relief has sent 12 of the best representative boys of the orphanages to the camp with the young men of the Pera Y.M.C.A. Later the orphanage children will go to the camp in groups of two hundred and fifty.

Recently U. S. Subchaser 338 took a picnic of American Sailors. Y.M.C.A. girls and Near East workers to Kelios. A fire was built on the beach and the Sailors made the coffee for the picnic supper. Everyone enjoyed the experience of going by U. S. Subchaser to an American picnic on the wild and rugged coast of the Black Sea.

The clean, orderly American camp of white tents is a source of constant interest to the inhabitants of the little fishing village. They attend the camp "movie" show in the evenings and the pictures are a mysterious wonder to them.

CAMP FOR GIRLS

The Y.W.C.A. has opened a camp for girls at Jaade Bostan, near Moda. The Near East Relief is sending twelve of the best representative girls from the orphanages to the camp with the idea that they will benefit from the swimming, outdoor games, gymnastics, etc., and will be able to impart this training to the orphanage girls upon their return.

The Near East Relief is also sending five girls from the Near East industrial workshops to the camp. These girls are in a run-down condition, and it is hoped that the fresh air and sea bathing will build them up.

THE CANADIAN FUND

The Canadian Fund of the Near East Relief, which was so generously donated by the Canadian people for work in the Near East, has been a great aid in sending the recent emergency food ships for the Caucasus orphans. 71,000 Turkish liras in addition to 84,000 liras previously assigned to Caucasus work, were invested in milk and fats which were shipped on the "Quequen" and the "Georgia" to the Caucasus. These food supplies reached the 18,000 orphans in Alexandropol at a time when there was no milk for the children, and the small amount of lard on hand was being used for medical purposes. Children were dying of malnutrition owing to the fact that it had been impossible for some time to send supplies to the interior Caucasus stations. The supplies arrived just as the food on hand was completely exhausted.

The Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children in Constantinople has been made possible by the Canadian Fund. 73,750 Turkish liras were appropriated from the Fund for this purpose. There is continually a waiting list of little, weak, underfed children to fill the ninety beds of the hospital, and the institution is filling a great need in Constantinople.

The Canadian Fund has also aided Adana, Ismid, and Brousa with their huge relief problems.

NOTES

(From Vakif, June 22, 1921)

"The recent Turkish refugees from Armoudlou, Marmora Coast, have been housed by the Turkish Refugee Committee in the Selimieh Barracks, Haidar Pasha. The S.S. Gul Nihal sailed on Thursday to convey the balance of the refugees to Constantinople."

"Damad Sherif Pasha is the President of the new Turkish Refugees' Committee. At their last meeting they took up the refugee industrial problem and have decided to give a small amount of capital to start refugee men as street sellers. A number of Turkish Naval stamps issued during the war were not used. It has been decided to use these stamps as receipts for donations for the refugees. A garden party is also planned to raise additional funds. Seventy eight orphan children of the refugee camps were admitted to the Turkish orphanage."

(From La Bosphore, June 25th)

"Mr. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus area of the Near East Relief, has purchased mules from the British authorities for transportation of relief supplies in the Caucasus."

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Ethel Thompson, Miss Anna Lee Dingleline, and Mr. Garside are leaving Constantinople the first of next week for the Harpoot Unit. They are to replace personnel who are returning to Constantinople.

Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief, Captain Dangerfield, and Col. Shelkovnikoff are returning to the Caucasus next Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Uhls have been assigned to the Caucasus area. Dr. Uhls was appointed to meet the imperative demand for a specialist in the treatment of trachoma in the large Caucasus orphanages.

Mr. H. B. Barton and the Princess Makoyeff were recently married in Tiflis.

On Saturday, June 18th, Chaplain James M. Hhester, of the U.S. St. Louis, and Miss Margaret McNaughton were married at the home of the bride at Geuz Tepe, near Moda, Constantinople.

Miss Nan Lowe is Acting Executive Secretary of the Adana Unit of the Near East Relief.

A letter has been received from Mr. and Mrs. John Keizer who are visiting relatives in Holland.

Mr. Charles White is accompanying, Mr. Yarrow to the Caucasus area where he will be connected with the Financial Department.

Mr. James Crutcher left Saturday morning for Ismid.

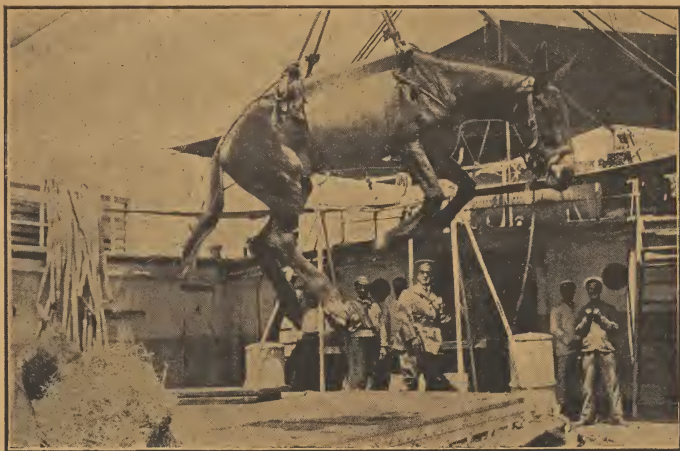
Near East Relief

Edited by the Near East Relief for Private Circulation

Vol. III. No. 25, 26

Rue Mengenê Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

July 2, 9, 1921



Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus Area, Near East Relief, watching the loading of his forty mules on the S. S. Constantinople. The mules were taken to the Caucasus as the cheapest method of transporting supplies over the rough Caucasus roads to the interior orphanages.

THE EVACUATION OF ISMID REFUGEES

On June 26th, the Turkish Army entered Ismid and occupied the town, immediately following the evacuation of the Greek occupying troops. During the preceding weeks, thousands of refugees had fled from the surrounding villages to Ismid. These refugees were embarked by the Greek Government to Limnos, Rodosto, Samos, Volos, Pyrgos Ilios, Mitylene, and Constantinople.

The American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief carried on its full schedule. Miss Holt and her orphans remained at Ismid, and the older orphanage girls are helping at the hospital, taking the places of the native nurses who left with the refugees. The Bardizag boy orphans were temporarily removed to Derindjé.

The Greek Army did everything possible to help [with our work until their evacuation, and the Turkish Army, upon entering Ismid, at once assigned guards to protect the Near East Relief property. The U.S. Overton and Humphreys were in the harbour and Captain Bristol and Captain Spears sent a landing party of American Sailors to guard American property during the interim of Greek evacuation and organized Turkish occupation. A notification was sent to the Turkish Commanding Officer to this effect, and he approved and requested that the American Sailors be allowed to remain until he was in complete control. The Near East Relief is very grateful for the care and consideration given them on all sides.

Mr. H. C. Moffett, the Director of the Near East Relief Unit, Miss Holt, Director of the Near East Orphanage, Dr. Elliott, Miss Priest, Mrs. Powers, and Miss MacLaren, the per-

sonnel of the American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief, Miss Caldwell in charge of refugee work, and Miss Scribner, Secretary of the Unit, remained at their posts, continuing refugee relief until the refugee boats sailed, keeping the bread line open for new refugees, and carrying on uninterruptedly the hospital and orphanage work.

The following are extracts from Mr. H. C. Moffett's report concerning the refugee evacuation:

"We are all well and safe All the American personnel have stood to their posts, reinforced by Mr. Crutcher who came down from Constantinople for the emergency. Dr. Elliott and her staff have carried on the hospital work without interruption, though most of the Armenian nurses were carried away by their families. Those courageously remaining have been reinforced by recruits from Miss Holt's orphanage girls. The hospital is full of sick who could not leave, and the isolation camp had to be closely guarded to prevent the contagious patients from fleeing and boarding the refugee ships. The hospital personnel have carried on to the point of physical exhaustion."

"Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, their family, workers, and orphans were taken to Derindje during the fighting and cross fire at Bardezag, and all are well. Many truckloads of supplies and equipment were carried out of the orphanage during the fighting and taken to Derindje. Mr. Kingsbury and his family remained until they were ordered out. The Greeks guarded our property until the last moment, and the Turks placed a guard to protect our property immediately upon entering the town. The warehouse and Reo truck at the landing are safe."

"Miss Caldwell and Miss Scribner left the personnel house, and all supplies were carried to the hospital when it became known that the Greek Army was evacuating and there was danger of the town being bombarded. They experienced an almost point-black bombardment from the ships in the harbor when the town was attacked from the rear. Miss Caldwell's soup kitchen was put out of business in the last days because of the bakers leaving their ovens. Her personnel stayed with the work until the very last refugee ships were leaving. Eighteen hundred loaves of bread were put on the refugee ships. Miss Scribner closed the books of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief and carried all records and cash safely to Derindje. The following are notes I made from day to day:

June 22nd: 15,000 new refugees entered the city, already packed with 20,000 refugees. The new refugees brought thousands of cattle and sheep with them. Food supplies from the outside country were cut off and the refugees tore up the gardens to feed the cattle. All space inside the town was crowded with shelterless families, their cattle and ox-carts. A cold rain fell in the night and we could hear the crying of the children in the streets. We telephoned for ships to transport these people.

June 25th: Evacuation of Ismid refugees began today. Families rushed for the ships, leaving their cattle, supplies, and ox-carts behind. The cattle were turned into a great compound without water or food. We are trying to find

bread for the ships but the bakers have left the bakeshops. There are thousands of refugees on the ships without food or water. The streets approaching the quay are packed with the terror-stricken people.

June 26th: Evacuation proceeding; abandoned ox-carts are piling up. The cattle are suffering for want of food and water. There is no bread to be found. The ships are pulling out with people literally hanging to the sides.

June 27th: Evacuation of refugees and Christian population finished about midnight. A part of the city is burning.

June 28th: The Greek troops left this morning. The streets are full of bellowing cattle that have been driven out of the compound to find water and food. Everything seems very quiet except for the cattle. The fire is dying down.

Some of us ventured toward town to find out the situation. We met the first Chetes riding into the city on horseback. They saluted us and rode on looking for ambush. We went back to the orphanage and waited with the American Sailors. Soon we saw a group of Chetes who were watching us. We pointed to our flag and went forward to meet them. They came to us and greeted us cordially. They said, 'We are the Chetes.' We showed them our property and they immediately placed guards to protect our places. Our guards were sun-baked, ragged fellows. They had not eaten for several days. They said that they had known of our presence and our kindness to Turkish refugees. Later a detachment of the regular Turkish Army appeared and they took over the guarding of our place. Two days have passed and we have received the most courteous treatment.

We wish to express our great appreciation for the officers and men of the U.S. Overton and U.S. Humphreys.

I close this report with a word of commendation for the faithfulness of two of our chauffeurs, Francois and Kevork, who have stayed with us through it all, working day and night under the most trying circumstances, salvaging much of our property and working as interpreters.

H. C. MOFFETT

Director, Ismid Unit, Near East Relief."

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

There are twenty Syrian refugee families, numbering about 96 persons, who live around wherever they can in Galata and Pera, and who come to the church at 16 Rue Carnagola, Tarla Bashii, Pera. The church is a very dingy little affair, but it is at present the center of the old time Assyrian Church for it is here that Elias, Patriarch of Turkey and India, has his seat.

The refugees have come to Constantinople from such places as Bitlis, Sort, and Mardin. Some have succeeded in obtaining a little work from time to time, but their "lack of tongue" has been a great obstacle to them in trying to earn a living. Many of them speak only Arabic and Kurdish, languages which are not of much use in Constantinople. They have been living in crowded, squalid rooms, or out in the street, struggling along for over a year. Mrs. Emrich who

speaks Arabic, and who assisted with the investigation, thinks they should receive some aid.

The refugees who were brought together in the church presented a pitiable picture. One family consisted of a young man and his wife with two little children. The man has been absolutely unable to find work and his little family is actually starving. One old tottering woman, so weak that she can hardly stand, has a married son who cannot find means of earning anything except by an occasional odd job as hama. Another middle aged man was almost blind and found his way by means of a stick. One cannot blame him for begging on the streets. It is the only thing he can do. Two men were promptly turned away because they have no dependents and are able bodied, even if they are down and out at present. One man of about fifty who looks as though he were in the last stages of tuberculosis has a wife who is insane and two daughters unemployed. The old priest knows each family and he will be responsible for distributing whatever aid the Near East Relief gives.

Here again, as with all the refugees in Constantinople, it is a case of needing work which they cannot procure.

GLEE L. HASTINGS

The Near East Relief has sent the following supplies:

5 bags of beans,
2 bags rice,
2 cases soap,
5 bales old clothes,
2 bags old shoes,
50 blankets,

75 sets mens' underwear to be used by both men and women.

JUNE WORK IN THE YEDI KOULÉ NEAR EAST HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN

The records of the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children show for the month of June, patient days 2647, admissions 27, cases treated 108.

The Work 86 Liras Can Do

Out of a donation which Dr. Graff had received from America, she made a gift of 105 liras to the Canadian Hospital. It was decided that we should use this money to help some of the crippled children. During this month five of the children have been supplied with orthopedic shoes and braces at a cost of 86 liras.

Two of these children were cases of paralysis due to acute infantile spinal paralysis, and they were pitiful cripples on admission to the hospital. The first child was sent to the British Hospital for operation, and Major Gunn transplanted a tendon in the leg. The child was then sent back to the Yedi Koule hospital where he was kept in bed for four months, receiving treatment and massage every day. This month he has been fitted for an orthopedic brace and is learning to walk quite normally again.

The second case was a very emaciated little boy walking on his ankle whenever he attempted to walk at all. He has received treatment in this hospital for three months, and now has a well fitted orthopedic shoe and brace which has enabled him to walk quite normally again. His mother was a very happy woman as they both walked out of the hospital together to return home.

The other three cases were children with advanced tuberculosis of the hip bones. They have been given especially constructed shoes and two have already discarded their crutches. One of these boys has been discharged and has returned to school.

100 Liras From the American Sailors

A letter from Mr. Nelson Poe, General Secretary, American Sailors' Club, dated June 17th, contains the following: "Attached please find 100 liras, the share of the proceeds of 'The Great Divide,' assigned to the Yedi Koule Hospital."

The 100 liras from the American Sailors means that a few more crippled children may receive the necessary treatment which will make it possible for them to walk and play like other children,

EMMA WOOD

BASEBALL Y.M.C.A. vs. NEAR EAST

The Y.M.C.A. played the Near East Relief at Beniyukdere, June 25th. The teams were composed entirely of men. The following are the score and line up:

Y.M.C.A. 5
Near East 13

Y.M.C.A.	Near East Relief
Catcher Goodsell,	Catcher Prins,
Pitcher Curran,	Pitcher Jaquith,
1st Base Stevens,	1st Base Uhls
2nd Base Steger,	2nd Base White, Charles,
Short Stop Boyd,	Short Stop Skiinner,
3rd Base Bristol,	3rd Base Wrona,
Right Field Bezdjian,	Right Field Yarrow,
Left Field Mills,	Left Field White, George,
Centre Field Petty,	Centre Field Wrightmire.

CONDITIONS KARAKLIS STATION, CAUCASUS AREA

(Extract from report by Mr. C. F. Grant, District Commander, Karaklis)

Djalol-Ogly

There are over eight hundred orphans located in Djalol-Ogly without any food. They subsist almost entirely upon grass and herbs. The Russian soldiers donate some food, depriving themselves of one meal per day to do this. These soldiers are about to evacuate.

There are excellent Army Barracks in good condition with a capacity for 3-5000 orphans and some of the buildings

are well equipped. This place is about twenty-three miles from Karaklis on a good auto or wagon road. Several urgent requests for assistance from this district have been received.

Khadji-Kara

Khadji-Kara, located about six miles from Karaklis is a small community but in very great need. Several conflicts occurred here last March. An urgent request for assistance has been received, stating that some hundred and fifty children are starving. I know this to be true from personal investigation.

Karaklis Town

At present some five hundred and fifty children have been gathered from the streets in Karaklis, each infected with from one to five different diseases. Upon the receipt of one car of flour recently, we can supply bread only for a period of two months. There is a great need of proper clothing, sanitary regulations and medical care.

Delijan

From Delijan come many requests for assistance for both orphans and refugees. This town and district have suffered especially. Large numbers of troops have been located here or have passed on—nothing remains but misery and starvation. The number of orphans is placed at 2,800. There is a great need of food if they are to live.

Vartanli

Recently a petition was received from the families (150 persons) of Sasoun Van District whose male relatives have been killed. These people are located about three miles from Karaklis and assistance is badly needed.

The foregoing conditions exist in all communities, large and small in this district. The death rate is very high and will increase daily unless food, medicine, and other assistance are forthcoming at an *early date*.

It is very necessary to obtain a supply of meats and fats. It is therefore proposed to start a large dairy farm of Swiss cattle with a production of milk and butter as high as 10,000 pounds per day. There is under construction a pen for rabbits which when completed will house about five hundred to eight hundred thousand rabbits. Sheep are also being procured.

Several sections of fruit land are under lease here and it is hoped that these trees will bear a good supply of fruit. In addition to this the district will endeavor to make and store sufficient supplies of preserved berries and fruits to cover the needs of the institutions.

From past experience, it is the belief that the foregoing plan will be a great saving in expenditure.

At present negotiations are under way for hay lands necessary to produce from five to six thousand pounds of hay. Some vegetables are being cultivated. Due to lack of seeds, however, this work will be very limited. A list of necessary supplies is sent herewith with explanation. These

large amounts of supplies are required for the present but would be reduced when crops of vegetables and fruit are available and meat more plentiful.

Much relief is necessary if fifty percent of the inhabitants are to be saved. Every town and village is suffering more or less for want of food.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The following new personnel from New York arrived in Constantinople, June 29th. They sailed from New York on the S. S. Providence:

Herald, Miss Mary, from Nitro, West Virginia, secretary, two years with American Red Cross in Italy.
 Jackson, Mr. Roy, from Whitehall, N. Y.; served in U. S. Navy as Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and as Engineering Officer; for 31 months Liaison Officer at Brest and St. Nazaire, and with Peace Commission in Paris.
 Williams, Dr. Frank H., Portsmouth, Ohio, physician; graduate Miami Medical College; served with the Red Cross for over a year in Beirut and Jerusalem; Chief Medical Officer of the Beirut District for nine months.

Miss Herald and Dr. Williams left July 2nd for the Caucasus Area.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Ethel Thompson, Miss Dingleline, Mr. Garside, and Mr. L. J. Wright sailed Thursday for Samsoun on their way to Harpoot. Miss Johannesen, of the Swedish Mission Board, accompanied the party.

Miss Mabelle C. Phillips and Dr. E. Graff have returned from a vacation in Crete and Athens.

Mrs. F. W. MacCallum has arrived in Constantinople. Dr. and Mrs. MacCallum are living at the Language School in Scutari.

Mr. E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus area, Captain Dängerfield, Colonel Shelkovnikoff, Dr. and Mrs. Uhls, Mr. Charles White, Miss Mary Herald, Mr. F. B. Appelbee, and Dr. Williams, sailed Saturday, July 2nd, for Batoum.

Miss Emma Wood, Miss Frances McQuaide, and Miss Nancy Benson left July 6th on the Orient Express for a vacation in Bulgaria.

Mrs. Powers has been sent by the American Women's Hospital to aid Dr. Elliott in the hospital at Ismid.

Near East Relief

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

July 16, 23, 1921

KOULELI ORPHAN ATHLETES WIN GAMES

The athletes of the Armenian Central Boys Orphanage, (the home of one thousand boys) were the winners of 49 points at the interorphanage games held in Constantinople July 10th. However, the Pera Essayan Orphanage, with its eighty boys, was a close second, winning 45 points.

His Holiness, Zaven, the Armenian Patriarch, Professor Bezdjian, the head of the Armenian Protestants, members of the Armenian National Relief Committee, the Officers and Directors of the Orphanages, members of the Near East Relief, the Y.M.C.A., and a large number of friends were present. Mr. Stevens, of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Pritchard, Director of Athletics at Robert College, were the judges.

The band played, and eighty fine looking boy athletes, accompanied by four hundred orphan Boy Scouts and the little children of the kindergarten, marched proudly around the campus. Any one watching the long line of children would feel thrilled in having played even a small part in the transformation from the ragged little orphans of two years ago. The athletic training, Scout work, fresh air and food have accomplished wonders. The same march two years ago would present a very different picture.

The competitors were divided into groups—juniors and seniors, and the same contests were held for each. There were relay races, obstacle races, high jump, standing broad jump, polo vault, shot put, one hundred metre dash, four hundred metre dash, etc., etc. The boy athletes showed the results of the careful athletic training of their physical instructor, Mr. Krikor Djololian. Spirit and determination in some cases made up for lack of physical strength.

After the games, His Holiness, the Armenian Patriarch, presented the medals to the victors, and it was interesting to see the look of pride on each boy's face as he walked away with the shining medal pinned to his running shirt.

The Essayan Orphanage won the blue silk banner for the relay race which was presented by the Armenian Physical Culture Union. Many special prizes were given by friends of the orphanages, and Mr. Jaquith, Director of the Near East Relief, is presenting a loving cup to the athletes of the winning orphanage as a personal gift.

It was 7 o'clock when the last guests departed by ferry, and many of the little boys were getting ready for bed. As the boat steamed along the Bosphorus directly opposite the orphanage, the guests saw the windows filled with boys madly waving a farewell with shirts, towels, or anything they could grab. They are becoming just real boys, full of life and spirit.

WHAT TWO YEARS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN NICOMEDIA NEAR EAST ORPHANAGE

Our record of June 29, 1919, reads as follows: "Our first orphan, Marie, came two days ago from Derindje." Marie is still with us and she has improved greatly during her two years' orphanage life.

Only one Death in Two Years.

Yes, we have had five hundred orphans in our charge to clean, dress, feed, and educate since that small beginning two years ago. Of these only 300 now remain, a small number in comparison with the huge orphanages of the Caucasus and the interior—but quite enough we think to bring up in the way they should go. Two hundred and thirty have left us—seven to be married, one hundred and forty returned to relatives, eight given over for adoption, thirty as maids, forty one to other orphanages and hospitals, three as nurses, *and only one death in the orphanage.*

We know of only one marriage which turned out unhappily, and that was a bride who became a widow just a month after her wedding day. Weddings have ceased since the present war in this vicinity, as everything seems too unsettled even for marriage.

Looking Back to First Beginnings.

As we look back upon what has been accomplished these two years, our hearts are filled with gratitude and also with some pride. Those days of first beginnings were of such slow progress that we can never feel discontented when we remember the contrast between those days and these.

We opened the orphanage with almost no equipment. All the units of the land were calling for supplies at the same time that we were, and therefore even our modest requisitions from Derindje were slow in arriving. We at first had only half a dozen benches which were used for tables, and the orphans sat on the floor for their meals around the bench. We elders ate from a small sewing table that barely came above our knees. We borrowed tubs and clothes lines from the neighbors for our washings. In the schoolroom, old cushions were arranged in a circle for the children to sit upon.

Nevertheless those were happy days, and it has been so much more fun developing things gradually than it would have been to start with a full equipment. If we had not built up the work ourselves, we would not be able to note and be proud of the contrast. We might even be discontented at times because we have not all the luxuries of a model American orphanage!

But we look back and see the improvements and the results of our work. The first and greatest improvement is in the children—from dirty, skinny, sad-faced ragamuffins to clean, healthy, well-dressed, bright-faced, normal children. We never hear bad language now as we did in the early days, and the children seldom quarrel. Stealing has become almost obsolete. This is quite a remarkable fact when one considers that for four years these children were forced to live by their wits to secure food on which to exist.

Not all of the children are bright and clever, but it is surprising that ninety percent. of them are not stupid. I think we should be if we had been through their experiences. Many of them are as bright and intelligent as American children, and I think they are as happy as children can be.

A year ago we considered our orphanage full with two hundred. Then in June, 1920, we were forced to leave Ismid. It was a real banishment to us to be in Constantinople. There we were shut up within four stone walls with no view of the sea or the outside world excepting through the iron bars of the gate or an occasional walk. It was with great joy that we returned to our open fields of Ismid, with the ever-varying, ever-magnificent view of the sea and the mountains.

Three days after our return, the Adabazar orphanage joined us. They were forced to leave on account of the fighting at Adabazar. This April, the Brousa orphans came to us and our family grew much larger.

Improvement of Buildings

It was with the approaching advent of the Brousa orphans that our greatest improvement on the buildings began. With one hundred and sixty new orphans, another building was absolutely essential. We had solved the problem of the coming of the Adabazar orphans by sending a number of the children to Miss Kinney's new school. For the Brousa orphans, the Armenian Catholics kindly gave us the free use of the west wing of their parochial building—about five minutes' walk from our main orphanage building. This annex is a new building with marble and cement floors and was easily straightened up and put in order after the departure of the soldiers who used it for barracks. In this building we have merely dormitory room for one hundred and twenty five orphan girls. They come to the main building for meals and lessons.

Our dining room facilities had always been unsatisfactory since the very early days. It had always been our idea to convert the community concert hall, which occupies part of the main hall, into a dining room, but the building is the property of the Gregorian Community and they did not wish to give up the only room they had for concerts and meetings. However, they allowed us to put in a good wooden floor to take the place of the bare ground floor. Now the new room, clean and airy, serves as a dining room for four hundred children, an assembly room for Sunday evenings and other special occasions, classroom on week days and Sundays, and is also used as a theatre by the community when they so wish. The present political situation has kept down the demand for the last mentioned use.

With the new dining room came the new kitchen, with a dish washing room. The old kitchen makes a spacious laundry where two women are busy five days a week, assisted by five or six orphan girls who take turns daily. An enlargement of the reservoir is now being completed. We have suffered greatly from lack of water at various times. A good Turkish bath and dressing room have been added, and a shed for washing faces and hands completes our improvements for a time.

Now our only wish is that we may be allowed to remain here and continue our work. We have lifted our hand against no man, and we are hoping that Providence will be good to us. Our motto at present is "Hope for the Best."

SOPHIE S. HOLT

Director Near East Relief Orphanage, Ismid.

NOTE: This article was received just before the evacuation of Ismid by the Greek Army and the Christian population. However Miss Holt and her orphans, as well as the medical unit, are still there carrying on the work.

SUGGESTIONS ON ORPHANAGE DIET

The suggestions here given are intended to help Orphanage Directors in the exceedingly difficult task of making a varied orphanage diet correspond to scientific health requirements. The writer is painfully aware that it is not possible in every orphanage to secure what are here regarded as necessities. Many Orphanage Directors are obliged to struggle to keep children alive on what they have at hand. It is well, however, to have the more ideal conditions before us as we strive to make the orphanage less a place of mere existence and more a home for growth and development.

The staple of diet in the Orient is bread. Of this, each child should have an abundance, from one quarter to one third of the day. Since it is such an important element of diet every effort should be put forth to have it well baked and wholesome. Native ground whole wheat flour is to be preferred if it can be secured. If white flour must be used, a small admixture of corn flour will make it more nourishing.

Besides bread, some hot soup, hot milk or cocoa makes an excellent breakfast. The hot drink may be alternated with nuts, figs, dates, olives, dried fruits, cheese or some other nutritive relish. If the ordinary canned (evaporated) milk is used, one can mix with one and a half to two parts of water will do for six children.

The noon and evening meals should each contain some hot dish, stew, soup or vegetable, cooked with some kind of fat. In hot weather the amount of fat may be reduced. The ingredients of this main hot dish are of the greatest importance for the health of the children. Monotony or weekly clock-like regularity of menu should be avoided and the food made as palatable as possible. A good cook is just as important as a good teacher.

Another most important matter is the proper balance of diet. Twenty-five children will require 350,000 calories of food value during one week or about 2,000 calories per

child per day. If they have seven oke of bread a day, it will provide them with about 125,000 calories, (22,000 protein, 5,000 fat, 98,000 carbohydrate). The following table of approximate caloric values may be of help in making out a proper diet. The calories are given for one oke in weight, except in the case of the milk, where it is for one pint can:

Rich in Protein	Total Calories	Rich in Fats	Total Calories	Rich in Carbohydrates	Total Calories
beef	4000	oleo	10000	cocoa	6000
mutton	3500	butter	10000	potatoes	900
cheese	4000	olive oil	10000	boulgour	4000
milk (can)	1000	olives	2500	rice, corn or other	
yoghourt	1000	cheese	4000	cereals	4000
nuts	7500	nnts	7000	macaroni	4000
eggs	1500	chocolate	7500	sugar	4000
fish	800	bacon	7500	molasses (pekmez)	3400
beans	4000	lard	10000	raisins	3600
peas	4000			figs, dates, etc.	4000

The following sample menus are suggested for a family of 25 children. They provide approximately 50,000 calories which are distributed nearly in the proportion of one-sixth proteid, one-third fat and one-half carbohydrates, which is the normal proportion according to calories.

1st menu

Breakfast	Calories	Dinner	Calories
2 oke bread	6000	2 oke bread	6000
4 cans milk	4000	1 1/2 oke rice	6000
with		with	
1/12 oke cocoa	500	1/3 oke cooking fat	3500
1/4 oke sugar	1000	1 oke dried figs	4000
	11500		19500

Supper

	Calories
3 oke bread	9000
1 oke beans	4000
with	
1/4 oke olive oil	2500
as a soup	
	15500

2nd menu

Breakfast	Calories	Dinner	Calories
2 oke bread	6000	2 oke bread	6000
1 oke figs	4000	2 oke mutton	7000
1/2 oke nuts	3500	3 oke potatoes	2700
	13500		15700

Supper

	Calories
3 oke bread	9000
2 oke boulgour	8000
1/4 oke cooking fat	3300
	20300

It is at once noticable that fresh fruits and vegetables have been omitted from these menus. They contain some of the three main food elements, but are especially important from the fact that they contain necessary *salts* and *vitamins*. They are to be used abundantly, the fresh vegetables in soups and stews, and fruits, lettuce, leeks and green onions as a relish with the meal. They do not add largely to the caloric values, but *no diet is safe without fresh fruits and vegetables* for vitamins and salts are absolutely essential to child development.

The meal should not be eaten in sombre silence and haste. Thorough chewing is not only an aid to digestion, it is a means of economy. With poor chewing a larger quantity of food is required to give the same nutritive result. The children should be *taught* to chew properly. Chatter and laughter at the table will help in the teaching.

Stress should be laid on the necessity of plenty of good drinking water for the children. They should be encouraged to drink several glasses of water between meals, making a total of from one to two quarts a day. This water should be fresh if the source is known to be pure. In case it is doubtful, it should be boiled.

ERNEST W. RIGGS,
Child Welfare Director,
Near East Relief.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM
MISS FANNY STROWGER, ALEXANDROPOL

"Kazache Post, Alexandropol, June 9, 1921."

"As you see by the top of the letter, I am at the Kazatche Post Orphanages, Alexandropol. We are busy as bees. The trip from Tiflis was beautiful. The mountain sides were one mass of flowers of almost every variety. The box car in which we made the trip to Alexandropol was comfortable and we had such a fine family. We took turns in cooking the meals. At Batoum we added a dog to the outfit. He proved his worth as a watch dog in watching our baggage."

"The train from Tiflis was long, long, and heavy—pushed and pulled by three engines. People clung to the outside where ever there was a place to stick. Tiflis was very warm but here it is cool. Our post is on a great plain with plenty of room and fresh air for our 20,000 children."

"I am orphanage manager with nineteen buildings full of children. I love the work but there is much to do. The children have had no fat to eat since last November and they blister badly in the sun. Part of the day they must remain inside."

MR. E. A. YARROW IN VARNA

(Extract from Joghovourti Tsain, July 15th, 1921)

"The Italian S. S. 'Constantinople' reached our port on the 5th inst., having on board Mr. E. A. Yarrow, the untiring Director of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief.

The Laic Council of Varna sent a special delegation on board in order to transmit the gratefulness of the Armenian Colony for the work the Near East Relief was rendering the orphans and people in need. The Armenian Ladies' Club sent their own delegate, and presented a bouquet of flowers to Mr. Yarrow.

Mrs. N. Papazian made a speech, emphasizing the valuable services Mr. Yarrow had rendered during recent events in the Caucasus, and thanking the American people for the help they had given.

Mr. Yarrow offered his thanks for the sentiments expressed, and gave a short talk, outlining the present conditions in the Caucasus Area. The Armenian ladies then notified Mr. Yarrow of the 9000 levas which had been collected to be sent to the needy people of Armenia. Mr. Yarrow advised the sending of food supplies to the value of the gift, thus avoiding the loss through exchange.

In reply to the question as to what kind of food supplies, Mr. Yarrow replied: 'Anything is acceptable from beans to cabbages. Send anything that can possibly be sent.' Taking advantage of the present low market prices in Varna, it has been decided to ship beans to Batoum. Efforts are now being made to diminish the difficulties and costs of exportation.'

THREE LITTLE CHILDREN FROM BATOUM

Three thin ragged little children found their way to the Near East Relief Headquarters in Constantinople a few days ago. They had managed in some way to go aboard the boat at Batoum for Constantinople. The little brother, aged ten, was the head of the family, looking after his two small brothers. They had no shoes or stockings and their clothes were mere rags.

They were sent to Mrs. Emrich, and she asked them if they would care to enter a home where they would have new clothes, good food, and go to school. The tired eyes of the little boy brightened. "We did not know there was such a place," he said, "and we have walked so far."

The three children were placed in an orphanage.

THE SINKING OF THE S. S. MOPANG

The S.S. Mopang has made a number of trips across the ocean carrying supplies sent by America to the orphans and refugees of the Near East. This ship made her final trip from America in June when she carried a large cargo of Near East supplies. These supplies were unloaded safely at the Derindje and Constantinople Near East warehouses.

The Mopang then continued her trip up the Black Sea on her way to Constanza. Near Varna, the ship struck a floating mine at 5:30 in the morning and sank in four minutes. There was only time to release one life boat and many of the crew cramped overboard with life preservers. The boat finally picked up the men floating in the water, and the forty eight men making up the crew were saved.

ISMID ORPHANS HELP CAUCASUS ORPHANS

Dr. MacCallum has received the following letter from Miss Sophie Holt, Director Near East Orphanage, Ismid:

"A week or so ago we read in the 'Near East Relief' of the contribution made to the Caucasus sufferers by the children of Yedi Koulé orphanage, Constantinople, and we were inspired by their example to do the same thing. Our orphans responded most gladly to a plan proposed to them. They were to go without meat for a week and thus save 15 liras, and once without macaroni, saving 12 liras more. We also called for volunteer contributions, making the total sum 100 liras."

PERSONNEL NOTES

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nora Warwick Stewart to Major Charles Gordon Stewart of the British Army.

Mr. Paxton Hibben, of the New York Headquarters of the Near East Relief, has arrived in Constantinople.

Miss Mary Broadhead and Mr. C. M. Skinner sailed for the United States Tuesday. They are returning via Italy.

Miss Mabelle Phillips and Dr. E. R. Graff, who have been connected with the Constantinople Unit of the Near East Relief for two years, left Tuesday for the Caucasus Area.

Mrs. R. S. Emrich has been appointed Chairman of the Case Committee, succeeding Miss Phillips in this work.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ann Sproule to Mr. James Crutcher. Miss Sproule is connected with the Finance Department, and Mr. Crutcher is Director of Relief for the Constantinople Area.

Mr. G. H. Dennis, formerly connected with Beirut University, has joined the Near East Relief in Constantinople, and is assisting in the Relief Department.

Mr. Ernest Riggs has returned from a trip to Samokov, Bulgaria.

Mr. David Hoagland, who is now in Tarsus, writes: "The summer school is in full swing. The boys are in school half the day and are busy at their various trades the other half of the day. These Near East orphans are a mighty fine bunch of boys, and I know I shall enjoy my work very much."

Miss Laura MacFetridge and Miss Pauline Allen came to Constantinople from Derindje July 21st. by U. S. Destroyer. They returned to Derindje the same day.

Mr. Henry Huntington, formerly of Harpoot, arrived in Constantinople July 21st. He is returning at once to the United States owing to the death of his little daughter.

Mr. Charles White has been appointed Director of Finance and Supplies for the Caucasus Area.

Dr. F. H. Williams has been assigned to Erivan for medical work.

Dr. and Mrs. Uhls, Mr. F. B. Applebee, and Miss Mary Herald have been assigned to Alexandropoli.

Near East Relief

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Rue Mengen  Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople. July 30, August 6, 1921

NEAR EAST RELIEF SUMMER SCHOOL FOR ORPHANAGE TEACHERS, CONSTANTINOPLE

A very wide awake Summer School for Orphanage Teachers is now in operation in Galata, Constantinople. The building in which the lectures are conducted is one of the most important of the Armenian educational centres, and here the teachers from the various Armenian orphanages are meeting to hear the lectures given by volunteer speakers from the various educational institutions in Constantinople.

The subjects cover a broad range, but are intended to inspire high ideals of service and to suggest methods of thoroughness. The following are a few of the subjects which are attracting special interest:

- Distinctive Requirements of Orphanage Training
- Civics and Patriotism
- Kindergarten and Story Telling
- Hygiene, Sanitation, and First Aid
- Pedagogy
- Moral Training
- Teaching and Religion
- Sex Morality
- Manual Arts
- Domestic Science

Besides these more general courses are specific courses in the methods of teaching the elementary branches such as Arithmetic, Geography, native languages, etc.

On the list of lecturers are the following names:

Professor Adrouni, Professor of Mathematics in the Ottoman University,
Professor Fisher, Professor of History in Robert College,
Dr. Der Stepanian, who has been appointed Director of the largest orphanage in Constantinople,
Miss Kinney, Principal of the American Girls' High School in Constantinople,
Professor Khatchadourian, Author and Editor, and Professor of Armenian and History,
Mr. Henry Riggs, formerly Director of the Near East Relief Unit in Harpout.
Mr. Geuzubeyukian, Director of the Armenian National Relief Committee,

The expense has been reduced to a minimum through the voluntary services of many, and is being met directly by the Near East Relief. It is hoped to conserve the results by printing syllabi of the lectures which may be used by the teachers as handbooks in their work in the orphanages.

Since practically all the teachers are even in the summer burdened with full duties in the orphanages, it is found necessary to have only half day sessions. The course is planned for six weeks, thus giving ninety lectures in the entire course.

Never has the spirit of cooperation been better demonstrated between the Americans and the native organizations in Constantinople than in this summer course for orphanage teachers. The Summer School was planned by Mr. Ernest Riggs, Director of Child Welfare for the Near East Relief, to help meet the need for a more uniform program of education in the orphanages.

TWO YEARS AT TREBIZOND NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE

The Armenian Girls' Orphanage School has just finished its second year of work. The first year seemed a literal case of marking time so as to fall into line. We lacked teachers, books, desks, benches or even chairs until late in the year, and then the pieces of furniture we did secure hardly deserved the name. We had two main assets—the girls and their evident desire to learn. This made difficult bridges possible to cross.

We secured a teacher from the refugees—a young woman who had studied two years at Marsovan. She proved rather a broken reed, though a willing one, and therefore not an unmixed blessing in the first steps of establishing a school. In the late Spring, Miss Daniels came to help out in the school and we tidied through until September.

We kept the school open half days through the summer because the girls had no other place to go. Miss Daniels not only had charge of the Kindergarten Department but taught classes in the grades. Quite unexpectedly, as a gift from the sky, came a really fine Armenian teacher at the opening of the second year. She filled two posts, house-mother in the large orphanage and teacher every morning in the school. The building up of her department but emphasized the lacks elsewhere. Miss Daniels was then switched off to fill gaps in the relief department and since last October the school has suffered for the lack of her great help.

Every effort has been made to develop the school along practical lines that will meet the present and future needs of this class of pupils. Mrs. Crawford felt the situation so keenly that in addition to her other duties, she offered her services in the school. As a sympathetic onlooker and also as one who came to our rescue at a time of great need, the

following quotation from her pen gives a clear picture of the situation:

"In walking through the streets of an Oriental city, one can hardly fail to be impressed with the sadness of the faces one meets—pinned faces, pale faces, anxious faces, care-worn faces, listless faces, hungry faces, sickly faces of little children, and older faces that have grown sour and sullen. With aching heart and a feeling of depression, it is wonderfully cheering to come into a school of one hundred girls who look happy and interested in life. What are they doing that they enjoy so much? What is the secret of the enthusiastic eagerness with which they work? Certainly it is not equipment for we see only rough out-of-date uncomfortable benches and desks. We see a very limited supply of things we call essential in schoolrooms, such as slates and pencils etc. We see one teacher trying to teach two classes at a time. We see recitations going on in the same room with noisy looms and a humming reel. But the girls are happy, in earnest, and they are living. They are learning to read and write their own language intelligently, and little by little they are acquiring English. They study Arithmetic and Geography. The occupation of the kindergarten children is knitting their own stockings. The older children are taught dress-making, lace-making and embroidery. They learn to weave and to cook and other household duties. They make their own clothing. They are encouraged to make it neatly and tastefully and they take a pride and pleasure in it. They work in the garden and become interested in flowers.

To see them marching in and out to the music of the baby-organ singing songs, one forgets that this is an orphan school and these are orphan girls. Every day we are thankful that the funds of the Near East Relief have made it possible to bring into so many lives something they can never lose. May this good work go on."

NELLIE COLE

Girls' Armenian Orphanage, Trebizond.

NEAR EAST RELIEF—Y.M.C.A. CAMP JOHNSON, ADANA

The Near East Relief and the Y.M.C.A. are cooperating in running a camp for the children of the orphanages in Adana. The following are extracts from the report of Mr. Byron M. Noone, Director, Camp Johnson:

"At the beginning of June we received our first consignment of boys as per schedule. From that time on, they came in groups of forty and one hundred until on the twenty-fifth of the month we had the entire three hundred and forty boys of the orphanages. Ten new boys have been added, and we now have three hundred and fifty."

The Orphans Make their Own Camp

"All through the month there has been a steady expansion, a sure growth of the camp. The site is on an area that has been uncultivated for two years. It was covered with wild grasses, piles of bricks and plaster, stones, bones, pieces

of tin and old rags. Consequently a great deal of cleaning up was necessary. The clearing and cleaning of the camp grounds, the football field, the baseball diamonds, the basketball courts, the laying out of the athletic grounds, the flooring of all the tents with a mixture of clay and old plaster, the laying out of a Near East Relief camp for about seventy orphan girls, the digging out of stumps, foraging for firewood, and other camp work has been done by the boys themselves. Besides these various occupations, they have carried on the routine work of the camp in the kitchen, the dining tents, the dormitory tents, sanitation and general cleaning. They have furthermore built almost seventy little gardens for themselves which was a bit of voluntary labor. Mr. Garabed Khanikian, a former resident of Boston, has been in charge of this huge work hour. He says: 'I have been very much pleased with the spirit these boys have shown to me during this work period. They are always willing to do all the work I offer them.'

"This work has made weak boys, stronger and healthier. Boys who entered the camp with the appearance of possible hospital cases soon expanded their chests, hardened their muscles and browned their skins under the kindly care of Dr. Work-Hour and Nurse Open-Air-Life. One boy, especially, who came to us from Tarsus, broken down in health, is now clear-eyed, brown and muscular. All boys, large and small, have made play out of work, and now have the right to say, 'our camp' with a proud emphasis."

"I do not like to be accused of boasting but will risk the possibility in order to say that I would put our camp up against any camp in America for order and cleanliness. It might be interesting to note here also that the wood and bathing expenses of the orphanages in the city, both good sized expenses, have been cut out during the camp life."

"On the first of July, we shall begin our regular educational and recreational program. We shall utilize the warmer parts of the day, when exercise is out of the question, for educational work. Early morning and late afternoon are reserved for play. During the free periods, the regular work of the camp is accomplished."

The Boys Govern the Camp

"I am happy to say that our group system spoken of in last month's report is working out even beyond my hopes. The boy-leaders take the attitude that their care of the smaller boys constitutes the Boy Scout daily good turn. The small boys are proud of being mixed with the older boys and of doing their share of camp duties. They are learning to take care of themselves and the property in their possession. Each takes his turn at waiting on his group at table. Each is ambitious to become a group leader. Each is developing a sense of good conduct, cleanliness, a group spirit, and a sense of obedience. A weekly inspection of the boys and their equipment has been instituted. A word of praise is given if the appearance of the boys in a group and their equipment warrant it. Some leaders heard praise bestowed on others and not on them. It hurt them so much that they spent se-

veral hours getting ready for the next inspection and of course won the coveted word of praise."

The Magic word "Boy Scout"

"The wonder that lies in a name can be seen in the grip that the magic word, 'BOY SCOUT' has on boy life out here. They do not always see the difference between militarism and the chivalry of the ancient knight, but they have the feeling that something is in the movement which they need, and they miss no opportunity to enter into the play if not the reality of being a Boy Scout."

"We have all entertained the hope that the heads of the Y.M.C.A. and Near East Relief in Constantinople would find time to visit us. Mr. Steger has three times been about to come but each time has had to disappoint us. Mr. Jaquith, we trust, will find time to look over the Adana situation and incidentally visit the camp."

NEWS FROM HARPOT

Miss Helen Small and Mr. W. W. Fuller have just arrived in Constantinople from Harpout, the farthest interior station of the Near East Anatolia area. Miss Small has been connected with the Harpout Unit of the Near East Relief for one year and Mr. Fuller for over two years.

Eleven Americans carried on the work of the large Harpout Unit through the long winter months. They received little news from the outside world and received no mail from November until June. Dr. Ruth Parmelee, Miss Ruth Woodis, Miss Miriam Bailey, Miss M. E. MacLellan, Miss Elizabeth Bury, Miss Elizabeth Morgan, Miss Hellen Small, Dr. Mark Ward, Mr. E. R. Applegate, Mr. W. W. Fuller, and Mr. Stanley Hopkins made up the personnel of the Unit. Miss Rebecca Parker and Mr. Walter Knight arrived in Harpout on April 1st after travelling three weeks by *yaili*, a kind of wagon with covered top. The arrival of two new Americans was an exciting event to the shut-in Harpout workers, and they went out by auto truck to meet the new members of the Unit. Miss B. B. Murdock and Mr. Knapp are carrying on the work at Arabkir.

Miss Small reports that the programme of caring for the 5,000 orphans, operating the large industrial plant, the hospital and infirmary, aiding French war prisoners, refugees, etc., is running in full. The workers state that they have been too busy to grow lonely. The demand was so great that the Near East personnel worked at night in the tailor shop making additional clothes.

A Square of Muslin for a Christmas Present

At Christmas the Harpout Near East workers were puzzled to know what to give their five thousand children for Christmas. Five thousand children is a large family to feed and clothe, but each child was looking forward to Christmas with perhaps greater expectations than the children in America because each small pleasure to an orphan means so much. The Near East personnel did not wish to disappoint them but the supplies were limited and there were no supplies

which could be used as Christmas presents. At last it was decided to cut seventeen bolts of percale and unbleached muslin into squares so that each child would have one handkerchief. For many nights the American workers in far away Harpout sat around a long table tearing and cutting five thousand squares of cloth, and Miss Ruth Woodis superintended the coating of many pounds of native almonds with sugar so that each child would receive something sweet.

The handkerchiefs were not hemmed, but each child was thrilled with that square of white muslin. The squares were used for headresses, bandages, handkerchiefs, little aprons, etc., and were washed and rewashed many times. Five nights were set aside to give out the presents, and one thousand children each night received with thrills of pleasure the squares of muslin and the bag of candy.

A Hot Dinner for French Prisoners

The children were not the only ones for whom the Near East planned a Christmas. The French prisoners were given a hot Christmas dinner, and the colored Senegalese, especially, were as happy as children when they received a plate of hot chicken on Christmas day.

IN A CONSTANTINOPLE ARMENIAN ORPHANAGE

(Extract from Report)

There are one hundred little girls at Koum-Kapou from six to fourteen years of age. When I visited them on Saturday morning, most of them were busy doing their weekly cleaning and laundry work. Some little mothers were washing the heads of the younger tots; others were fixing vegetables for dinner. The atmosphere of the place is good, quite homelike and normal. Some kittens playing in the corner of the garden were providing amusement for three tiny girls.

The children seem healthy but many of them are pale and pasty-looking. They need more fresh fruit and vegetables in their diet, but the Directress told me that there was not enough money to buy such things frequently.

The dining-room occupied two small rooms which are dark and crowded. There are no large plates for serving food, no water-jugs, and not enough plates to go around. The kitchen, however, is well arranged, and fairly well equipped.

In the dormitories there is a shortage of towels, combs, and a mirror. Imagine a house with a hundred girls and not a single mirror! This summer when there is no school, the girls should be kept busy. I suggest that the Near East Relief give material for a summer dress for each girl. This will serve a double purpose—help out the scanty summer wardrobe of one dress and a saten apron, and also keep the girls busy and interested in sewing.

The best feature of this orphanage is the pretty little garden back of the house where on pleasant days the girls do their sewing and mending. They take pride in the garden and tend the flowers and vegetables very carefully.

G. L. HASTINGS

**EXTRACT FROM CABLE FROM
MR. E. A. YARROW, DIRECTOR GENERAL,
CAUCASUS AREA**

"Karaklis smallest Caucasus station reports over five thousand homeless foodless children. Proportional need in other districts. Little opportunity for spring planting and seed wheat eaten—hence no prospect adequate fall harvest. Urge every effort be made immediately to increase supplies available for Caucasus. Very urgent need limitless amount old clothes."

TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA

"I would particularly request you to communicate to the children of America, the love, the brotherly affection, and deep gratitude of the Armenian orphans who have been so continually cherished in the thoughts and hearts of the American children. Thanks to the children of America, our little orphans are beginning to enjoy the privileges of normal and civilized life through the providential assistance of the Near East Relief."

P. GUEZUBUYUKIAN
Director General, Armenian National Relief,
Constantinople.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The following new personnel arrived, Saturday, July 23rd, in Constantinople on the S. S. Acropolis:

Briggs, James E., Jr., Flushing, Long Island. A. B. New York University, 1918; Assistant Comptroller, New York Office, Near East Relief.

Gregory, Hugh W., Roanoke, Va. Captain of Infantry, 82nd Div., in France; one year with Red Cross in Vienna supervising relief distribution; several years' experience in office administration.

Horn, Burnice Leroy, Athens, Ohio, Accountant; Y.M.C.A. Secretary in France; twenty years' experience in accounting and administration.

Mackenzie, Albert, H., Philadelphia, Pa. Accountant. Banking experience.

Newman, Samuel E., Caldwell, Idaho. Agricultural worker; graduate College of Idaho, 1913; Rochester Theological Seminary, 1918; farming experience; three years social and playground work; experience in boys' work, Y.M.C.A. Mr. Newman sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 30th.

Newman, Ethel Long, Caldwell, Idaho, Secretary; graduate Oregon Agricultural College, 1920. Mrs. Newman sailed for the Caucasus Area, July 30th.

Mills, Mrs. Charlotte, Jacksonville, Florida. Orphanage and social service work.

It is with deep sorrow that the personnel of the Near East Relief received the notification of the death of the Marchessa degli Albizzi who was drowned while boating on one of the Italian lakes.

The Marchessa degli Albizzi (née Miss Mary Kifer) was connected with the Caucasus area of the Near East Relief for two years. The news of her death comes as a great shock to her many friends.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, with a party of workers, arrived in Constantinople, July 23rd, on the S. S. Acropolis. After visiting the work in Constantinople, Ismid, and Derindje, the party sailed for the Caucasus.

During the past week, Dr. Esther Lovejoy, the Head of the American Women's Hospitals has been visiting Constantinople. Dr. Lovejoy made a trip to Ismid to inspect the new American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief which is under the charge of Dr. Elliott. The American Women's Hospitals are supplying the personnel for the Ismid hospital and cooperating with the medical work. Dr. Lovejoy left by Orient Express for Serbia Thursday evening.

Mr. Ernest Riggs and family are sailing today for the United States on the King Alexander. Mr. Riggs has been Director of Child Welfare for the Near East Relief for the past year.

Miss Helen Small is sailing today on the King Alexander for the United States. Miss Small has been connected with the Near East Relief for two years, working with the Adana and Harpoot Units.

Miss Ann Sproule left July 29th for Paris by the Orient Express. After making a short visit in Paris, she will return to her home in Canada. Miss Sproule joined the Near East Relief in February, 1920, and has worked in the Caucasus and Constantinople Areas.

Mr. L. T. Wrona left by Orient express for Paris, Thursday, August 4th.

Mr. W. W. Fuller has arrived in Constantinople from Harpoot. Mr. Fuller joined the Near East Relief in July, 1919, and has been connected with the Harpoot Unit since that date.

Captain E. A. Eckman, who has been spending a vacation in England, returned to Constantinople last week and sailed for the Caucasus, July 30th.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. MacCallum sailed for the Caucasus July 30th.

Mr. Paxton Hibben is making a trip through the Caucasus Area.

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Rue Mengené Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

August 13, 20, 1921

MISS CUSHMAN PRESENTED WITH THE GOLD CROSS OF JERUSALEM

On Sunday, August 14th, His Holiness, the Locum Tenens of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarchate, Nicolas, presented Miss Emma D. Cushman with the Gold Cross of Jerusalem, a decoration awarded in recognition of humanitarian acts. The cross contains a small piece of wood of the tree from which the real Cross was made.

The ceremony took place in the garden of the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage, Constantinople. His Holiness, the Locum Tenens, made a short speech stating that the cross was presented to Miss Cushman in recognition of her great philanthropic work during her twenty one years' residence in Turkey.

For many years Miss Cushman had charge of the American Hospital in Konia, and later she was made Director of the Near East Relief work in that place. When the Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital was opened in Constantinople, Miss Cushman was made Director of the hospital and is still holding that position.

THE SCUTARI FIRE

A very serious fire took place in Scutari on Monday, August 14th, when about 1200 houses and 60 shops in the Armenian quarter were burned.

The fire started on a wooden balcony where a woman was frying egg plant. The high wind caused the flames of the stove to start the balcony burning. Owing to the dry season, there is a shortage of water in Constantinople, and the water had not been turned on in the Scutari pipes. Therefore all means of stopping the fire by water for a time were lacking. The Turkish fire brigade arrived as quickly as possible, but the high wind and lack of water made it very difficult to do anything in stopping the fire. The Beyler Bey Boy Scouts, the American Sailors, the British soldiers and the Turkish Fire Department worked madly, and the Armenian papers praise the good work of Moustafa who had charge of a Turkish Fire Department. Through great effort, the Armenian church of the Holy Cross was saved, and by stopping the fire at this place a large residence section escaped, including the American Language School and the Berberian School. The American Sailors went to the rescue of the Americans in the Language School and did splendid work in helping to save the property.

Many workers and business men returned to Scutari from Pera to find their homes in ruins. The Armenians of this section have given much money for relief purposes and now they are in need themselves. 1500 are still shelterless, and two lost their lives in the fire.

The Greek Patriarchate presented 300 liras to the Armenian Patriarchate to help the sufferers, and many Armenians are making up sums of money for homeless families.

The general damages are estimated at 2,000,000 Turkish liras. The proportion of damages (according to *Joghovourti Tsain*) are as follows, 85% Armenians, 10% Jews, 4% Greeks, and 1% Moslem.

The Near East Relief has made an investigation and is helping the sufferers with blankets and clothes.

EXTRACTS FROM BROUSA REPORT FOR JULY

"Transportation was very difficult during July. Camions, arabas, and carriages were used by the Army, so we resorted to woman power. The refugees were glad to carry all material assigned to their sections; one day in response to our appeal, nearly 100 women and children appeared. We could use only fifty."

"Several of the filatures are open so some of the women refugees have found work, also some are tilling the ground, and for these individuals conditions are better. Otherwise the condition of need is the same. The clothes that we have given out have been inadequate to the needs of 15000 people. About the middle of the month it was reported that thousands of refugees were heading this way, so we held up all distribution, thinking they might be more needy than those now in Brousa. However, as none have arrived, we have again planned distributions."

"The only remaining harvest is the grape, and some of the refugees are hoping to get back to their villages to make raisins. Many of the refugees feel, however, that this is useless as conditions are so uncertain. They are not sure that their houses are still standing if they do return. We have a continuous stream of refugees coming to the office to ask for food which we give on receipt of written slips from the doctors."

"We employ two native doctors, and the Greeks have doctors and a clinic for their refugees. Nevertheless many of the ignorant villagers prefer their own wise men or women, and we found a child with a frog pressed tightly to her head

to relieve fever. Leeches are popular remedies for many diseases. One woman with a broken leg did not tell the doctor when he was in her house, and we finally took her to the hospital after eight days of suffering."

"About fifty families have recently arrived from the burned villages. They brought practically nothing. One woman with five children carried only a dish. Another with six children had only two yorgens or mats on which to sleep."

"Three of the Greek refugee schools are continuing during the summer. In one school, 120 children are crowded into three tiny rooms. There is no better place, however, for every available building is used for refugees."

"The Armenian School continues, and I have engaged a sewing teacher who will give lessons to thirty more of the refugee girls three times a week. These girls will make clothes for the small boys of the school, because there is very little for small boys among the old clothes."

BERNICE J. EVERETT,
Director, Near East Relief, Brousa.

NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK AT RODOSTO

Mr. Peter Prins and Miss M. L. Caldwell, with the assistance of Mr. Dieran Hovhannessian, are running four Near East Relief soup kitchens for the 6,600 refugees quartered at Rodosto. These refugees were sent to Rodosto just before the Greek evacuation of Ismid.

During the past year when the fighting around Ismid drove these people from their homes, many were successful in saving a cow or a mule, driving the animals to Ismid. During the recent evacuation, however, there was no room for the animals on the crowded ships, and the few remaining possessions were left behind. Food was scarce in Ismid, there was not enough for the people on the ships, and when they pulled out of the harbour the streets of Ismid were filled with cattle bellowing for food and water while abandoned ox carts blocked the roads.

The 6,600 refugees sent to Rodosto have at least found better quarters. Empty barracks and houses have been assigned to them, the Near East Relief has sent workers and supplies, and the Greek Army is allowing five piasters per day each for 2,900 of the 6,600 needy people. As the majority of the Rodosto refugees are children, it was necessary to start soup kitchens at once, and the Near East workers have been untiring in their efforts to organize this work. At present there are 3648 Armenians, 2800 Greeks, 100 Turks and 52 Jews.

TWO YEARS' NEAR EAST RELIEF MEDICAL WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

After two years, it is interesting to look back through the months which have passed and watch the development of our medical work in Constantinople as it is today. When

I arrived Dr. Hoover had established two clinics, one at the Girls' College, the other at the Bible House.

Being appointed a member of the Orphanage Committee, I found there was need of a medical inspection of the orphans, and a later investigation of the refugee camps in the city showed a great need of medical care among those unfortunates.

In all of this work in clinics, orphanages and camps, it soon became evident that there was a great need for native nurses who could also act as interpreters. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Isgouhi Manougian, a graduate nurse from Marsovan Hospital who has been a very valuable member of our nursing staff. A training class was started at the Y.W.C.A., Miss White having gathered together some young native girls who could speak English. From this class we obtained seven girls who proved to be well worth the training given them. Later we were able to secure other girls who had been trained.

As our medical staff increased, we assisted the native doctors in examining the children of the orphanages. On the whole, we found the children in fair condition, and with the assistance which we could give them, their general condition was improved. Comparatively few cases of trachoma were found in this first inspection, but later this eye disease began to spread alarmingly so that three special orphanages were set apart for the isolation of these cases, and it was decided to start a Near East Trachoma Hospital for children.

When I investigated the large Armenian camp at Haider Pasha in October, 1919, I found that conditions were very bad. There was a large tent colony placed on low ground, and with the onset of the rainy season, the place was a sea of mud. There were many cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc., and little attempt had been made to separate contagious cases. We opened daily clinics at the camp, and our nurses visited the tents. We cared for those who could be treated in the camps and sent many to hospitals. We soon found, however, that the camp was not a fit place for the refugees to occupy during the winter, and the Armenian Central Committee obtained buildings in different parts of the city. In each of these camps, we arranged for medical supervision, and in several of them we equipped small hospitals with a resident nurse where the less serious cases of illness could be treated. Our nurses also visited in the camps, helping the sick, investigating the social conditions, and cooperating with the camp directors in giving out clothing and milk as it was needed.

Even in the camps where food was furnished, we found that many children were undernourished and needed milk, cod liver oil, etc. Later as our other medical work, especially the children's clinics, developed, we withdrew our nurses, and the care of the camps was transferred to other committees. However our children's clinics were placed so that we could still offer medical care to these refugee children, and at the present time the children of all the camps, except Scutari, come to our clinics. At Scutari Camp, Dr. Orphelia Kasabian is the doctor in charge of the refugees, and it is un-

necessary for us to do any work whatever with her children.

Trachoma

The problem of trachoma in the camps has been a difficult one as many of the people did not realize the need of treatment and would not or could not go the long distances necessary to attend the clinics available in the city. In May, 1921, we started trachoma clinics in the vicinity of all camps, so that all may now easily obtain treatment.

Child Welfare Clinics

Besides the refugees in camps and orphanages, there were thousands scattered through the city, trying to make homes in old khans, in small rented rooms, or in ruins of houses in the burned districts of the city. The Case Committee, under the direction of M. C. Phillips, was giving organized assistance to war widows who were making homes for their children. The Case Committee has 5,000 such children under its care.

It was necessary to begin the child welfare clinic work in a small way, as at that time our medical appropriation was largely used for conduct Dr. Hoover's general clinics. After a time, however, I obtained a special appropriation to start my corps of native visiting nurses who could follow up our cases in the homes, instructing mothers and nursing the sick. By January, 1920, we had an American nurse appointed, and the work was firmly established. With the efficient help of Miss Grace Riley, we also started our first welfare clinic in Stamboul. A few months later, it was decided that the Near East Relief would concentrate on children's work, Wellesley College had sent a generous sum of money to be spent by the Unit in Constantinople, so a part of this was used to equip six children's clinics with an additional monthly sum for milk supply. Buildings were found in sections where the need was greatest. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Frances McQuaide under whose enthusiastic and efficient direction, the work has grown splendidly. We now have fourteen native nurses working in the clinics and visiting in the homes, and in the month of May, 3092 children were treated in the clinics and 1892 visits made in the homes.

The situation has been such that we have been unable to make the work straight child welfare in the usual sense of the word, but we have roughly divided it into the welfare instructive work in which we are endeavoring to teach the mothers how to take proper care of the well children, and secondly, the treating of sick children with the visiting nursing necessary for these cases. Few of the mothers know the first principles of child hygiene. The babies are seldom nursed properly, often not bathed, and are tied up in swaddling clothes and frequently left in these clothes from twelve to twenty-four hours. This leads to innumerable skin diseases, digestive disturbances, and sickness. Most of these conditions being readily corrected, many mothers are soon convinced of the value of our methods.

All children under two years of age are brought in regularly to be weighed, and if the condition is not satisfac-

tory, the child is referred to the doctor. Many of the children are from the refugee camps or from Case Committee families, but the poor of the neighborhood are also accepted. We are often required to turn children away. The numbers are limited however only by the strength and time of the doctor and nurses.

Although many of our cases are due to unhygienic conditions and improper food, we have a number of exceedingly interesting medical conditions. Turkey can produce nearly all the skin diseases known to man, as well as all of the eye diseases. Contagious diseases we often have—measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, etc., but I have yet to see a case of diphtheria here, and the Allied Sanitary Bureau report it very rare.

As many of the refugee children have undergone severe frights, we often find curious types of hysteria. All the accompaniments of malnutrition are here except that rachitis is rather rare. The worst feeding problems come after twelve months. Among the older children, we find pellagra, Vincent's angina, and tuberculosis in every form.

We have been very fortunate in having the American and British Hospitals. The latter is the only hospital in the city where we could send children under two years of age, and they have rescued many of our babies.

Thanks to money sent by Canada, we were able to establish in May, 1920, a tubercular hospital for about one hundred children. This hospital is under the direction of Miss Emma Wood. It gives us a chance to build up our undernourished children, and many tubercular cases have been cured.

E. R. GRAFF

NOTE:—The above is a summary of Dr. Graff's work in Constantinople. Dr. Graff is now connected with the Caucasus area and Dr. Marden is Chairman of the Medical Committee in Constantinople.

MEDICAL WORK IN SAMSOUN ORPHANAGES

(From Samsoun report)

The physical condition in the orphanages was not all that could be desired at the beginning of June. Miss Edith L. Wood took charge of this part of the work and now has the situation well in hand. Miss Wood has been untiring in her devotion to the work and the results speak for the expertness of her care.

Two examinations of eyes were made in June. It is the intention of Miss Wood to concentrate the summer work on eyes, and she believes that by constant care and treatment a great percentage of the trachoma cases may be discharged in three months. The handling of the cases is done under much difficulty because of the crowded condition and the almost impossibility of isolation—therefore the danger of infection is increased. When Miss Wood made her first examination, she found many trachoma cases where the child had already lost one eye from this dread disease.

Miss Wood is training such help as she can secure to take care of this delicate work. These helpers are not nurses but village girls who do the best they can but daily American supervision is absolutely necessary. Miss Wood does the actual treatments at each orphanage every other day. On the intervening day, the native helper does the actual work under Miss Wood's supervision so that the work may become familiar to the assistant.

Favus and scabies are at the minimum, and special care is being given to the former in the way of diet as well as treatment.

The Samsoun orphanages are being run on a business basis, and the welfare of the children, including physical, educational, industrial, and recreational, work is receiving the personal supervision of the Orphanage Director.

J. E. VAN TOUR
Director, Samsoun Unit, Near East Relief.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Kalk, Mrs. Florence Stanton, Washington, D.C. (Beirut Area); Y.M.C.A. work in France during the war; assigned to orphanage work with Near East Relief, Beirut.

Thurber, Christopher Carson, Greenville, S.C. Executive work. Trinity College, A. B. 1903; Industrial Y.M.C.A. work seven years; Superintendent, Industrial School for Homeless Boys, Virginia, seven years; Assistant Director of Military Relief, Southern Division, American Red Cross 1918; Director U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, 1919-21. Mr. Thurber has been assigned as Director of the Near East Relief Unit at Sivas.

It is with deep regret we record the death of WALLACE EMRICH, Tuesday, August 9th, at the American Hospital, Stamboul, after a very short illness with spinal meningitis. The funeral took place, August 9th, at Ferikeuy, Constantinople, Dr. J. P. McNaughton conducting the service.

Wallace Emrich was the youngest son of Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich, Chairman of the Case Committee of the Near East Relief. He greatly endeared himself to the personnel of the Near East Relief, and great sympathy goes out to Mrs. Emrich from every member of the Commission.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Levon Babian, of Toronto, Canada, accompanied Mr. Vickrey's party to Constantinople. Mr. Babian is a member of the Near East Relief Committee in Canada, and has been instrumental in collecting funds for the organization.

Mrs. Keble, daughter of Consul-General and Mrs. Ravnald, left on Sunday for London to join her husband, going by way of Vienna and Paris where she will see her two brothers.

Mr. Charles Vickrey, General Secretary for the Near East Relief, returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus this week.

Miss Elsie Gunther left Constantinople for Paris by the Orient Express, August 18th. She is returning to the United States.

Mr. Peter Prins, Director of the Rodosto Unit of the Near East Relief, is in Constantinople on business.

Mr. Hugh W. Gregory has been assigned temporarily to Near East Supply Base at Derindje.

Mrs. Charlotte Mills is in charge of the personnel houses in Constantinople.

Mr. Poe of the American Sailors' Club has just returned from a conference in Geneva.

Mr. Weiser of the Near East Relief Brousa Unit is in Constantinople on business.

Miss Scribner, who has been the accountant for the Ismid Near East Unit, is in Constantinople for reassignment. Miss Scribner joined the Near East Relief in the summer of 1919.

Mrs. Burt has been assigned to orphanage work in Constantinople. Her first work will be connected with the large Central Boys' Orphanage.

Mr. Christopher C. Thurber and Mr. Garside are leaving for Samsoun. From Samsoun Mr. Thurber will proceed to Sivas and Mr. Garside to Harpoot.

Dr. Der Stepanian has been appointed Director of the Central Boys' Orphanage, Constantinople. This orphanage is the home of one thousand boys, and there is a big field for splendid work in this position.

Miss Mae Shenck has been assigned as Secretary to Mr. Jaquith.

Miss Wood, Miss McQuaide, Miss Nancy Benson have returned from a vacation in Vienna, Budapest and Sofia.

Copies of this paper will be sent to any one making request to Caris Mills, Editor, Near East Relief, Constantinople, or 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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September 10, 17, 1921

FIRST AMERICAN CORN RECEIVED IN CAUCASUS

(Cable from Mr. Yarrow, dated September 7th)

"Steamer Datche arrived yesterday safely with full cargo. First American corn ever received in Caucasus hailed with joy by hungry population. Can use unlimited amount all corn products."

Housing Conditions Appalling

(Cable from Mr. Yarrow, dated September 1st)

"Housing conditions throughout Armenia appalling, owing destruction villages last winter. Roofbeams burned for fuel, leaving many occupied houses with gaping roofs open to winter snows, while Government figures half million people homeless."

"Cholera spreading through entire country due lack foodstuffs and consequent reduced resistance of population to inroads of disease. Average of twenty five aged and young children dying daily streets Alexandropol both from cholera and hunger. Bodies loaded on wagon, which is continuously making rounds of streets, and buried without ceremony in great trenches dug near railway track."

Additional Hundreds Entering Near East Relief Orphanages

(Cable from Mr. Yarrow, dated September 3rd)

"American Near East Relief taking additional hundreds virtually naked children into the already overcrowded Caucasus Area orphanages, housing them under open sheds until buildings can be secured. Two buildings Near East Relief orphanages, Alexandropol, quarantined on account of cholera cases, confining 1200 children and several American Relief workers. Karakliss 4 cholera cases among 585 orphans under American care but epidemic among children at least held in check by effective preventative methods."

EXTRACTS FROM THE "ALEPPO NEWS LETTER" OF AUGUST 20th, 1921

"On Wednesday afternoon, August 17th, two Reo trucks, containing fourteen people, and a large lorry filled with baggage, left the Aleppo garage for Killis, 42 miles to the north,

there to join the French Convoy for Aintab. The passengers had waited nearly two weeks in Aleppo for this opportunity to travel. Miss Foreman, Miss Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Iseley will remain at Aintab. Miss Martin will pay a short visit to her parents before going to her new post at Adana."

"Mr. and Miss Kerr. Near East workers, and Misses Cold, Beckman, Rehder, Herald, and Mr. Miller, missionaries, hope to go on to Marash, to fill the places of those who have left, or hope to leave, that station. These reinforcements will bring much needed relief to the faithful men and women who have stayed so long and worked so well."

The following extracts are from letters written early in February and delivered July 5th by Mr. Weaver when he brought Miss Truax (Mardin) and Miss Waller from Urfa. Mr. Weaver has again returned to Urfa. but as yet no news has been received from him. All the workers in Urfa, Diarbekir and Mardin deserve special commendation for their steadfast service amid peculiarly trying conditions.

Letter from Dr. Abby N. Little

"Diarbekir again after so long! It seems like coming home, and I have had so many callers. We had to wait two weeks in Urfa for permission. Miss Wade was, of course, overjoyed to see us—Mr. Weaver, Miss Waller, and myself. Miss Wade is very busy and very tired, but well. We plan to take her with us to Mardin for the change. It will mean only two or three days and she needs it. She has had various difficult questions to decide here, but I feel that she has decided wisely. She has certainly done a mighty fine piece of work. By skillful maneuvering, Miss Wade has enabled the orphanages to scratch together enough money to pay back bills and buy food."

Letter from Miss Emily I. Wade, Diarbekir

"I was so astonished and happy to see Dr. Little the other day with the Urfa automobile, and Miss Waller and Mr. Weaver, that I could hardly believe they were real. I had not realized until then that I had been lonely as I had been too busy to think of it. It was certainly a cure for all ills to have them here after being the only American in the place for so long. I had not heard a word from any one since Dr. Stewart left Diarbekir."

"Everyone here is most kind and my work is progressing satisfactorily. The industrial work has been mainly spinning wool which we sell to the Turkish Government and to the local market."

"I received the bales of clothes and sweaters you sent from Aleppo, which, with the clothes made from the Har-

poot flannel, made it possible to give dresses to all the orphanages. The small children were given underclothes and socks besides, but the older children must wait until now, as prices have been almost prohibitive."

From Mr. Milo Zimmerman, Mardin

"There is no limit to the work one can do here in Mardin. I do not see how the others can do more, and I have all and more than I can do. We are wondering when the next car will come in. The coming of the supply car is the event to which we look forward. I have not been able to do all the things you have asked me to do because of work. I have found time for only one gym lesson. M. Ishak is very good in the educational part of the school and I have given my time to the industrial side of it. There are now almost one hundred boys learning trades and they are doing exceedingly well. I have been trying to get a blacksmith, but have failed so far. I think the industrial side of the orphanage training should be encouraged and emphasized. We are trying hard to reduce the number of inmates of our institutions but it seems that we are not succeeding very fast."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM MR. W. E. HAWKES, SIVAS, CONCERNING MISS GRAFFAM'S DEATH

Sivas, August 19th, 1921.

"No doubt you have received the telegram reporting the sad news of Miss Graffam's death, on Wednesday, August 17th. Miss Ryan and Miss Kinne were untiring in their services and devotion to Miss Graffam, and Dr. Hekimian was splendid and left no stone unturned—but the impossible could not be done."

"The funeral was held yesterday morning, August 18th, and was accorded honors by the Government by the attendance of the most prominent officials and by an escort of soldiers and gendarmes."

"Miss Graffam's room was sealed until word comes from her relatives in America concerning an executor."

"As Miss Graffam appointed no one in her place, the officials suggested that the Unit members appoint an Acting Director which was done—and I am acting as such until further word reaches us from Constantinople."

WHAT AN ADANA PAPER WRITES ABOUT THE NEAR EAST RELIEF-Y.M.C.A. ORPHAN CAMP

(From the Armenian paper of Adana, Hai Tzain)

"The Near East Relief in this city has an orphanage where 350 boy orphans are trained. These orphans during the winter were located in buildings in the city but they have been transported to an airy garden, north of the railway,

where the Y.M.C.A. is supplying them with everything other than food, the salary of native employees and clothing. (Clothes, food, and native help expenses are paid by the Near East Relief)."

"The supervision of the camp is trusted to the hands of an American, Mr. Noone, who leads the work of the camp with great success and competence. Although our uninterested people know very little about the organization of the camp, an uncultivated vineyard has been transformed into a place of pilgrimage, an American tent-city. Instead of being sorry over the lack of interest shown by the Cilician people in the tent enterprise, these wonderful Americans have succeeded in rousing that interest in Cilician society. During the past week, the City Y.M.C.A. has organized excursions to the camp, all the prominent people of Adana being invited to participate."

"Camp Johnson, as I said, is an ideal American tent-city where the inhabitants are busy with lessons and recreation the whole day long. The games are especially well organized and, consequently, our children have become so healthy that sickness dare not approach them. Military organization! Punctuality and discipline reign there in that town for boys who live the American Scout life. And a thing worthy of great appreciation is that all the work is done by the boys, our orphans, under the leadership of American and native teachers and according to the plans of an able American Director. There, in that camp, you will find tents taken care of in a spirit of competition, also dining tents, kitchen, cinema, various game-fields, etc., as clean and neat as ever were seen in any place."

"On a post of one of the tents, I saw two wreaths in honor of dead Herian, the benefactor of the orphans. My friends explained that a mourning service had been held by the orphans in his honor. (Note: Herian was quite prominent and active in the collecting of orphan children scattered throughout Cilicia)."

"After noticing the manly bearing and vivacious playing of our orphans, and also the intimacy between the teachers and the orphans, I dare to say that Camp Johnson is an ideal institution where dissatisfaction cannot exist."

"I assure every Armenian that it is worthwhile to visit that place in order to get into contact with the American spirit of organization and to admire it. We are evermore grateful to the American people for the care of our orphans."

The Editor, Hai Tzain, Adana.

NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK FOR THE GEORGIANS AND COSSACK REFUGEES

During the month of March, 1921, there were something like 600 Georgian and Russian Cossacks arriving in Constantinople from the Caucasus. As these refugees were from Georgia, the territory in which the Near East Relief is working, we felt that it was up to our Commission to help take care of these people while they were in such great need in Constantinople.

Accordingly a camp was opened at Kavak, on the Asiatic side, and at Kavak on the European side of the Bosphorus. On the Asiatic side, we placed the Georgians in an old Turkish barracks and in a tent. The Georgians numbered about 282. The Cossacks, who numbered 268, were placed across the Bosphorus on the European side. Since that date, the Near East Relief has been entirely supporting these refugees, furnishing them with equipment for cooking, clothing, medical supplies, etc., and making a shipment of food weekly to them.

The Georgian Committee in Constantinople and the Georgian Consul have cooperated with the Near East Relief in the work for the Georgian refugees, and it was decided that instead of spending the money monthly for food, etc., it would be more beneficial to make a cash loan to those Georgians who wished to start some business enterprise in Constantinople and become independent. Of course this applied to those who could not return to Georgia or leave for any other country.

Through cooperation with the Georgian Committee, we had already reduced the group from 282 to 168. 137 of the 168 are now beginning business enterprises in this city which the Near East Relief is financing. The remaining 31 will return to Georgia or go to France through arrangements made by the Georgian Committee. Upon the payment of the cash loan, the Near East Relief closed the Georgian camp.

The following is a list of the business enterprises which the Georgian refugees have begun in Constantinople through the cash donation of the Near East Relief:

4 tailor shops,	1 chemical laboratory
4 laundries,	1 carpenter shop,
1 garage and machine shop	1 shoemaker's shop
1 bakery,	4 farms

The Georgians have agreed to refund the sums of money loaned by the Near East Relief just as soon as they are financially able to do so.

The Cossack camp on the European side is still in operation, but it is planned to close it by October 1st. The Cossack Committee in Constantinople in cooperation with the Near East Relief are trying to make arrangements for Cossacks to go either to Bulgaria or Czecho-Slovakia where the Cossack Union has large tracts of land. If this is impossible, arrangements will be made to place the Cossacks on farms near the Belgrade Forest where a number of Cossacks are already working.

It is our hope to make these people independent and self-supporting before the beginning of the cold season when the refugee camps on the Bosphorus would be very uncomfortable and impractical.

J. H. CRUTCHER,
Superintendent, Relief Department

Copies of this paper will be sent to any one making request to Caris E. Mills, Editor, Near East Relief, Constantinople, or 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

MADAM NEAR'S SCHOOLS FOR BEGGAR CHILDREN, CONSTANTINOPLE

I have personally investigated Madam Near's schools for beggar children and I feel that this effort toward civic reform should be given every encouragement.

At present there are three centres—one for the Jewish children at Beshiktashe, one for Greek children up the hill from Beshiktashe, and a new building not yet occupied at Chichli. The children occupying these homes are the beggars taken from the streets—and in these homes they are trained and educated. I recognized among the Jewish children a boy to whom I had given money a few weeks before on the street. His blind eyes, white and protruding, made him a terrible and appealing figure. He was only fourteen years old and the sister who led him around was eleven. They were orphans, and a woman had taken them and was sending them out to beg. They earned about five liras a day for her but they themselves were ragged and half-fed.

The Near East Relief is sending the following supplies to the new home—Ecole de Bonheur—waiting to be opened at Chichli:

1000 yards unbleached muslin for sheets,
200 blankets,
Dishes for 100 children,
4 bales of clothes.

When I asked Madam Near where the children were who would fill this home, she said, "They still live in the streets of the city. Come with me any night through Pera and I will show you the children for whom this home has been built."

JEANNETTE W. EMRICH,
Director Case Department, Near East Relief.

DR. F. H. WILLIAMS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS

Dr. F. H. Williams, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who served for some time with the Beirut Area, and returned to the field in the early part of July in order to do work in the Caucasus, has been forced through illness to return to the United States.

Dr. Williams sailed for the Caucasus, July 2nd, and was assigned to take charge of medical work in Erivan. He found conditions there very bad indeed. Dr. Ussher, Mrs. Dorothy Sutton and Mrs. M. E. Brown were the only Americans in Erivan. They were taking charge of 4,000 children as well as giving aid to refugees pouring into the city to find food. Dr. Williams states that many children, naked and emaciated, were hunting for food along the streets and in garbage heaps. The orphanages were crowded and Mrs. Sutton was doing her best to secure other buildings to take in the additional children who were begging for food. Dr. Williams states that conditions are worse around Erivan than at any other point.

There were five hospitals connected with the orphanages

of Erivan—one general hospital, one surgical hospital, one favus hospital, one trachoma hospital, and one scabies hospital. Dr. Williams assumed complete charge of the medical work until an old illness came back and he was forced to leave. Mrs. M. E. Brown, a trained nurse, is now carrying on the medical work with native doctors.

Dr. Williams travelled from Erivan to Batoum with Mr. Charles White and Captain Aroyian. They fitted up a freight car with cots and a premo stove for cooking and expected to leave on a certain Thursday night. But by some mistake, the train pulled out of Erivan without their car. In the morning, the men went back to the city to do some additional work, and returned to find the car in flames. The cause of the fire has not been found out. Dr. Williams lost his entire equipment and Mr. White lost valuable papers. It was necessary to outfit another car and wait for the next train to Tiflis and Batoum.

Dr. Williams sailed for America September 14th.

SIDON TO BE AN ORPHANAGE CENTRE FOR ARABIC-SPEAKING CHILDREN

The Aleppo Director of the Near East Relief left Aleppo late last May and spent over two months in Tripoli, Beirut and Sidon, aiding in the drawing of plans for buildings, and then watching these plans transformed into stone and mortar realities at the orphanage plant on the hill above Sidon. These buildings will be the "residuary legatee" of all the orphanages for Arabic-speaking children in Syria. The greater part of the construction work is in the hands of competent contractors from Beirut who will complete the project in the Spring.

ARMENIAN MOTHERS APPEAL FOR EDUCATION

Many Armenian war widows are living in the old sea walls in the area known as "Koum Kapou," Constantinople. This is one of the poorest Armenian areas where the Case Committee of the Near East Relief is helping to care for the children.

Here three hundred and fifty two children each receive two loaves of bread per week and one can of condensed milk from the Near East Relief. Their mothers do whatever work they can find, and the food given by the Case Committee helps to keep the little family together. The old clothes from America help to dress the children. There is no appropriation for school expenses, however, and there are no free schools.

Recently these mothers met together and made the following appeal to Miss Arslanian, the Director of the Case work for the Koum Kapou area: "Two loaves of bread and one can of milk are helping to feed the bodies of our children—but their minds are not being fed! Will you please give but one loaf of bread a week and use the rest of the money for school?" This plea from a group of Armenian

mothers, drudging all day for a few piasters, living in old tumble down sea walls, shows the longing of these people for education. The mothers have missed the opportunity but they wish it for their children.

To send a child to school costs fifty piasters per month, or at present exchange, about one cent per day.

NEW PERSONNEL

Welles, Carlotta. Social Service Work. With Shurtleff Memorial Relief, Paris, December, 1918. Assisting with the work of the Relief Department, Constantinople.

Todd, Lisa. Social Service Work. Canteen work with the Foyer du Soldat and Y.M.C.A. in France during the war. Assisting Mrs. Emrich with the work of the Case Committee, Constantinople.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith and Miss Bilings left on the 13th for the interior.

Mr. George D. White is Acting Managing Director during Mr. Jaquith's absence.

Dr. F. H. Williams. Mr. Edward F. Martin, and Miss Rachel King sailed September 14th for the United States. They are returning via Greece.

Mr. F. D. Yowell, Dr. C. B. Zimmerman, Mr. Hugh W. Gregory, and Mr. Albert H. Mackenzie sailed on the 12th inst. for Samsoun. They have been assigned to the Harpoot Unit.

We are glad to report that Dr. George Cisson who has been very ill in Tiflis is recovering. Dr. Kirby is remaining in Tiflis with Dr. Cisson until he is able to travel.

A letter has been received from Dr. John H. Finley of New York in which he sends his best wishes to the workers who were with him in Palestine.

Mr. L. T. Wrona and Mr. C. Skinner have arrived in the United States. They called upon Miss Mary Broadhead who is now at her home in Kingston, Pa. Mr. Skinner, Mr. Wrona and Miss Esther Marks are joining a camping party on Lake St. George.

Upon Miss Graffam's death, Mr. W. E. Hawkes was appointed temporarily Acting Director by the members of the Sivas Unit.

Mrs. Amy A. Burt is now living at the Central Armenian Boys' Orphanage, Constantinople, where she is connected with the orphanage work.

Miss M. L. Caldwell, who was spending a week at the Personnel House, Constantinople, has returned to Rodosto.

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EDUCATION IN THE ORPHANAGES

As the school season approached, the Near East Relief was beset with numerous pleas for the education of many children. Last year, through a special fund sent by Wellesley College, it was possible to place a number in schools. Most of these children came from outside the orphanages and would otherwise have had no chance for education as their relatives could only feed and clothe them.

This year these same children and many others begged us to place them in school. The Wellesley fund was exhausted and if we began making such provision, we would be flooded with applications. With our limited funds for education, we thought the best plan was to place a certain number of boys and girls each year in normal classes, fitting them to enter the orphanages as teachers.

At Robert College and Constantinople College, we are making it possible for thirty ex-students and upper class pupils to begin that work this year. These students are carefully chosen by the respective college faculties with the distinct understanding that they will, upon completion of the one or two year's course, assist us in our orphanage work. The large percentage of these teachers will be Armenian as we are responsible for the education of many thousands of Armenian children. In addition to work along pedagogical lines, certain of the students will specialize in Home Economics, Manual Arts, Chorus Work, Business Courses, etc., to fill certain orphanage needs.

In the American School for Girls, we are placing fifteen of the most promising Armenian girls from our orphanages, giving them the same opportunity for normal training. Miss Kinney, who is in charge of the school, has kindly arranged to take ten more orphan girls as day pupils.

In addition to this, four boys are being sent to the Armenian School for Boys at Geuz Tepé.

By such a course of action, we hope another year to meet more adequately our educational needs.

The Y.W.C.A. is giving membership privileges to twenty teachers who are now in our orphanages. This means that they will have instruction in gymnasium work twice a week. We are then depending on this group of teachers to bring recreational and gymnasium courses into the orphanages. In that way, most of the children will be reacked.

Constantinople College is cooperating with us in securing from their student body certain girls who have had special courses in Story Telling who will go into the orphanages for an hour a week. The orphans thoroughly enjoy stories.

If they are given half a chance, they are able to dramatize beautifully almost every story they hear.

We hope also that the Y.M.C.A. will take their cinema machine into the orphanages occasionally. In some orphanages this is impossible as there is no electricity.

In these various ways, we are attempting in a small way to cope with the huge educational need which is confronting us.

ELSIE G. WHITE.

MISS CUSHMAN'S ORPHANS LEARN LIFE SAVING

The Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital at Boyadjikeu, situated as it is on the extreme edge of the Bosphorus, is in summer a paradise for experienced swimmers. It is usually deep with many ledges and precipices, and being a strait between two seas, there are many cross currents, whirlpools and eddies, as well as treacherous undercurrents. Bathing is therefore more or less dangerous in certain places. With two hundred or more boys, aged from seven to fourteen, all of them clamoring to go in bathing two or three times daily, the question was pressing.

Long before the bathing season opened, small boys were "learning" to swim on the grass in our garden. Any time out of treatment hours, small boys might be seen wriggling through the grass like giant-legged caterpillars. They all proudly declared that they had "learned" by this land method and there was not the least bit of danger.

For the small boys, some one hundred and twenty in number, a shallow place was found where under the watchful eye of an attendant they could put their newly acquired knowledge into practice. For the remaining eighty boys, however, the question was different as many of them could already swim fairly well.

We allowed them to go in with good swimmers in attendance, and it seemed as if the problem were solved when in the space of two weeks three young men were drowned in front of our building—all of them supposed to be expert swimmers. Thus again the question became urgent for it was out of the question that one of the boys entrusted to our care should meet with such a fate.

As we had spent hours in vain effort to resuscitate the young men who had been drowned, we decided that our boys must be taught life saving, and for this I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Pritchard, the Physical Director of Robert College. Mr. Pritchard, being home during the summer vacation, kindly consented to come down three times

each week and teach the boys water gymnastics. Through the months of July and August, eighty of our boys received instruction in proper swimming, several kinds of fancy diving—and best of all life saving. Each boy in turn acted as a dummy to be saved and resuscitated.

So eager and interested were they to learn new things that they never lacked courage, a depth of five metres becoming just as familiar to them as the surface of the sea. They learned deep diving, bringing up from the sea bottom pieces of rock, etc., this being training for the rescue of sunken bodies. One day one of the boys brought up an unexploded shell from an aeroplane. Needless to say, we buried it carefully in the garden.

Eastern children are famous imitators, and they are past masters in feigning drowning. They soon learned the latest methods in resuscitation of the drowned. As a finale, one windy day, they swam, near the shore, nearly two miles without stopping. The return half was comparatively easy as they came back with the wind, but in the first part they had to breast the wind and very high waves. Fifteen of the best swimmers entered the race, ten accomplished it with ease. Indeed some of them on the return trip performed many of their swimming stunts, such as turning somersaults, etc.

The season is now nearly over, and the boys are not only in fine condition, but we feel that they have acquired something which in after life may prove a benefit to mankind.

E. C. CUSHMAN

THE WORK FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE U. S. ARMY

Since 1919, the Near East Relief has taken charge of the Home Service for the families of U.S. Sailors and Soldiers in Turkey, Syria, and the Caucasus. The Red Cross has supplied the funds for relief; the Near East Relief stations through Turkey, Syria and the Caucasus have done the work of connecting families with their sons across the sea. This department takes charge of forwarding letters, obtaining Government insurance and allotments, writing letters to the sons in America for the mothers and fathers who cannot write—in fact anything which will help the family over here of a U. S. Soldier or Sailor. We have completed work for almost 1400 such cases.

If the soldiers or sailors come to Turkey, we aid them in every possible way to obtain work, etc. Yesterday we received the following letter:

"Constantinople, Sept. 19th"

"Dear Sir or Madam:

I am ex-soldier of the U. S. Army very bad sick in bed. Please be kind to come to see me at once for I am in a very bad condition and take a doctor with you sure.

Thanking in advance,
I remain yours,

VAHAN PERINJIAN"

The Near East Relief sent an investigator and a doctor.

TWO ORPHANS WHO WILL ENTER ROBERT COLLEGE

Two years ago Garabed Haroutunian and Ardashes Hagopian, two orphans from a Constantinople orphanage, came to the Orphanage Bureau which I was running in the Near East Relief Headquarters offices, then located at 13 Petits Champs. They asked for work so that they could earn money to go to America. I asked them why they wished to go to America, and they said, "In America you have free schools, and we wish to study. We are growing too big for the orphanage and what shall we do? We must work and study." At that time, 1919, the Near East Relief and the Armenian Central Committee had their hands full with the feeding and clothing of the children and there was no money for education. There were some lessons given in the orphanages but these two boys had finished those lessons. We recommended them to the British Headquarters, and they obtained positions as batmen to British officers. Ardashes went to Brousa with his Colonel, but Garabed remained in Constantinople. He worked during the day and went to night school at the American Y.M.C.A. These two boys were members of families who had been prosperous before the war.

The boys saved every cent they could but the amount never grew large enough for the trip to America or to enter a day school. They had to draw money out for clothes, etc. For two years, they have called at the office every two or three weeks to see if there happened to be a chance to work their way to America or to enter a school. Finally the opportunity for the normal courses opened up, and I introduced the boys to Mrs. George White who is in charge of orphanage work. They were sent up for examination at Robert College and passed.

Yesterday they burst into the office to tell me the good news, and in their excitement knocked over a vase of flowers and a chair. I never saw two happier boys. They are to finish the course and become teachers in the orphanages.

Another little orphan, who obtained work through our Bureau, banked his savings with us. When he had saved ten liras, he came to draw out three to give to the orphans' 'tag day' fund. He said: "The orphans need it. I know it because I was in an orphanage at Erivan." This boy banked his money with us until he had enough to take him to France where he obtained a position with the Armenian Committee. He hopes to go to America to study and return later and teach.

CARIS E. MILLS.

GENERAL RELIEF IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Extract from report of Relief Department)

"The condition of the Armenian refugee camps in the city continues to grow steadily worse with the increase in the numbers. More and more are forced to live in the yards, and with the advance of the rainy season such a condition cannot be considered. Very few of these people in the yards have

any shelter whatever. It will be impossible for them to keep healthy or to maintain any degree of comfort; besides the few things they have been able to save will be ruined. The sending of the first consignment of these people to Thrace will relieve their condition and this work must be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Another condition to consider is the education of the children of the camps. Some arrangement should be made for them to attend school while they are in the city.

During August, the Near East Relief sent condensed milk, blankets, bales of old clothes, shoes, men's underwear, chloride of lime, and soap to these camps.

There was delivered to the Armenian Central Committee for the sufferers of the Scutari fire:

4 bales blankets,
4 " old clothing,
400 suits underwear.

Eighteen sewing machines were received at Huriet for distribution to the poor on the installment plan, the people paying two or three liras per month. This plan enables many of the people to obtain machines and in this way become self-supporting.

EXTRACT FROM THE ARMENIAN DAILY "VERCHIN LOUR" DATED SEPT. 15th, 1921

"The Armenian Central Committee, in their executive meeting yesterday, took up the question of electing a Director. The wish was expressed that the post should be given to Dr. MacCallum, of the Near East Relief, who has the confidence of the Armenian people and can capably perform this duty."

NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANS PLAY FOOTBALL AT CAMP JOHNSON

(From report of B. M. NOONE, Director, Camp Johnson)

"We have had two games with outside teams during the month. One was a game of football with a team of older boys and young men from Adana. The score was 2-0 in favor of the visitors. When one considers that the boys from Adana were older and heavier on the average than were the camp boys, and were wearing heavy shoes, while our boys were for the most part barefooted, one may well wonder if the victory really lay with the visitors. In quickness, in untiring energy, and in pluck, the camp boys held their own.

"The other game was basketball with boys who have been training on the city "Y" grounds. The visitors in this case were also older and heavier on the average and wore good shoes while part of our team were barefooted. Our boys proved their worth, however, by holding the score 3-3. I had helped in starting the team from town in their training shortly before our camp opened. Their team work was good, their passing being at times on the borderline of "brilliant". They were, however, a bit softer than our boys. Our boys did poor passing, but made up in quickness what they lacked in team work, and they had a superior power of endurance."

LETTER OF THANKS FROM MADAM NAAR FOR DONATIONS TO HER "SCHOOL OF HAPPINESS"

Mrs. Emrich sent a donation from the Near East Relief to help outfit Madam Naar's "School of Happiness" for the beggar children living in the streets of Constantinople. Mrs. Emrich also called the attention of Messrs. Flynn and Smith to the work, and they sent flour, condensed milk, peas, potatoes, pepper and salt, sardines sugar, and tea. Messrs. Flynn and Smith in turn recommended the work to the American Red Cross, and they have promised to help. In this way Madam Naar has been able to open her school on September 14th. The following is a letter from Madam Naar to Mrs. Emrich, of the Near East Relief:

"Constantinople, September 19th, 1921

Dear Madam:

Your idea of interesting Messrs. Flynn and Smith in my work was really an inspiration. They have been heavenly kind.

For the first time, since two years of hard work and efforts, I have had such large promises made and promptly fulfilled.

I shall never forget, dear Madam, what I owe you, and that it is only through your help that I have been able to open my little "School of Happiness" at Chichli on the 14th inst. as it has been my dearest wish to do. Messrs. Flynn and Smith have kindly recommended me to Messrs. Whitcomb and Day of the American Red Cross who have promised to help.

Please accept my heartiest thanks for your great kindness."

(Signed) R. NAAR

REPORT FROM THE NEAR EAST CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, CONSTANTINOPLE

The condition of the Armenian refugees is pitiful to see; the women and children are in great need of every kind of clothing—boots and underwear are, however, chiefly in demand. When the new supplies arrived from America, I was able to furnish many with an entire outfit. The six huge cases were crammed with all sorts of clothing in perfect condition—and especially I wish to mention the children's boots, dresses and underwear. They were a pleasure to see—all strong and new and made of pretty bright materials.

It is touching to see how the mothers, their clothing reduced to rags, push their little ones forward so that they may be fitted out first. It makes one feel delighted to see the little drawn, wan face brighten up at the sight of a pretty new frock. The hygienic condition of the children is appalling. The hair of the boys and girls is long and matted, while their general aspect looks as if soap is an unknown luxury to them. Luckily, about the beginning of August, we received a large supply of soap which is distributed to all with a lecture as to the way and reason of its use.

The disastrous Scutari fire, which occurred about the

middle of August, leaving several hundred families without shelter, brought a big wave of Armenians to the door of the Near East Relief. These were especially cared for and plenty of blankets and warm clothing distributed to them as they were obliged to live in the open. These families lost everything in the fire.

The Armenian men are very reserved and accept everything shyly and awkwardly while not a single woman departs without invoking God's blessing on the kindness and generosity of the American people who have so charitably and persistently taken up their cause and helped them in their trouble and misery. The little children smile up at you pathetically, and in bidding you goodbye, kiss your hands in the quaint oriental way.

I have given out this month 234 pair of boots, 125 shirts, 163 chemises, 11 drawers, 97 dresses, 69 blouses, 46 skirts, 97 trousers, 41 coats, 38 waistcoats, 21 overalls, 5 combinations, 11 petticoats, 97 pairs of stockings, 29 pairs socks, 20 caps, 4 layettes, 8 baby jackets, etc., etc. in addition to a large number of blankets.

The list gives the amount of clothes given out to people calling at the Near East Relief Headquarters' doors. It does not include the huge bundles, of course, which are sent to camps and other places.

T. MOUSSMAN

In charge of clothing depot.

60 CHILDREN CURED OF TRACHOMA

60 orphans have been discharged cured of trachoma by the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage during June, July and August. 70 new patients have taken the vacancies made by the 60 cures. The 225 beds of the hospital have at all times been filled to capacity. 172 clinics have been held, and 32,880 treatments have been given. One American doctor who gives part of his time, and two American nurses manage the entire work. They are assisted by seven native nurses.

Clinics are being held for cases outside the Trachoma Orphanage. During June, July and August, 13 such clinics have been held, 854 patients have been treated, and 49 have been dismissed cured.

The Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage was started by funds given by the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board in America.

NEAR EAST RELIEF CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CONSTANTINOPLE

Statistics for July

Patients treated	2,561
Clinics held	48
Visits to homes	1,844
Medical relief outside clinics	388
Milk given-out, cans	1,653
Rice given to	173
Sent to hospitals	28

Sent to dispensaries	98
Sent to Relief Agencies . . .	41
Sent to orphanages	1
Dismissed Cured	300

FRANCES MCQUAIDE

PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. MacCallum, Mr. Paxton Hibben, Mr. Connes, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Voris, returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus last Saturday evening.

Mr. Paxton Hibben left September 20th for Athens. He will return shortly to the United States.

Mr. John R. Voris left Constantinople, Monday, September 19th, for the United States. He is going by way of Paris. Mr. Frank Connes sailed for United States, September the 19th.

Mrs. Austin returned September 22nd on the "Delight" from Derinje.

Dr. Sisson who has been seriously ill in Tiflis is reported to be much better.

Mrs. V. E. Harris who has been ill for some time in Tiflis is reported to be much better.

The personnel house at 14 Rue Telegraph will be opened this week, and the Bebek personnel house will be closed.

Mr. George E. Smith has been appointed temporarily Regulating Officer at Batoum.

Capt. E. A. Yarrow, Managing Director of the Caucasus Area, has returned to Tiflis from Moscow.

Miss Mabel Phillips is in charge of the Polygon District orphanage work, Alexandropol, during Miss Skane's absence on vacation.

Dr. E. Graff was called from Alexandropol to take care of Dr. Sisson and Mrs. Harris in Tiflis during their sickness.

Miss Pauline Jordan has been nursing Dr. Sisson during his sickness.

Miss Myrtle Shane sailed for the Caucasus September 23rd after a month's vacation in Constantinople.

A letter from Miss Murray-Scott states that Miss Zabra Bradley and Miss Gertrude Knox made the trip from Paris to London by aeroplane.

Miss Katherine Paddock and Miss Caris E. Mills sailed as supercargoes with the Near East Relief supplies for the Brousa refugees. Miss Mary Morton accompanied them.

Copies of this paper will be sent to any one making request to Caris E. Mills, Editor, Near East Relief, Constantinople, or 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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HELPING THE OLDER ORPHAN BOYS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

The problem which has been confronting the Armenian Central Committee and the Near East Relief in Constantinople for some time is the question of bringing the older boys of the orphanage into contact with the tradesmen, merchants, etc., of the city, and placing them so that they will eventually become independent. The Armenian Industrial Orphanage at Beyler Bey has been teaching shoemaking, tailoring, etc., in the orphanage, but there is still the problem of finding these boys positions in this city where thousands are out of work. There is also the question of teaching a variety of trades and not overflowing the market with shoemakers, tailors and carpenters.

To solve this problem, the Boys' Apprentice Home was opened at Koum Kapou on August 12th. In this home were placed one hundred and two of the older boys who were ready to leave the orphanage and become apprenticed with tradesman in the city. The boy chooses the trade which he wishes to learn and the agent of the Home tries to secure work for him in the line he desires. Openings have been found for these boys with Armenian and Greek goldsmiths, watchmakers, electricians, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, engravers, pharmacists, dentists, etc. The boys work with the various tradesmen during the day and at night they return to the Apprentice Home where there are lectures, classes in English, etc. This plan brings the boy in contact with the outside world without making the plunge from orphanage life to outside life too sudden.

Some of the boys are already earning from two to three liras a week, and Mr. Hagop Alodjian, the Director of the Home, can show twenty five little bank books belonging to these boys. The boys keep twenty per cent of the wages for tramway fare, etc., and bank the balance for future capital when they leave the Apprentice Home and become independent in their own work. The Apprentice Home pays the transportation of the boys who are not yet earning money.

Behind the Apprentice Home is a pleasant garden where Mr. Vahram Derderian, who was formerly with the Near East Relief at Derindje, trains the boys in athletics. Mr. Derderian also acts as agent for the Home in buying food, finding positions for the boys, etc., as well as acting as a teacher for some of the night classes.

The Near East Relief has given this home a special gift of 300 yards of unbleached muslin, hand towels, dishes, baseballs, and an order has been given for indoor games, bright

cretonne for curtains, etc. This gift is in addition to the money given monthly by the Near East Relief for orphanage work. The boys who are learning to be carpenters have volunteered to make their own tables, and Mr. Henry Riggs has offered to help them do this work in the evenings.

The Apprentice Home is a stepping stone for the orphanage boys to an independent life. The plan was worked out by Mr. Puzant Geuzübeuyikian, formerly Director of the Armenian Central Committee, and was approved by His Holiness, Zaven, the Armenian Patriarch.

RODOSTO NEAR EAST RELIEF HELPING REFUGEES TO A PERMANENT HOME

(Extracts from a letter by M. L. Caldwell, Sept 29th)

"Owing to the scattered distribution of the refugees, it has been necessary to put in operation four Near East Relief soup kitchens. Three old military barracks outside of town are filled to overflowing. In each soup kitchen we have native managers who run the kitchen and also superintend the sanitary workers of each camp."

"In town the people are located in separate houses, churches and schools. We have just finished clearing enough school space to start lessons for the children."

"We have 6,400 people to feed each day, and I must say that their daily bowl of soup is a culinary marvel—good material and well seasoned. We have found it necessary to serve meat twice a week as the refugees are so run down in vitality and their reserve force depleted by long months of fear and privation. It looked for a time as if it would be a survival of only the 'fittest'. The sanitary conditions are being improved each day. Every morning a fresh relay of refugees is drafted from the barracks to clean and disinfect. These refugees are under the supervision of a Sanitary Overseer."

"The medical work consists in sending out reliable doctors for investigation, and honoring their prescriptions. Twice we made splendid contributions of medical supplies to the doctor in charge but they were soon swallowed up by the great demand. You can imagine the conditions when each day I face a long line of mothers with sick babies and decide whether it will be castor oil, rice water, milk, or deprive their offspring of green peaches and grapes. There is a small hospital for refugee use to which we contribute liberally."

"The past week was one pitiable procession of shivering humanity crowding our doors. Winter came down in twenty-four hours. Most of these people had left everything that

they possessed in their villages or on the docks at Ismid. Little children, with only one tattered cotton garment, shivering in the sleet, would come up for their bowl of soup. During four days, we clothed in good warm suits and underwear 1799 people."

A Permanent Home at Last for Some refugees.

"Last, but not least, is the piece of real constructive work which we are not only attempting but putting over. Between here and Tchorlou, we have rented a very fine farm of 15,000 denims. On this we have already placed 354 people. The productivity of this land is so well guaranteed that the workers are assured 16 bushels of grain to every bushel of seed, and, if the crops are good, 20 bushels."

"The refugees had not been on the land 24 hours till they had built for themselves ten little shacks. You never saw such eagerness to get out and get something really done. Each day we are besieged with applications from refugees for a piece of land to work. Our part of the agreement is to furnish food, clothing, seeds, and implements for one year."

"I wish that all Near East Relief workers could have seen that caravan of ox-carts, donkey wagons, loaded with multi-colored bundles, surmounted by bare-headed, barefooted women, with herds of children clinging to them, start out for their new home on the farm; our own ox-carts, the oxen decorated with American flags between their horns, leading the way to a new home for refugees in Thrace."

NEAR EAST MEDICAL WORK IN CESAREA TODAY

Owing to the serious condition of Mrs. Talboy's health while in Cesarea, Dr. and Mrs. Talboy were forced to return to Constantinople.

Dr. Talboy states that on account of the large amount of sickness in Cesarea, it has been necessary for the Near East Relief to rent house space outside the compound and open an annex hospital of 25 beds. In addition to this, tents have been pitched for the tuberculosis and favus cases, and a tent for suspected contagious cases. Altogether, therefore, although the large Cesarea hospital was burned last year, we are running a hospital of nearly 100 beds.

For two months there have been typhus cases in Cesarea - 50 cases in all, and 16 cases were in the hospital when Dr. Talboy left. Typhus came to Cesarea with the refugees who are constantly entering the city. Although the Near East Relief workers provide hot baths and clean underwear for the refugees upon entering, it has been impossible to keep away typhus.

The large public Near East Relief clinic at Cesarea is known for miles around. The missionaries and later the Near East Relief have had the clinic for so long that its reputation has spread over the surrounding country and all nationalities have faith in the American doctor and the American nurse. Sick people travel miles, some of them making a trip of six days, to obtain the opinion of the American

doctor. A man with a shattered ankle came to the hospital on an ox cart. He had travelled three days without having the wound dressed, and it was full of vermin. The man was writhing with pain caused by the bumping over the rough roads. The wound was treated, the man was bathed and placed in the clean white hospital bed, and the look of gratitude and comfort on the man's face was worth the work. Although a large portion of bone had to be removed, his foot was saved. The man considered his long painful trip to the American doctor more than worthwhile.

To the Near East Relief clinic come the rich and poor - from the ragged refugee to the wealthy Pasha. Those able to pay are asked to give a sum to cover expenses. The majority of the people, however, are so very poor that it is almost impossible for them to obtain enough to eat and of course they have no money for medicine.

One man came to the clinic on a stretcher made of a blanket between two donkeys. It was fortunate for the man that the donkeys moved at the same pace.

There is a Near East Relief clinic at Cesarea for eye diseases, and about 100 cases are treated daily. The public clinic, conducted three days a week, was continually crowded with people. Dr. Talboy's work continued always until 6 p.m. and even later. Every clinic day, 50 to 70 were turned away. Finally it became necessary to give tickets on a clinic day for the next clinic. At daybreak of the following clinic day, fifty people would be waiting outside the gate of the Near East Relief compound for the American doctor. Many without tickets would wait all day in the hopes that the doctor would see them. The doctor and nurses often stayed later to treat serious cases and cases coming from a long distance. These public clinics averaged from 70 to 100 treatments daily.

The medical work in Cesarea is giving the people of all nationalities a great faith in American medical skill.

WHO WILL HELP THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES IF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS LEAVES CONSTANTINOPLE?

It has been reported on good authority that the American Red Cross is about to withdraw from Constantinople. The American Red Cross has for some months been feeding 17,000 Russian refugees in Constantinople who are unable to find employment and who are absolutely without funds. The 17,000 are only a portion of the huge number of Russian refugees in Constantinople. These people are in a much more helpless condition than when they arrived in October and November, 1920. At that time many had jewels and articles of value to sell. The money received for the sale of jewels has been spent for food, and the refugees are left with nothing. Work cannot be obtained in Constantinople. Old residents who know the city and its ways are without work. There are ten applicants for every position. Russian Generals have applied eagerly for positions as doorkeepers, and the officers of Wrangel's Army selling flowers, shoe laces,

etc., along the streets are familiar sights. The men who have money to invest in a small stock are the fortunate ones—thousands do not have the money.

With the withdrawal of General Wrangel's forces from the Crimea, in October and November, 1920, over 100,000 became refugees. The Disaster Relief Committee, organized by Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, composed of members of each relief organization in Constantinople, cooperated with Major Davis of the American Red Cross. General Wrangel's Army was placed at Gallipoli, in the island of Lemnos, and elsewhere, and cared for by the French. As far as possible the American organizations aided the refugees within the city of Constantinople.

The American Red Cross began work in Constantinople with the idea of making the city a base for the work in Southern Russia. Instead of the Red Cross going to Southern Russia, Russia came to the Red Cross supply base in Constantinople upon the withdrawal of General Wrangel's forces from the Crimea in October and November, 1920. Since that time the American Red Cross has assumed the huge burden of the American work for the Russian refugees. If the Red Cross withdraws, the situation of the Russian refugees in Constantinople during the winter will be hopeless.

If there ever was a legitimate disaster relief carried on by the American Red Cross, it has been that of the Russian refugees in Constantinople. It will be a great disaster to these people if the American Red Cross withdraws its work in this city.

SUPPLIES FOR BROUSA

On Saturday morning, September 24th, Miss Katharine Paddock and Miss Caris E. Mills sailed as supercargoes with Near East Relief supplies to the value of 10,000 Turkish liras for the refugees of Brousa. The supplies consisted of milk, blankets, medicines, old clothes, American flour, beans, etc.

The ship arrived at Moudania, the harbour for Brousa, about 4 p.m. The quay was filled with Greek soldiers who were aiding in transporting the Greek wounded to the Greek Red Cross Hospital ship, "Constantinople," which was in the harbour. The Crown Prince George and the Princess Elizabeth had just arrived, and the little coast village was very much alive with excitement.

The "supercargoes" were more than glad to see Mr. Weiser, of the Near East Relief, on the quay, and the cargo papers were handed to him without regret. Mr. Weiser stopped the little train for another ten minutes until the "supercargoes" and Miss Morton, who was also making the trip, saw the passport officials and "hamaled" their baggage to the train.

From Moudania to Brousa by automobile takes about forty minutes—by train anywhere between three and four hours. The railroad winds through olive orchards and vineyards, gradually climbing higher and higher up the hills. With snowcapped Mt. Olympus in the distance and glimpses of the sea between the hills, the scenery is particularly beautiful.

The train did not break its speed limit last Saturday night, and the three travellers arrived in Brousa in the dark to find

no carriages or automobiles from the depot to Sed Bashli, a distance of about one mile and a half. They started up the dark road to the city, "hamaling" their own suitcases for safety. In the city proper, however, the Greek Army has ordered each house and store to hang out a tiny lantern, and the twinkling lights give the main thoroughfare the appearance of a garden fête. It was with sighs of relief that the Near East Relief Headquarters was reached, and the Stars and Stripes on the wall could be seen through the window.

Mr. Weiser remained in Moudania and superintended the moving of supplies. The Greek authorities were kind in aiding with transportation and in loaning wagons to cart the material from the Brousa station to the Near East Relief warehouse. On account of the shortage of horses, the greater part of the transportation in Brousa is man power and even woman power. Men hamals drag the wagons from place to place. The refugee women beg to be allowed to do the same work and earn a little money. There is almost no work to be obtained in Brousa, and this makes the position of the refugees very pitiful and helpless. They have lost everything and can obtain no work to earn money.

The Brousa refugees seem to be a good class of country people. They try in every way to devise methods of making themselves independent. One old man built an oven of clay, and he and his wife bake the bread for other refugees. Another refugee carves little whistles out of bits of wood and sells them in the streets. Some of the refugees have been moved outside of Brousa to the buildings near the famous hot spring baths. These refugees are particularly fortunate in being able to obtain plenty of hot water bubbling from the earth.

Miss Everett hailed the supplies with joy—especially the medicines, clothing, blankets, and milk for the babies. Brousa, situated at a very high altitude, at the base of snow-capped mountains, becomes very damp and cold in winter. Last winter it was difficult to heat the Near East Relief house, one of the best houses in Brousa. This house is donated free of charge by an Armenian, Mr. Funduklian, for the Near East work. One can then imagine conditions in a refugee camp with no heat and scanty clothes. Many children died last winter from cold and exposure. The Near East Relief is therefore rushing ahead warm clothes to try and prevent so much suffering this year.

The schools for refugee children, which the Near East Relief is operating with money supplied by Wellesley, furnish a warm room for the children during the day as well as a bowl of soup at noon. The schoolrooms are packed, and benches are placed one above the other on platforms, like shelves, to accommodate as many children as possible. It would be hard to coax a Brousa refugee child to remain home from school. The little Greek refugee girls wear baggy trousers and tight fitting jackets like their mothers, and present a quaint appearance in school.

At present there are 7,500 Greek, 3,700 Armenian, and 3,100 Turkish refugees in Brousa. A number of the Turkish refugees, however, have been in Brousa such a long time that they have become Turkish poor rather than refugees.

SIVAS

One night in June, 600 refugees entered Sivas. Miss Graffam ordered the Near East Relief bakery to run all night. Permission was obtained to distribute bread, and in a very short time three hundred loaves were given out to the hungry people. This is only one instance of the many emergency calls for aid at our interior stations.

640 NEAR EAST RELIEF ARMENIAN ORPHANS
LIVING IN AN OLD ARMENIAN MONASTERY

It has been necessary to find new quarters for the Armenian orphanage in Cesarea, and the children were sent to Evkeuy, ten miles from the city. They are living in the old Armenian monastery which was built in the third century. The monastery is situated in a very beautiful location, and there is a large pool for swimming. The many windows in this huge old building have no glass, and glass cannot be procured. The windows will be covered during the winter with unbleached muslin. The great problem will be to procure fuel for the winter months. The old monastery houses one group of the many children cared for by the Near East Relief in the Cesarea Unit.

WAITING FOR THE "ESTHER DOLLAR"

The Supply Department of the Near East Relief is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the "Esther Dollar" which sailed from the Pacific Coast on July 15th, travelling via India and the Suez Canal, and carrying 2200 tons of food supplies. This is a donation food ship from America, and it could not arrive at a more opportune time. Our Caucasus Area is cabling frantically for food, and the arrival of the ship will help fill their great need.

We are especially glad to see preserved fruit on the invoices because there is a great need for this in the Caucasus orphanages. Fruit of some kind is necessary for the diet of the children, and it has been impossible to procure fruit at the interior Caucasus stations.

MISS GRAFFAM'S LAST BIRTHDAY AT SIVAS

About the twelfth of May, Miss Graffam celebrated her fiftieth birthday at Sivas. Dr. and Mrs. Talboy had just arrived in Sivas on their way to Cesarea to join the Near East Relief Unit.

The rooms of the American compound were gaily decorated, and old friends from far and near flocked to congratulate Miss Graffam. For three hours a constant stream of Miss Graffam's friends came to the house.

A speech was made to Miss Graffam in Armenian in which the Armenians of the city of Sivas and the surround-

ing country thanked her for befriending them and helping them for twenty years, sharing their troubles, and in fact sharing her life with them. As a token of their love for her, they presented a little bag containing 50 Turkish gold pounds.

Miss Graffam realized the sacrifice it was for these people to collect the money at the present time when even the wealthiest families are poor. Her reply was brief but touching. She told them that it was not necessary for them to give her a token of their love because she knew it by what she felt for them.

Miss Graffam died at Sivas, August 17th, 1921. She was Director of the Near East Relief since Dr. Partridge's return to America in the early part of 1920.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith returned September 28th from a trip to Angora. Dr. James H. Talboy and Mrs. Talboy, who have been connected with the Near East Relief at Cesarea, joined Mr. Jaquith at Angora and returned with him to Constantinople. Miss Annie Allen accompanied the party as far as Ineboli. Dr. and Mrs. Talboy are returning to the United States on account of Mrs. Talboy's health.

Miss D. E. Farmer has been appointed secretary to Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director General of the Caucasus Area of the Near East Relief.

Miss Elsie Kimball has been called to Alexandropol for secretarial work.

Mr. C. C. Thurber has been appointed Director of the Near East Relief at Sivas.

Miss Magda Coe, of the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, is spending ten days in Constantinople.

Mr. Charles Vickrey arrived in the United States September 25th.

We are glad to report that Miss Anne A. Gray, who has been ill at the American Hospital, Stamboul, is recovering.

Miss Theda B. Phelps, who has been connected with the Cesarea Unit since 1919, has been transferred to the Near East Relief Unit at Sivas.

Mr. Barton Plimpton has been appointed Director of the Near East Relief at Cesarea.

Mr. H. H. Khachadourian, formerly of the Harbord Mission, is now connected with the Supply Department of the Near East Relief.

On September 11th, a son, Thomas Webster Farnsworth, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Farnsworth, at Hartford, Conn.

Copies of this paper will be sent to any one making request to Caris E. Mills, Editor, Near East Relief, Constantinople, or 151 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Near East Relief

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

October 8, 1921

Caucasus Area News

MORE ORPHANAGES REQUIRED FOR THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

(From Report of Director General, Caucasus Area)

The Near East Relief, Caucasus Area, has just acquired another system of old Russian Barracks, situated at Alexandropol. It was absolutely necessary to acquire more orphanage space for housing the additional number of homeless children, and the Armenian Government turned over these buildings for free use for a term of ten years.

The system is known as "Sversky" (North) Barracks, and makes the third set of barracks which are under the control of the Near East Relief. These three systems of Barracks form the apexes of a triangle with the town of Alexandropol in the centre. The Barracks are about one and a half miles distant from each other.

In the Polygon (Hippodrome) system there are about eighty buildings, and in the Kazachi (Cossack) system, there are about the same number, while the new system has about fifty. These buildings are well constructed, their thick walls being of hewn stone.

It will be necessary to make very extensive repairs at Sversky Barracks as the buildings have been subjected to a great deal during the occupation of soldiers of various nationalities. There is not a single pane of glass left, and practically all the window casings and doors are lacking. In addition a large number of the buildings are roofless. At first sight, it would appear rather a hopeless task to prepare these buildings for winter use, especially considering the almost total shortage of hardware, glass, lumber, and other necessary material. However the Near East Relief personnel quickly learn to accomplish the impossible, and Mr. MacDonald, who is in charge of reconstruction, has gone to work with great enthusiasm. He expects to get at least five of the largest buildings ready for occupancy before the snow falls.

The new barracks will be used as a kind of Hospital Orphanage, devoted especially to trachoma cases. There is a great need for such a place for trachoma as nearly two thousand of our children in Alexandropol are suffering from it. Dr. Uhls, the Trachoma Specialist, has been made District Commander of the new plant, and he has well founded confidence that through segregation and treatment, we may

stamp out this dangerous eye disease. Dr. Uhls has had very encouraging success with the treatment of trachoma, even amid the crowded conditions of Kazachi Post and Polygon, but when we can absolutely segregate all the children with this disease, the danger of contagion will have ceased to exist.

The new buildings will eventually accommodate about 3500 children, and it is expected that quarters for at least 2000 will be ready before winter. The acquisition of these new buildings will make it possible to reduce the over-crowding in the other orphanages, and will also make it possible to accept some hundreds of children who are now destitute and homeless.

GENERAL RELIEF IN THE CAUCASUS

Owing to the political disturbances of last winter, and the military occupation of a large portion of Armenia, the question of the general relief problem has become critical. The Government is doing everything in its power to meet the situation, but the task is too great without some outside aid.

At present there are between 10,000 and 20,000 homeless and destitute children, and at least 50,000 adult refugees, for whom some provision must be made. Notwithstanding the fact that we have no provision made in our budget for re-opening general relief, the members of the Vickrey party were so much impressed with the need and suffering, that they at once demanded that some work be started immediately for helping these destitute people. Sufficient funds have since come to hand to help in doing the work of this department for a month or two. The great difficulty has been in the transportation of supplies as it has been necessary to build up a three months' reserve for our established institutions. We are now beginning, however to get in a surplus, and in all Districts the relief of those who are absolutely destitute has begun.

During the summer, these people could get along some way or other by gathering herbs and edible grasses, but now that the colder weather has set in, it is absolutely necessary that outside supplies be furnished. It is marvelous how quickly the people recuperate, and I feel certain that if we can take the needy through the winter and can furnish sufficient seed for the spring, granted that the political situation remains stable, Armenia should come to the self-supporting stage by next harvest.

NEAR EAST RELIEF FARM, CAUCASUS AREA

About 500 acres of land have been allotted to the Near East Relief in Alexandropol. The ground was broken by Mr. A. A. Johnson, Superintendent for the New York State School for Applied Agriculture, in the presence of the members of the Vickrey party while they were in the Caucasus.

Mr. Newman, who has been placed in charge of this department, arrived with Mr. Vickrey and his party, and immediately took off his coat and went to work. The forty mules which were purchased by the Director General in Constantinople in June were all put to work, and Mr. Newman said he never saw such willing animals. In about three weeks' time, approximately 250 acres had been ploughed and sown with Fall Wheat. They hope to complete 500 acres before the ploughing season is ended.

Negotiations are under way for obtaining other and larger tracts in different localities in Armenia, and it is the confident expectation that within two or three years sufficient local products can be raised to suffice for all the Near East Relief institutions. Not only will this be a great gain to the Near East Relief, but it is planned to put into use such modern up-to-date methods and implements that our farms will be an object lesson to the farmers generally. In this way we can make an additional contribution to the advance of agriculture throughout the whole of Armenia.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS LOCATION IN TIFLIS

It seems advisable for the present at least to keep the Caucasus Branch Headquarters in the city of Tiflis. The building which has been used for the Headquarters Offices of the Near East Relief has grown much too small to carry on the work of the different departments efficiently. The Georgian Government, therefore, recently most courteously assigned a fine three-storey stone building with thirty-one rooms, exclusive of kitchens and servants' quarters, for the use of the Near East Relief, rent free. This gives space for General Headquarters, Tiflis District Offices, and rooms for the American personnel. The new address is: 20 RTISHTSEVSKAYA.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER BY C. F. GRANT, KARAKILISÉ

(Dated July 25, 1921, received in Constantinople Oct. 6)

"Cholera and plague are now enemies for us to fight. Quite a few deaths in the civil population occur daily in this district. We have had seven cases of cholera in our orphanages and four died. These four orphans were admitted recently from Kazakh district. For three days no new cases have developed. The inhabitants attempt to hide the true

conditions. They fear the combined results of hunger and disease.

"Conditions are not improving. The harvest around here was far short of requirements. Fears are expressed on all sides for the coming winter. I know the conditions in this district will be much worse than last year. With failure of the harvest, a great number will be thrown on the soup kitchen for subsistence."

Constantinople Area News

A VISIT TO A JEWISH ORPHANAGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Near the shore of the Golden Horn, in the section of Constantinople known as Haskeyu, is situated the Haskeyu Jewish orphanage which houses 90 Jewish boys and girls who became orphans during the war or were picked up from the streets.

The buildings are old but clean, and there is a spirit of happiness among the children. When a Near East Relief worker visited the orphanage the other day, a teacher was giving a lesson to a group of boys, and the little girls were learning sewing. One little girl of five was busily crocheting a piece of lace. The lace had a well made appearance, and not a stitch was missed. Although the children were in cheap little grey orphanage dresses, they each had individuality which showed that some one was taking a personal interest in them.

The old stove in the tiny kitchen was kept white with whitewash or some kind of white paint, and the kitchen shelves were covered with gay colored paper. Two big kettles of bean soup were boiling on the stove.

In the dormitories were rows of little beds kept in a very orderly way. On the end of each bed was a clean white towel. The rooms were airy and the windows were kept open. Miss Mitrani, who is in charge of this orphanage, is to be congratulated upon the work she is doing for these children with the facilities at her disposal.

The Near East Relief aids this orphanage by giving a certain sum of money to the Jewish Orphanage Committee in Constantinople. It is the hope of the Jewish Orphanage Committee to move these children to better quarters.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM MISS EDITH COLD

Aintab, August 19th, 1921.

"A short time ago I met a worker from the Mardin station who stated that Dr. Little had reached there safely and they were so thankful to have her there for the much-needed medical work.

"I remained in Adana until July 9th. I lived first in a vineyard next to the Y.M.C.A. camp. There was more air there than in the city, but the intense heat of Adana finally made me sick. I then left for the Lebanon and remained until Mr. Kerr and his sister arrived from America intent upon going to Marash. I told them I would go with them so here we are as far as Aintab but the hardest part of the trip is yet to be done. Mr. Myers' brother brought us from Aleppo and he is just as nice a chap as the one in the Constantinople area. Part of the way we came with the French Convoy."

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, PSAMATIA

When a visit was made the other day to St. Anne's Armenian Catholic Orphanage, Psamatia, a sweet faced Sister was distributing candy to the children. It was the present of one of the former orphans of the orphanage who had married and sailed for America. She had sent \$5.00 to give a treat to her friends over here. The Sister told us that forty girls from this orphanage had married and were now living in America. They write that they are happy and love their new home and country.

The Sisters of this orphanage teach the children fine needlework, and the orphanage has a display of fine handwork made by the girls of all ages.

BUILDING A NEW LAUNDRY FROM THE HOSPITAL RUINS

With the debris of the burned hospital, the Cesarea Near East Relief Orphans from the industrial school are building a laundry and bath house. The older orphanage boys who have learned carpentry are doing this very necessary work.

OUR LITTLE PAPER FINDS A RELATIVE

October 4th, 1921.

"Dear Miss Mills:

A few days ago in the Tiflis outgoing mail, I saw an envelope addressed to my stepfather, Mr. Domerzhikoff. The writing seemed strangely familiar to me so I opened the envelope and found a letter from my cousin, Helen Domerzhikoff, about whom we had not heard for over four years. The story of this letter is quite extraordinary and it may be of interest to you.

Some years ago my cousin, Helen, living then in Petrograd, forwarded by a doctor she knew, a letter to my stepfather then in Moscow. At that time civil war broke out in Russia, and the doctor, instead of proceeding to Moscow, after a series of journeys, found himself in Honolulu. Naturally, to his great distress, he could not deliver the letter sent by my Cousin Helen to my stepfather.

In the meanwhile my Cousin Helen had managed to work

her way out of Russia, first to Denmark, then to England, and then to the United States, where she became a nurse for the American Red Cross. With the American Red Cross, she went to work in Siberia and later was evacuated through Japan, Panama, to Helsingfors, and then Paris. Her adventures were many.

Then the Doctor in Honolulu laid hands on a number of the "Near East Relief" and from it gathered that Mr. Domerzhikoff, President of the Russian Red Cross was in Tiflis. Having a keen sense of duty, he had kept the letter received in Petrograd all the time, and he immediately forwarded it with the information to my Cousin Helen in Paris. He had come in touch with her at an earlier date through the American Red Cross. My Cousin Helen at once sent a letter to Mr. Domerzhikoff, through Constantinople, in care of the Near East Relief, and as luck would have it the letter fell straight into my hands as I am in the mailing office of the Constantinople Headquarters for the N.E.R. With the letter was the identical letter which she had mailed ages ago to Moscow.

And so, just a few lines in a stray number of the Near Relief paper have brought to us news from one of our dearest relatives of whom we knew nothing and for whom we were in continual anxiety.

Signed, ALEXANDRE TARSALDZÉ

HELPING REFUGEES TO HOMES OF THEIR OWN

The Near East Relief and the Armenian Central Committee are sending 400 Armenian refugees from the crowded Armenian camps of Constantinople to Thrace on Friday, October 7th. In Thrace, the Near East Relief and the Armenian Central Committee have procured land, and they will help these people establish farms. We feel that this is a piece of real constructive work—something permanent and lasting. Other groups will follow the first four hundred. This will relieve the congestion of the crowded Armenian refugee camps in Constantinople where many of the refugees have been living in the yards with no covering over their heads.

Mr. Jaquith went to the camps and told the people of the plan, and a new look of hope came to many of the faces. One boy of ten, however, seemed very anxious about his future. He asked Mr. George White in Turkish if there would be schools in Thrace. Mr. White told him some arrangement would be made for schools. "You see," said the little boy, "we must study so we can be men."

NEAR EAST RELIEF INDUSTRIAL SHOP

(N. E. R. Headquarters, Stamboul)

The following story will prove that the people at home are interested in the handwork of refugees. A sailor came the other day to the Near East Relief store in the Headquar-

ters building, Stamboul. He had been sending the *Far Seas* to his mother, and she sent him back a clipping, asking him to buy her some of the work mentioned. The clipping was a copy made by the *Far Seas* from the NEAR EAST RELIEF concerning our little store, and the dainty handkerchiefs, the fine laces, the embroidery, etc., that our refugee women were making. The sailor came and bought linen handkerchiefs, laces, etc., for his mother. We hope other sailors will do the same. We have dainty fine linen handkerchiefs which will make splendid Christmas presents and can be mailed easily in letters. These handkerchiefs are sold at half the price charged in America. Buy them now and in sending a Christmas present also give work to a refugee.

A LETTER OF THANKS

The following letter was received at the Headquarters of the Near East Relief:

*Armenian Orphanage, Constantinople,
Oct 3rd. 1921.*

"Dear American man:

I am just a little boy but you helped me so much. You gave me this house where my friends and I live and go to school and eat soup and bread every day. We wandered so far and we were so tired and now we have beds with blankets. My bed is warm and I think of you when I am warm in it. My name is Bedros and I am eight. Last Christmas you gave me a toy cart. A lady brought it to the orphanage with other toys in a bag. If it were a big cart, I would ride to you in it. I love you because you love me. If you did not love me, you would not do this for me and you have never seen me. My teacher says you live far away. I would send you my picture but I have none so I draw you this horse.

BEDROS"

It is with deep sorrow that we report the death of Miss Kathlenn Winifred Walker on Friday, September 23rd, at the British Hospital, Constantinople. Miss Walker's death was the result of an accident. Services were held at Constantinople College, Sunday morning, September 25th, and at the Protestant Cemetery at three o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Walker was connected with the Musical Department of Constantinople College.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Dr. E. Graff, who has been attending Mrs. Harris and Dr. Sisson in Tiflis for the past month. Both of these patients were very dangerously ill, and Dr. Graff is to be congratulated upon the efficient way in which she has put them on their feet again.

Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, who has been nursing Mrs. Harris and Dr. Sisson, returns to her work in Alexandropol in a few days.

Mr. E. A. Eckman is acting in the capacity of Assistant Director General of the Caucasus Area.

Miss Mary Herald has been transferred from Alexandropol to Tiflis, and has been assigned as Secretary to the Director of Finance and Supplies.

Mr. Charles White, Director of Finance and Supplies for the Caucasus Area, has just returned to the Headquarters, Tiflis, after spending considerable time in each of the Districts, and installing a new system of accounts.

Captain E. A. Yarrow, the Director General of the Caucasus Area, is on an extended tour among the Districts of Armenia, grappling with the problems of fuel, supplies, housing for additional orphans, general relief, and a comprehensive farming program.

Mr. G. H. Dennis, of the General Relief Department, Constantinople, and Miss Caris E. Mills, left for Rodosto, October 6th, with three hundred and twenty Armenian refugees.

Miss Katherine H. Gillespie, who has been connected with the Trebizond Unit for two years, is in Constantinople.

Miss Laura MacFetridge, of the Derindje Unit, is in Constantinople for a few days. Miss MacFetridge is to leave shortly for the Caucasus Area.

Mr. H. C. Moffett, Director of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief, is in Constantinople. In addition to the Directorship of Ismid, Mr. Moffett took charge of Miss Holt's orphanage of 400 girls, during Miss Holt's visit to Constantinople. Before Miss Holt's return, Mr. Moffett turned out a crowd of baseball players. He started in by pitching a ball to some of the girls for recreation, and he noticed how well they could handle a mit and catch the quick balls without a miss, so a baseball outfit was ordered. Mr. Moffett states that he thinks the Ismid girls could beat Mr. Kingsbury's Bardizag boys in a game of baseball.

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ARRIVAL OF THE "ESTHER DOLLAR"

The "Esther Dollar," which sailed from the Pacific Coast, July 15th, travelling via India and the Suez Canal, arrived at the Near East Relief Derindje Supply Base, October 17th. This ship carries 2200 tons of food supplies donated by the American people for relief work.

These supplies are arriving at a time when the Caucasus Area is cabling for more food to help meet the serious shortage. The S. S. Constantinople was sent immediately to Derindje to take a cargo at once to Batoum.

We wish to thank the American people who so generously supplied the cargo for the "Esther Dollar." The cold weather is beginning and appeals for help are increasing.

RODOSTO WORK

At Rodosto, Mr. Peter Prins and Miss M. L. Caldwell are doing a fine piece of constructive work for the 6400 Armenian and Greek refugees who were sent to Rodosto upon the evacuation of the Greek Army from Ismid. These refugees have been living in four large abandoned barracks, and the Near East Relief has been running soup kitchens feeding 6400 daily with soup and bread. The refugees were unable to obtain work in Rodosto and it meant that they would be idle in the camps. It seemed as if it would be another story of continuous feeding in the soup kitchen with little hope of the refugees becoming independent.

Then the plan of renting farms for the refugees was taken up, and Mr. Prins was successful in securing a farm of 16,000 denums of the richest land in the region. 400 denums of this land had been ploughed for fall planting, and there were ruins of many farm buildings on the place. The refugees were told of this place and they at once went out to look at it and report what they could do with it. They returned eagerly begging that they might go at once and start building huts with the material lying about. A caravan of oxen and buffalo wagons carried 400 Armenians away from the refugee camp to the farm. Food supplies, implements, and 150 liras worth of lumber were sent out. The refugees were then left to work out their own building problem and use their own initiative. They worked eagerly from early morning until it was too dark to see, the men raising the beams and the women building the walls of clay and stones.

When Mr. Prins returned, there was a quadrangle of little clay cottages with roofs of red tile. Each cottage had a clay fireplace, and each family group was happy. They

had built something their very own with their own hands. After months and months of camp life, they were back on the farm.

In front of each cottage was a pile of wood. The trees of this region have been cut down during the war and this makes fuel a problem. Upon being asked where they obtained the wood, the refugees answered: "we dug up the roots of the old trees."

A village baker built a bakeshop and bakes the bread for the farm group. A little school is to be started for the children, as there are teachers among the refugees. Men who were not farmers were dubious about going to the farm but they are finding that the community needs them. The carpenter refugees are more than busy.

When the Near East Relief auto arrives, the ex-refugees rush out to greet the Americans, and show them their new work of which they are justly proud. While the women are working on the clay walls of cottages, the men are preparing the land for the spring crops. They discuss around their fires in the evenings next summer's crops, how they will dispose of them, and they eagerly await the time when they will be independent.

The Armenian Central Committee is paying for the rent of this farm and the Near East Relief has agreed to supply food, implements oxen, etc., until the people are self-supporting. So far it has been a great success, and it has been a pleasure to help this group of people because they are so eager to help themselves. They are asking if their refugee brothers and sisters may join them.

There could not be found a more eager, hard working, and grateful group of farmers than these ex-refugees who are making a place for themselves on the Near East Relief farm in Rodosto.

CONSTANTINOPLE REFUGEES GO BACK TO THE FARM

On October 7th, Mr. George Dennis of the Relief Department of the Constantinople Headquarters, and Miss Caris E. Mills sailed for Rodosto, Thrace, on the ship "Amphitrite," with 300 Armenian refugees from Haskeyu, Ortakuyu, and Beshiktash camps. This relieves the congestion and makes better quarters for the refugees remaining. Mr. James Crutcher, the head of the Relief Department in Constantinople, and Mr. Dennis superintended the moving.

The hold of the "Amphitrite" was filled with Near East, blankets, food for the trip, and supplies for Rodosto Near East work. The decks were crowded with the refugee fa-

milies. There were many children and small babies, and the passageways became a network of baby hammocks. The people at first seemed depressed and feared that they were merely going to a less desirable camp.

Mr. Dennis opened up the medical kit during the trip and ran quite an emergency clinic, the chief remedy being the application of iodine for cuts and bruises acquired in loading the ship. The clinic became very popular, each refugee wishing medical attention.

Bread, cheese, and olives were handed out for dinner, and as a special treat, watermelon. The food and the bright moonlight seemed to cheer the crowd and they began to settle down and play tunes upon their homemade musical instruments. This music, mingling with the crying of many babies, produced a weird effect. Later the decks were a mass of grey Near East Relief blankets covering the sleeping people.

The "Amphitrite" reached Rodosto early the following morning, and under the direction of Mr. Dennis, the refugee men worked diligently in unloading the boat. The people were temporarily housed in a large barracks by the sea which the Greeks supplied until arrangements were made for transportation to the Near East farm. In three hours every family was settled in the barracks home.

In four days, Mr. Peter Prins, the Director of the Near East Relief at Rodosto, and Mr. Dennis, had in readiness for the settlers a farm of 9000 denims of rich land. The men and older boys were sent ahead to clean out the old farm buildings and prepare a temporary place for the women and children. Then a long caravan of ox carts and buffalo wagons, led by a Near East Reo truck, floating the Stars and Stripes, carried the refugees away from the refugee camp to a new life on the farm.

The caravan travelling through the hilly country was a picturesque sight. Old women with oriental head coverings and baggy trousers, mothers with babies, baby cradles of every description, cooking utensils, etc., were perched on top of wagons of supplies which the oxen and buffalo leisurely pulled over the rough roads. Upon arrival, the women found that the men and boys had worked hard to prepare a clean comfortable place for them. The Near East workers drove away at 6 p.m., leaving the crowd busy settling.

There is plenty of building material from the ruins of the old farm buildings to make clay cottages for 100 families and the Near East Relief is sending lumber for the beams. Little clay huts literally go up ever night, the men and women building in the moonlight in their eagerness to possess one room they can call their very own. The roof of the clay and stone cottage is of red tile. The clay fireplace is the most important part of the interior—here the meals are cooked, the family squat around the fire at night, and the burning wood serves as a light for the cottage.

The Near East Relief feels that placing these Constantinople refugees on a farm where they will in time become self-supporting and independent is constructive work and a vast improvement to feeding in the crowded camps of a city where work cannot be obtained.

NEAR EAST ORPHANS AT THE TARSUS TRADE SCHOOL

The Near East Relief is supporting 100 Armenian orphans at the Tarsus Trade School. The following is an account of the work which appeared in the "*Tarsus News*," September 16, 1921:

"One hundred of our two hundred and fifty students are Near East Relief orphans who are in the Trade School. The Near East Relief supports these orphans. Some of the brightest boys are also studying in the academy. We are glad to report progress even through the heat of summer. The enrollment in the Summer Trade School increased to 140, the boys studying half the day and working at the trades half the day.

'Dave' Hoagland arrived in June and put the trades on a factory basis. In the basement of Stickler Hall weaving, tailoring, carpentry, slipper making, bookbinding, and tin-smithing are taught. The printers do many odd jobs with the handful of old type that is left. In the market is our store. The machine shop is now probably the best in Cilicia. It is self-supporting although business is at its dullest. The Trade School will help some of the brightest boys to work their way through school; for many an orphan it will mean the learning of a bread-earning trade.

Lessons have continued regularly. If you saw the boys studying hard through the hottest days, you would realize what they mean when they say, 'We lost five years during the war!' They are trying to catch up.

Just now we are enjoying three weeks' vacation. We have had the invigoration of a rest in the mountains near Antioch. We followed Paul's trip from Antioch to the port, Seleucia; we saw the ruins of many old churches scattered in the valleys, and we climbed up to St. Chrysostom's cave and church. The village people today in these regions are trying to get on their feet again."

ISMID NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGE

(From report Miss Sophie Holt, Oct. 11)

During the summer vacation, we knitted sweaters and stockings for our winter supply and made lace, embroidery, did hemstitching and sewing for the Americans in the vicinity, and of course our own sewing and mending. We helped out the American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief materially by furnishing them a dozen or so nurses, three laundresses, scrub girls, sewing girls, and girls for general housework. We have disposed of 90 orphans since April 1st, reducing our number from over 400 to 324 at present.

Our children have managed to keep well and happy as usual with the exception of an epidemic of trachoma with which we are still struggling. However we have begun to make some headway against it. Our hitherto admirable record for good eyes has thus been spoiled. This complicates

our school teaching problem this year for we must have two separate schools as well as two separate homes—the main building being the “Trachomatorium” and the annex the “Benetorium.”

As to our staff of teachers—we have not half enough. No new ones have come to take the place of those furnished by the American School last year. Because of the shortage, the deficit is made up from our own ranks by those who presumably had their hands full before: “Grandma” Mianzara, who provides food for a family or 350, now has a story telling period in the kindergarten in each building—and she is a fine storyteller. “Papa” Kendayan, who huys provisions for us, is also giving lectures. “Auntie” Dayian, the matron, who formerly gave half her time to teaching, is now kept busy in school during the entire school period and must look after domestic work between times. Miss Markarian, whose business it is to see that every one is busy and doing her duty and that the children are properly clothed, etc., etc., is delivering a series of lectures on Geography, Physiology, and Armenian literature. “Mother” Holt is writing a history of the world in English which bids fair to rival Ridpath's, in simplicity at least, and the children must commit it to memory; she is also teaching various classes in the school. The woman in charge of the “Benetorium” is matron, nurse, teacher of kindergarten as well as all the grades, and does her work cheerfully too.

Mr. Moffett has organized a fine team of baseball among the girls of which he is very proud, and the girls are very enthusiastic in their admiration of a man who can preach and play ball equally well.

RODOSTO SOUP KITCHEN

The Near East Relief is running four soup kitchens at Rodosto for the 6,400 refugees. 44,8000 portions of soup are served weekly. Five piasters per person per day (a little over 2 cents) is given by the Greeks towards the work, and the Near East furnishes the balance of the food and runs the kitchens. 3648 of the refugees are Armenians. There are also 100 Turks and 52 Jews. The balance are Greeks. Children make up the greatest part of the soup line at each of the four camps. Bread is served with the soup and a meat stew twice a week. The bread is baked in the Near East Relief bakery in Rodosto with a mixture of American and native flour.

The Near East Relief soup kitchen in the town was formerly a blacksmith shop and the old forge is used as the kitchen stove. Where the farmers once brought their horses to be shod, hundreds of little Armenian children and women stand in a line with pails waiting for a serving of the nourishing soup of rice, beans, oil, meat, etc. Miss M. L. Caldwell personally superintends the running of the soup kitchens, and the huge pots are kept boiling from early morning until late at night. The soup is made economically and it is palatable as well as nourishing.

The majority of the camp children are dressed in American clothes from the old clothes bags. If it had not been for these old clothes from the attics of the United States,

the children of the Near East would have nothing to wear. Here and there a child can be seen wearing the baggy trousers of the peasant costume of the interior.

At the edge of the city is the Greek refugee camp which seems almost entirely made up of children. Children are everywhere, and long lines wait eagerly at the soup kitchen with their tin pails and bowls. The Turkish fountain of marble is the center of attraction at this barracks camp. The children fill with water the picturesque jugs of copper, clay, etc., as the women bring them up. The old ladies with their knitting sit by the fountain, clothes are washed nearby, and it is the gossip centre of the place.

It is hoped that many of these refugees will be settled on farmland before the cold weather. The barracks are situated by the sea, and it is almost impossible to obtain fuel and firewood for heating.

EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM DR. E. R. GRAFF, CAUCASUS AREA

*“Polygon Orphanages, Alexandropol,
September 23rd, 1921*

“I have been in Tiflis taking care of Mrs. Harris and Dr. Sisson. I put them in charge of a Russian doctor last week and then returned to Alexandropol.

“Miss Phillips has been in Alexandropol the entire time. When Miss Shane left for Constantinople, Miss Phillips took over her work in the orphanages.

“Yesterday morning there was snow on the hills around us and it is growing quite cold.

“I find that Polygon orphanages are being well taken care of medically by the native doctors. I have been looking over their work and find it very good. As soon as we obtain scales, we are going to make a study of the nutrition values. About 20% of our boys have trachoma and I believe the percentage among the girls is higher—so Dr. Uhls is to have a separate trachoma hospital for these children which we hope will soon be ready.

“I shall probably go to Karakilise or Dilijan where I hope to expand a tuberculosis hospital so as to take the children of the orphanages who are suffering with tuberculosis. We have from 150–200 such cases. 130 light cases of scabies speaks well for the care the children are receiving. The death rate has also dropped. We had four cholera cases, two of which died. We know there is additional work in the city and in the villages, but whether we shall be able to take it on is a question.”

HARPOUT NEWS

Miss Edith Wood arrived in Harpout, September 1st. Miss Wood will be connected with the medical department. A few days later another truck arrived with Miss Ethel Thompson, Miss Anna Lee Dingleline, Mr. George Garside, and Mr. L. Wright. Miss Dingleline has been assigned as secretary, Miss Thompson is running the orphan-

age supply department, and Mr. Garside is taking the place vacated by Mr. Hopkins in the Transportation Department. Mr. Wright is to be connected with agricultural work.

A party is leaving Harpout shortly which will include Miss Elizabeth Morgan, Miss Rebecca Parker, Miss Ruth Woodis, Mr. Walter Curt, and probably two other members of the unit.

The orphanage work for the 5,000 orphans at Harpout is running smoothly and systematically. There is a good school system in operation, the older boys are being trained in industrial work, and the older girls are taught sewing, housework, lace making, etc.

Mr. J. H. Knapp and Miss B. B. Murdoch have carried on the Near East Relief work at Arabkir for two years. To reach the headquarters office at Harpout, the Arabkir workers must travel two days by horseback, over rough roads. There are two hundred and fifty Near East orphans in the Arabkir orphanage. Miss Murdoch has introduced the Boy Scout system at this far away station and it is proving a great success.

RODOSTO CLINIC

The Near East Relief doctor at Rodosto is holding a clinic where one hundred refugee patients are treated daily. He also visits the four large camps and prescribes for the sick. There is a large percentage of tuberculosis among the refugees, caused by exposure and undernourishment.

NEAR EAST WEDDING

On Saturday, October 22nd, at high noon, Mr. Melville Chater was married to Miss Lauretta Quinn of the Near East Relief.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Monsignor R. Barry-Doyle, of the British army, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Pera, Constantinople. Miss Laura MacFetridge, of the Near East Relief, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Jaquith, of the Near East Relief, acted as best man.

A luncheon was given at the Pera Palace Hotel for the wedding party after which Mr. and Mrs. Chater left by motor boat for Halki.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Green, Augustus Warner, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Executive work.

Three years' banking experience, one and a half years in automobile business, and over one year with American Red Cross in France and Italy.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. B. L. Horn, who has been connected with the Tiflis Headquarters, of the Caucasus Area, has been assigned to Alexandropol.

Mr. Janson, Regulating Officer at Alexandropol, has been appointed Director of Finance and Supplies at the Tiflis Headquarters.

Mr. Francis B. Appelbee has been appointed Regulating Officer at Alexandropol.

Miss Ruth Eddy, who has been connected with Beirut University, has joined the Anatolia Area of the Near East Relief and is in Constantinople awaiting assignment. Miss Eddy was formerly connected with the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief.

Dr. M. E. Elliott and Miss G. MacLaren have returned from a trip to the Caucasus Area. Dr. Elliott will return shortly to Erivan for medical work.

Miss Miriam Bailey, Miss Margaret E. MacLellan, and Mr. S. Hopkins have arrived in Constantinople from Harpout. Miss MacLellan will leave shortly for the Rodosto Unit to be connected with the medical work. Mr. Hopkins sailed October 14th for the United States.

Miss Jennie M. Ryan, of the Near East Relief Unit, Sivas, and Miss Edna MacFarland, of the Sivas Y.W.C.A., have returned to Constantinople.

Miss Gertrude Anthony and Mr. Donald M. Hosford, of the Marsovan Unit, arrived in Constantinople, October 15th, coming from Samsoun. Mr. Donald Hosford is now in Derindje aiding with the unloading of the supply ship, the "Esther Dollar."

Miss Blanche Scribner, Mrs. N. H. Austin, Miss Doris Goetz, and Mr. C. Rowland, sailed October 21st for the Caucasus Area.

Miss Miriam Bailey has been temporarily assigned to the Inquiry and Relief Department.

Miss Pauline Jordan, who nursed Dr. Sisson during his illness in the Caucasus and accompanied him to Constantinople, sailed for the Caucasus, October 21st.

Dr. Albert Dewey has been in charge of the American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief, Ismid, during Dr. Elliott's absence in the Caucasus.

Dr. and Mrs. Lorin A. Shepard of Aintab, who have been in the United States on a visit, are sailing for Beirut Nov. 5th.

Miss Majorie W. Cook, Ph.D., of Constantinople College, and Mr. Homer W. Davis, of Robert College, were married on Monday, October 17th, the Rev. Charles T. Riggs officiating.

The Headquarters of the Near East Relief in New York City has been removed to 151 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Leila Priest and Mrs. Powers, of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief, are in Constantinople. They are leaving shortly for work in the Caucasus.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith is sailing Monday evening for the Caucasus area.

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CONDITIONS IN THE CAUCASUS AREA

Mr. Ardashes Garinian, President of the Economic Council of Armenia, called at the Near East Relief Headquarters, Constantinople, Friday, and gave the following statements concerning conditions in the Caucasus.

"If it had not been for the Near East Relief in the Caucasus Area, the children in the orphanages would have starved because we had no food to feed them. The number of Armenian children in the Near East Relief orphanages of the Caucasus Area now exceeds 30,000. We are doing our utmost to gather the children wandering helplessly in the famine-stricken country. A short time ago 800 of these children were turned over to the Near East Relief in Alexandropol. We estimate that there are 20,000 homeless children in the various villages. We cannot give an exact number but we estimate this figure by the population of the famine-stricken communities. Our figures show 100,000 people within Armenia who are flocking to the towns for food. Captain E. A. Yarrow, Director of the Near East Relief, is aiding 50,000 of these refugees. They are chiefly old men, women, and children.

"The Near East Relief is running the orphanages in a systematic and economical manner, and we are much pleased with the training the children are receiving. Each child is taught to be useful so that some day he will be self-supporting. These children owe their lives to the food that America has sent to Armenia.

"The question of fuel will be very serious for the coming winter. There are forests only in the area of Lory. There is no wood supply for Alexandropol and Erivan where many of the large orphanages are located. We are making every effort and using all facilities to transport wood from the forests in the Lory region, but the wood will not begin to be adequate.

"However, the most serious need is food. Somehow the people will manage to find fuel for cooking *if they have the food to cook!* On account of war, crops were not planted, and all food must be imported. Therefore there will be a very great need for flour and fats this winter if the children are to live. Almost as important as food is the need of clothing. I do not think any one can realize what the bales of old clothes from America have meant to the people of Armenia. Old clothes are worth more than money because they mean warmth. Money cannot buy warmth and food where there is no fuel and where there have been no crops. Each

shipment of supplies sent to the Caucasus Area means the saving of lives.

"I am glad to have this opportunity to state what the Near East Relief means to our children in the Caucasus Area."

SUPPLIES FOR THE CAUCASUS

The S. S. "Constantinopoli" is leaving October 30th for Batoum with a cargo for the Caucasus Area. The boat will carry 1338 tons of the 2000 tons food supplies sent on the donation ship, "Esther Dollar." The supplies consist chiefly of flour and dried fruits, and will help fill a cable request from the Caucasus for additional food for the orphanages. In addition to this the "Constantinopoli" will carry 200 tons of supplies made up by local donations from Armenian organizations. These supplies include milk, old clothes, medicines, sugar, and flour. The Armenian donations bear the label "Sent by the Armenian people of Constantinople to Armenia."

Fifty six mules, with harness, and a supply of hay will also sail on the "Constantinopoli" for transportation work in the Caucasus. A number of the last shipment of mules are being used for farming in Alexandropol, and additional mules are required for carrying supplies inland in the Caucasus Area. Mr. Augustus Green is sailing as supercargo with this shipment of supplies, and Dr. Elliott, Miss Leila Priest, Mrs. Mable Powers, and Miss Laura MacFetridge are sailing for work in the Caucasus Area.

Last week the S. S. "Bracciano" carried 450 tons of supplies to the Caucasus Area, consisting chiefly of the cargo from the S. S. "Saugus," a ship arriving from New York two weeks ago. In addition, the "Bracciano" carried local purchases for the Alexandropol orphanages consisting of cloth, olive oil, 3000 cases of milk from the S. S. "Acropolis," window glass, groceries for the personnel, and one Case Tractor for farm work.

SIVAS

The Inland Trip

From the moment of leaving Samsoun, which is the point of entry to Anatolia, and starting the journey into the interior, one feels as if one had entered a new world. On leaving Samsoun for Sivas, the road is an almost continuous

ascent for the distance of two hundred and fifty miles until Sivas is reached where the altitude is over five thousand feet. The road is a revelation to people accustomed to our American highways. Our Reo truck all but climbed walls. Many times on observing the road ahead, we wondered how we could possibly motor over the coming hill. The road was probably once in a fairly good condition, but now it is very poor. There are deep ruts and many broken places, sharp turns which are dangerous in wet weather, and very steep slopes. To really know these roads, however, one must travel over them after a rain when it seems that every skid is going to send the car over the edge into the valley hundreds of feet below. The mud is of a sticky substance which I believe is unexcelled any place in the world.

Then there is the dry season, as there was when we went into the interior. The dust is so bad that it is hard to decide which is the lesser of the two evils—the dust or the mud. When we arrived at Sivas, after a two days' journey, we were simply white with dust. It seemed to take months to get it thoroughly brushed out of our clothes—even the clothes packed away in our trunks had a generous supply.

These are the difficulties that we recall after making this memorable trip. However there is much that is new and fascinating along the way. Surely a long camel train, numbering perhaps two hundred, winding its way down a slope, or silhouetted against the skyline, is a wonderful sight. Some of the camels are gorgeously decked out in gay trappings—these are usually the leaders. It is amusing to see the man leading the train, preceding these big lumbering beasts on a tiny donkey—the man's feet almost touching the ground. We passed several such trains and many more made up of oxen and waterbuffalo. The oxen and buffalo caravan travel often at night, creaking along in the darkness (as we also do in our automobiles if we have had trouble with the car) while the men sleep on the carts. Many a cart I have seen go "flying" down over the bank because the animals were frightened at the auto. Fortunately the fatalities are few for it is very hard to upset an ox cart.

Sivas has few Trees

We arrived in Sivas in July. By that time the greenness which makes the spring so beautiful is fast disappearing. Here and there may be seen small clumps of trees in this almost treeless district. For the most part, however, one can see only barren mountains with deep shades of red brown and purple which is a scene not to be forgotten.

Sivas itself lies in a sort of basin surrounded by small hills. Viewed from a distance, there are a number of trees in the town, but upon entering the city, one finds them surrounding private dwellings and carefully screened from the public view by blank and ugly walls. Even the American compound can only boast of two or three trees in the rear corner.

Medical Work

I had charge of the Near East Relief hospital in Sivas for over one year. We had one hundred beds constantly full of sick people. Our doctor was an Armenian.

Three times a week we conducted a clinic for 350 to 375 patients. We had a great number of eye cases from our own orphanages to treat. We operated three times a week, and between times in cases of emergency. I have the most sincere admiration for the ability of Dr. Hekimian as a physician and surgeon, his operation for trachoma being the best that I have ever seen.

My hospital work included the direction of servants and supervision of the laundry in addition to the usual responsibility for nurses and patients. This was rather difficult at times owing to our inability to understand each other's language, and I found the laundry an excellent place in which to relieve pent up feelings.

Typhus

This last summer we had typhus, due to refugees entering the city. The sick and dying, with that horrible disease, whom we nursed, were a pitiful sight. Since leaving Sivas, I have heard that there is an epidemic of diphtheria there.

Mary L. Graffam

It would be hard to write of Sivas these days and not have in mind many times Miss Mary L. Graffam, missionary there for twenty years, and finally Near East Relief Director. Miss Graffam died this summer. She was a woman of strong personality who made such an impression upon her people, and upon us who worked with her, that it is impossible to realize that she is no longer there. In fact it is impossible to think of Sivas without her. Her death was a terrible blow to the six Americans working with her. She meant so much to all the people and carried the responsibility so much alone that we indeed felt lost when she had finally left us. We ourselves prepared her for burial; her coffin was made in our own shops and lined by several of the girls to whom she had been more than a mother. A death in a foreign country, with only a small group of fellow-countrymen, is a sad, sad experience.

Our task is still unfinished. We cannot give up helping the children to whom we have given a home thus far. The Near East Relief hospital and medical work mean so much to the poor of the community, and the presence of the Americans gives cheer to the people. It would be Miss Graffam's greatest wish that the work should go on as she would have continued it.

JENNIE M. RYAN

A NIGHT AT THE NEAR EAST RELIEF FARM AT RODOSTO

(From the diary of a Near East Relief worker)

"October 10th. Our old Ford 'No. 73' which worked faithfully for us in Constantinople for over a year, has been sent to Rodosto, and we are on our way to visit the 16,000 denuin farm which the Near East Relief has rented for the Ismid and Adabazar refugees. Two weeks ago 400 Armenian refugees from the region of Adabazar and Is-

mid were taken to this farm and they have been building their own cottages with a cement made of the earth of the farm and water. The Near East Relief supplied the wood for the framework of the cottages and the material from the ruined farmhouses on the land supplied the tile for the roofs.

"There is not a tree to obstruct the view and we can see for miles over the undulating country. In the distance, silhouetted against the sky, a peasant, with an ox team, is poughing. Our caravan of oxen and buffalo carts, carrying the women and children of seventy-five refugee families, is ahead of us. They are going to join the men who are preparing homes for them on the farm. This caravan has been on its way since early morning and it will probably be night before the slow oxen and buffalo reach the farm.

"Breakdown! Old '73' is not familiar with country ways and roads. We thought we would soon overtake the buffalo and oxen but it seems that slow and steady will win the race.

"Off again in rather a creaky fashion! We have a huge hill ahead and we are not optimistic about making it. Stepan states the tank is leaking. There is certainly a leak somewhere and we must take Stepan's word for it. There is a village ahead where he hopes to make repairs and procure water at the fountain.

"At the village! Stepan has taken the Ford apart and we have time to look around. The interior workings of '73' are spread over the ground and the villagers, who know nothing of automobiles, are grouped about. They look at Stepan as if he is wizard to be able to put a 'horseless wagon' together so that it will carry people up a hill. Stepan started the engine going and one man ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. We sophisticated foreigners do not share their optimism concerning Stepan's magic powers on '73' so we are taking a stroll around the village. This place was originally one farm but it kept enlarging and gradually grew to be a village. There is a tiny coffee house where old farmers are sitting smoking their 'bubble, bubble pipes' or 'nargilas'. The coffee house, which is likewise a barber shop, is their only diversion. The women find their amusement at the village fountain where they gossip when they go to carry water. The houses are mud huts of one room.

"Off again! In the distance we can see Tchiorlou, a town on the railroad, twenty-five miles away. The country seems full of turtles. Shells of dead turtles can be seen lying about in the sun. We have just passed a silver fox eating a wild duck. He was only about ten yards from us but did not seem to be afraid.

"Breakdown! The doctor who is going to the farm to hold a clinic is becoming impatient. Stepan will be an automobile expert driving a car on these rough roads. There is not a house, a tree, or a person in sight. We seem to be in a sea of undulating hills. On one side are the trenches used in the Bulgarian war. It is said that robbers used to hide in these trenches and hold up caravans at night. At

present, however, the country of Thrace is peaceful and order prevails.

"We have been on our way twenty minutes without a breakdown and we can see the Near East Relief farm below us in a fertile valley. There is a clump of trees near the cottages. The buildings are in the centre of the 16,000 demuns of rich land. We can see our ex-refugees still working in the fields preparing the land for crops although it is now after sundown.

"At the farm! We are surrounded by people running out to greet us. When we ask them how they like the farm, they answer, "Chok eyi" (very good). They are justly proud of the little huts they have built in a quadrangle about a central court. The look of 'refugee' has slipped from them. They have become hard working farm people with a pride in their work. Old women dressed in huge baggy trousers, young women in gay colors, children in American clothes, surround us. The old clothes bags of America are changing the costumes of the peasants of the Near East. Many of the children look like little American children in the clothes we have given them. One old woman kissed the American flag on our Ford. It is growing late and the doctor must still hold his clinic."

The Farm Clinic

"The doctor took the Director's room, and one by one the sick people of the farm came to him for medical advice. First a child of twelve, a mere skeleton, came up the stairway. She complained of weak knees. Her mother stood beside her and helped to hold her up. The doctor tested her lungs and heart and gave the verdict, 'tuberculosis in both lungs and heart trouble.' She must have rest and plenty of milk. We wrote an order for milk from the Near East supplies. She contracted tuberculosis from the life at a refugee camp. She at least is better off on the farm.

"Now a mother is here with a sick three-year-old baby. The baby has no appetite and has fever. The doctor says it is tonsillitis and tells the mother what to do. Next is a little boy with a pain in his stomach whom the doctor dismisses as not dangerously ill. One child has scabies and the doctor gives out salve. They keep coming until the room had to be lighted with an oil lamp. There were about fifty patients in all.

"Night! The doctor has just finished the clinic and it is nearly nine o'clock. Happily it is a bright moonlight night. However, as the road back to Rodosto is but a cow-path in places, and '73' is in a shaky condition, we have decided to spend the night at the refugee farm. Mr. Dieran Ohanessian informed the refugees that we would remain and they assured us that they could give us food. The Near East Relief is supplying the food for the farm until the crops come in next year and these people become independent. It is much better than doing the same feeding in a camp.

"We are walking about the farm, calling on the families in the little huts, sitting with them before their evening fires. For the first time in months and months they are happy and have their own little room instead of merely the space the size of a blanket in a camp.

"In front of each house there are piles of knotted wood. The men proudly told us that they had dug the roots from the earth. These were the roots of the trees cut down during the war. We passed various huts in the process of construction, women and men working together in the moonlight, the women placing the stones and using the soft clay as mortar to keep them in place. We came to the row of huts which the men were preparing for the long caravan of women and children which we had passed on the way. Each little hut was clean. The mat the Near East Relief has supplied was on the floor and a fire was burning in the clay fireplace. I have never seen a crowd of happier men than these ex-refugees who built with their own hands a home for their wives and children after months and months of wandering and refugee camp life.

"Dinner! We are the guests of the refugees. The tables have turned. I wonder how long ago it is since these women prepared for guests. A tin tray, made of a hammered out gasoline tin, was sent to us in the Director's hut on which was one of their few precious chickens. There was toasted bread from their own oven, and Turkish coffee. From somewhere, perhaps treasured by one of the women, came three tiny china coffee cups. We placed the tray on an empty box which once held American soap. The tiny oil lamp lighted the little room. We never enjoyed food more because we were tired and hungry. After the meal, in the oriental way, they brought a basin and poured water over our hands. We were their guests and they had given us their best.

"Then a great commotion took place in the camp. Every one ran outside the quadrangle. The caravan of new inhabitants was arriving. We saw the buffalo and oxen slowly pull the wagons down the hill in the moonlight, and we saw the husbands and brothers rush out to greet their families whom they had left ten days before. We went over to see if the little huts were ready. We found the fires brightly burning and the rooms clean, and the evening meal was cooking. There were shouts of joy and also a few tears when the women and children entered the little cottages. They were home again in huts which their husbands and brothers had built, splitting the wood, lifting the beams by hand, mixing the clay, hunting the stones, and building the walls.

"We left the families settling and went back to the Director's hut.

"Mr. Peter Prins and Miss M. L. Caldwell, the Near East Relief workers at Rodosto, are doing a good piece of work in procuring these farms and settling the refugees. Another farm is being settled, and the refugees in the camps are begging for a chance to follow. The people are proving worth helping because they are so eager to help themselves. I only hope we can keep these home fires burning until the crops come in."

CONSTANTINOPLE ORPHANS COLLECTING FUNDS FOR CAUCASUS

The Armenian papers state that the orphans and workers of the Constantinople Armenian orphanages are taking up a collection for their brothers and sisters of the Caucasus Area who are in a starving condition.

November "Old Clothes Month"

November is to be "old clothes month" for the Armenian families of Constantinople. Each family is urgently requested by the Armenian Central Committee to give every garment they can spare for the famine stricken areas of Armenia.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the Anatolia Area of the Near East Relief, left Monday evening, October 24th, for the Caucasus Area.

Mr. George White is Acting Managing Director during Mr. Jaquith's absence.

Mr. Augustus Green is sailing October 30th with a shipload of supplies for Batoun. Mr. Green will return to Samsoun where he is to be connected with the Samsoun Near East Relief Unit.

Doctor Elliott, Miss Leila Priest, Mrs. Mable Powers, and Miss Laura MacFetridge are sailing on the "Constantinople" Monday, October 29th, for work in the Caucasus Area. Dr. Elliott, Miss Priest and Mrs. Powers will be connected with the work of the medical department in Erivan, and Miss MacFetridge is to be assigned to Alexandropol.

Miss Ruth Eddy has been assigned to the Sivas Unit. She will leave shortly for Samsoun.

Mr. Donald Hosford sailed October 22nd for the United States. He is returning to the United States via Italy.

Mr. George Dennis is in Rodosto aiding Mr. Peter Prins in negotiating for additional farmland for the Rodosto refugees.

A party of six new personnel are sailing from New York to Constantinople on the "America". The party is expected Sunday, October 30th.

Each Monday afternoon at five o'clock the Near East Relief personnel will be at home to receive their friends at 19 Rue Telegraph, Pera.

Mrs. G. Bie Ravindal is aiding Mrs. Emrich in work on the Case Committee.

Mr. Joseph Beach, formerly, Director of the Cesarea Unit, is temporarily holding a position in the New York office. Mr. and Mrs. Beach expect to return shortly to the Near East.

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NECESSARY TO OPEN NEW DISTRICTS IN THE CAUCASUS

*(Extracts from report of Director General, Caucasus Area,
October 17, 1921)*

Double-Decker Beds to make

Room for more Children

By putting in double-decker beds, the number of children in the Polygon buildings, Alexandropol, can be increased to 6,000. This is being done as quickly as possible because new orphans are pouring in daily from the villages.

Near East Relief has Secured the Severski Barracks

There has been a great deal of uncertainty during the summer as to whether we could actually obtain the Severski Barracks buildings. Recently the question has been decided in our favor and we have official papers which place this system of barracks under our control. Mr. Anderson has had charge of repairs and has shown wonderful enthusiasm and efficiency in pushing the work ahead.

3000 Trachoma Patients at Alexandropol

When finally completed, the system will accommodate approximately 3000 children. It will be a large orphanage hospital devoted to trachoma patients, and we have enough children suffering from this dangerous eye disease to take all available space as soon as it is ready. This will be a wonderful step in advance from the health standpoint as it is very difficult to keep this eye disease from spreading even though the greatest care is taken regarding isolation. Within a month or two we ought to have this dread disease in control—at least among our orphanages.

Trachoma is a problem which affects the whole of Armenia. If this disease continues to spread, it means that a very large proportion of all the population will be affected. Dr. Uhls, even with his restricted facilities, has done splendid work towards checking the disease. When he has Severski barracks at his disposal, we trust that it will be possible to eradicate this trouble from the orphanages and also help to check it among the general population.

From present indications, we are hopeful of beginning the transfer of the children to this new system within two weeks. Your telegram stating that Miss Janet MacKay was on the way was received with great pleasure as she will be an ideal person to take general charge of the orphanage.

Regulating Station

The Regulating Station which is directly under these Headquarters, and which distributes supplies in the various districts in Armenia, has been functioning satisfactorily. It will be more important than ever now that we have three separate districts in Alexandropol. The following changes have been made which should very greatly add to the efficiency of the whole organization: Mr. Horn and Mr. Fothergill (the latter was taken on locally and he seems to be a very efficient man) go to Kazachi Post to take care of Finance and Supplies. Mr. Applebee has been transferred to the Regulating Station as Regulating Officer. I expect to give him an assistant so that he can take some supervision of the accounts of the three districts. Mr. Janson, who has had a great deal of experience in the Caucasus and knows Russian well, comes to Tiflis Headquarters to take charge of supplies.

Alexandropol Farm

The farm project began this summer at Alexandropol, Mr. Johnson of Farmingdale, L.I., turning the first furrough. Mr. Newman, who had just arrived, took up the project with boundless enthusiasm and has ploughed and planted over 300 acres this fall, although he had practically no facilities with which to begin. The forty mules purchased in Constantinople last summer have turned out a wonderful buy as without them we could have done nothing. The Government has allowed us 2000 acres which are situated near the Polygon orphanages and we expect to have it under cultivation next spring.

Alexandropol Refugees

The refugee question has recently been started and between 6000 and 7000 people are being issued rations at Alexandropol. This includes about 2000 orphans in Alexandropol which as yet are not under our jurisdiction, but we expect to make them part of our regular Near East Relief institutions as soon as we can obtain room for them. The organization for the feeding of about 20,000 refugees is under way in the Alexandropol district.

Karakilis

Karakilis, which has been rather a small district up to the present, now assumes a position of rather large importance, owing to the newly created sub-district of Dilijan, which is 25 miles one side of the railway, and the new district of Jelal Ogulu, which is 36 miles the other side. Also Karakala Ranch, which is about 50 miles from the railway, will use this as a base.

Mr. Dangerfield, who has been in the Caucasus for over two years, feels that he must leave when his contract expires, January 1st. Therefore it will be necessary to secure another good man to replace him.

Arrangements are being made to feed 7000 refugees in this district.

DILIJAN SUB-DISTRICT

Dr. Graff and Miss Pellow Organizing Tuberculosis Sanitarium

Over a year ago we made all plans to establish a tuberculosis sanitarium at Dilijan which is considered the best location for this sort of plant in the Caucasus. Equipment and supplies for this project were centred in Karaklis, but owing to the political upheaval and the cutting off of communications, we had to defer the establishment of the sanitarium. We have now secured the necessary buildings, and Dr. Graff and Miss Pellow have been assigned to the work of organization. We expect the plant to be running within a month. This is another step in advance from the standpoint of health, as it is very necessary to isolate the tuberculosis children from our various orphanages.

IMPERIAL BARRACKS AT JELAL OGHLU

We have recently acquired the Imperial Barracks at Jelal Oghlu which will accommodate about 2500 children. We have had this plant in mind for a long time, but on account of its distance from the railway it did not seem advisable for us to occupy it when we could get accommodations with better transport facilities, but now the need of supplies has become so acute that we have been forced to branch out at Jelal Oghlu. The location itself is magnificent—more beautiful than any other site we now occupy,—situated in a lovely valley of about the same elevation as Alexandropol, but unlike Alexandropol, it is surrounded with many beautiful trees and the mountain forests are not far away.

In normal times practically all of the food products needed by the orphans can be purchased locally and when we have finally become located in Jelal Oghlu, I think we will expand there as much as possible, and it will probably be the last place we shall give up.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman and

Miss Phillips at Jelal Oghlu

Mr. Newman has been appointed District Commander of this District and he will be accompanied by Mrs. Newman and Miss Phillips. This is only a temporary appointment for as soon as others are available, Mr. Newman must be released for the definite farm project.

HALLOWE'EN IN TURKEY

Miss Holt's girls had their first Halloween party last week. In fact it was their first entertainment *en masse* presented on a stage. The occasion was explained to them when they all were seated in the dining hall so that they would not be frightened at the Ghosts and Witches.

Then the Ghosts were invited to enter. Twelve fearful

ghosts with great pumpkin heads and flowing shrouds came bobbing through the hall. Amidst a squeal of delight and wonder, they mounted the stage and sang "John Brown's Body" which all the children have learned in English.

As the song ended, behold the great Grand-daddy Ghost entered. He was certainly weird as he towered and swept over the heads of the audience, eleven feet high, with great fiery eyes in his pumpkin head. But the clever ones in the audience soon discovered "Hairig" Moffett under the sheets, carrying the pumpkin head on a long stick. But it was certainly weird and wonderful to a lot of little girls who had never seen the Halloween Ghosts.

A program of games and stunts followed—bobbing for apples, etc., etc. The whistling race was good. Three groups, each of four girls, contested to see which one could whistle after eating in turn two crackers each, one "touloumba" (or cake) in the mouth whole, and one large spoonful of sticky candy. The winner of each group then entered the final test. They were each to take a spoonful of sugar and whistle, but great consternation ensued when they found the "sugar" was salt.

Miss Holt and Miss Markarian enacted a most dramatic shadow stunt, Miss Markarian acting as dentist to Miss Holt, and extracting all kinds of vegetables and yards of tongue before finally removing a very peculiar looking tooth. The children screamed with delight at these wonderful antics. We all had the best of times.

H. C. MOFFETT

Director, Near East Relief Unit, Ismid.

MRS. EMRICH'S CONCERT BRINGS 180 LIRAS TO THE RUSSIAN CHURCH COMMITTEE HOME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

At Harbié, Pera, Constantinople, is situated a little home which the Russian Church Committee is trying to support to care for Russian widows with babies, small children, and aged mothers. The women taken into this home have no one to support them and they have been unable to find employment in Constantinople. This is one of the many attempts made by the Russians in Constantinople to care for their own people.

About one month ago, the Home found itself without funds, with no money to pay rent, and almost no money for food. Many were sick in the hospital, and the Committee was forced to appeal for help. Mrs. Enrich, Chairman of the Case Committee of the Near East Relief, gave a benefit concert at her home in Roumeli Hissar, on October 22nd, at which 180 liras were cleared for the little Russian home. The music by Russian musicians was unusually fine and the concert was a treat to all who heard it. A letter of thanks to Mrs. Enrich from the Russian Home tells how much the money means to them.

The musicians were M. Gregoire Gourevitch, Pianist, Mme. Marie Obollensky, Pianist, Mr. Bolotine, Violinist, Mr. Zirkine, Violinist, and Mr. Kondrateff, Baritone.

Admiral and Mrs. Bristol are also helping the little Russian Home and taking a great interest in it.

ISMID ORPHANS CUT DOWN FOOD RATIONS IN ORDER TO HELP CAUCASUS ORPHANS

As a result of the explanations of the Caucasus conditions by Dr. Elliott and Miss MacLaren upon their return to Ismid from the Caucasus Area, the Ismid Armenian girl orphans made a very beautiful and unselfish gift.

Though the food the orphan children receive in the Ismid Near East Relief orphanage is not to be compared in variety and quality to the food of the average American child, they have determined to go without other food than bread and water on certain days that they may thus save a part of the orphanage funds for a donation to the less fortunate Armenian orphans of the famine-stricken area of the Caucasus.

Mr. Harry C. Moffett, Director of the Ismid Unit of the Near East Relief, came to Constantinople on November 2nd with 200 Turkish liras, saved from the orphanage food funds by these unselfish children, together with donations from the workers. The sufferings of the Caucasus orphans are very real to the Ismid Armenian girl orphans because they too have suffered.

Miss Sophie Holt's Letter with the 200 liras

*"Nicomedia Girls' Orphanage
Ismid, Asia Minor
Nov. 1, 1921.*

"Dear Dr. MacCallum :

We take pleasure in sending you two hundred liras for the Caucasus. You have heard about hilarious giving—that is the kind our orphanage indulges in. 30 liras represent two meals of bread only—no macaroni. Over 20 liras, the orphans have earned by doing little pieces of work. The rest was contributed by personnel and helpers—even the poorest giving gladly when they heard of the need in the Caucasus. One thing that made us glad to give was the word that nothing goes to waste in the Caucasus.

Sincerely yours,
SOPHIE S. HOLT"

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF BROUSA FOR SEPTEMBER

"Many of the Armenian refugees have bravely returned to their villages, making another attempt to gather their harvest of grapes and apples. The priest has sent an appeal that we visit the village of Jerah, stating that the inhabitants are in great need of help, and that conditions are dreadful.

"With the first cold weather came a great demand for blankets and warm clothes.

"A Refugee Commission has been formed by the Greek Government with headquarters at Smyrna. Their representatives called on us to discuss the Brousa situation. An inspector is to work at Brousa who will endeavor to obtain a more careful classification of the refugees. This may prove

to be a great assistance to our work in ascertaining the true condition of 15,000 refugees. This Commission gives 100 drams of flour per day to all refugees without means of support, one drachma a day to the sick, and 25 cases of milk per month to children under ten years of age. They are now helping to some extent 9,147 refugees, but as the investigation is made, they hope to do further relief work.

"Brousa is crowded, and housing conditions for the refugees are about as bad as they can be.

"It was interesting to see how the wounded Greeks who have been in America welcomed me when I visited the hospitals, 'How are you? I speaks English.' 'Say have you any thing to read?' 'Where you from? I from Detroitmich.' The other day a soldier appeared at the office, saying 'I American too. Say you know I haven't seen an American woman for seven months. I heard there was an American place here and I come.' Then it developed that there was a letter to be written to Washington about his allowance. He had been a soldier in the American Army. Then he made the appeal, 'I wish you would write the Red Cross at . . . too. I went there a lot when I was an American soldier and those Red Cross girls were good to me. Tell them I am coming back.'

"The shipment of 10,000 liras of supplies came about the middle of the month. The Army gave us arabas (wagons) to cart the supplies from the station to the warehouse. The supplies were certainly welcome and we were able to help at once some very needy people who had for some time been on our waiting list. There was a great rush for the old clothes.

Wellesley Schools, Brousa

"I am glad to say that there is Wellesley money to continue the refugee schools, although they cannot begin until after the first of November as all the large buildings have been taken by the Army for hospitals. There are 200 Armenian children and a large number of Greek children—all eager for school. Every day I meet some one in the street who asks, 'Mekteb yok?' (No school?) I continue to reply 'Chabouk' (soon). Besides the refugee schools, I am sending three promising girls to the American school here, and a boy to Dr. McNaughton's school at Constantinople, paying the total or partial tuition. The Brousa American school is making a special price to the refugee children, a price which barely covers the cost of food.

"The little school of Turkish refugee children continues happily. The Vali honored it with a visit recently. It means much to these children to learn to sew and find a warm room in which to sit.

A Medal from the Greek Red Cross

"The Greek Red Cross at Brousa presented me with a medal for my work here for the refugees and the wounded, with two bars for 'devotion and epidemics.' "

BERNICE J. EVERETT
Director, Near East Relief, Brousa

RODOSTO ARMENIAN AND GREEK REFUGEES TO MAKE CHARCOAL

The Near East Relief at Rodosto is now negotiating for the renting of a strip of woodland beyond Tchorlou so that the refugees can make charcoal. There is wood for 200,000 oaks of charcoal, and the land is rented by the oak. If the Near East Relief is successful in obtaining this woodland, about 150 families can support themselves in this way. Charcoal is very scarce and very high. This may develop a method of making other families self-supporting.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

The following personnel arrived in Constantinople, October 31st, on the S. S. "America":

Freeman, Francis P., South Orange, N. J. Executive work. Experience in farm management, accounting, etc.

Wright, Dr. V. W. W., Philadelphia. Medical work. Graduate Jefferson Medical College; experience in Philadelphia General and Fowler Hospitals, Philadelphia.

MacKay, Janet, New Haven, Conn. Red Cross nurse. Miss MacKay was one of the first Near East Relief workers to go to the Caucasus Area in 1919. On account of her fine work, Captain Yarrow sent a special request for her return. Miss MacKay will have general charge of the orphanages in the new District of Severski Barracks, Caucasus Area.

Milnor, Marguerite, Williamsport, Pa. Secretarial work, with the Red Cross in France, and experience in secretarial work, New York City; assigned to Constantinople.

Willing, Juliette C., New York City. Secretarial work with legal firms, New York City; assigned to Constantinople.

The following personnel have joined the Near East Relief in Constantinople:

McNabb, John Dabney, Washington, D. C. Army service in U. S. and France, 1916-January, 1919; General Relief and Home Service work, American Red Cross, France; Business Manager, American Red Cross, Albania; General Relief-organization and management in Crimea and Lemnos since January, 1921.

Davidson, Reed Miller, Ironton, Ohio. Newspaper work twenty years, Ohio and Kentucky; American Red Cross, France, Germany, Albania, 1919-1920; with American Red Cross in Russia, October, 1920; evacuated with Russian refugees to Constantinople, Nov., 1920, and opened and took charge of medical and general relief work in Gallipoli until October, 1921.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Mae Shenck left Constantinople November 2nd by the Orient Express. Miss Shenck has been connected with the Headquarters offices in Constantinople for over two years, and expects to return in January to the Constantinople area.

Miss Marguerite Milnor, who arrived November 1st on the "America," is taking Miss Shenck's position as secretary to Mr. Jaquith.

Mr. J. D. McNabb, Mr. Francis P. Freeman, and Mr. R. M. Davidson sailed November 4th for work in the Caucasus area.

Dr. V. W. M. Wright has been assigned to the Cesarea Unit, and is waiting for permission to leave Constantinople.

Miss Juliette C. Willing has been assigned to the Inquiry and Relief Department to relieve Miss Miriam Bailey who is returning to the United States shortly.

Miss Janet MacKay is expecting to sail next Monday for the Caucasus Area.

Miss M. F. MacNeill who was formerly connected with the Beirut and Constantinople Areas of the Near East Relief has just sent four boxes of toys, school supplies, etc., to Miss Caris E. Mills for distribution in the Constantinople orphanages. We wish to thank Miss MacNeill heartily for this gift. Miss MacNeill is also sending a large box to Miss Fanny Strowger for the orphans at Alexandropol.

Mr. James Crutcher has been assigned to Trebizond as Director of the Near East work at that place.

Mr. George Dennis is taking Mr. Crutcher's place as Director of the Relief Department, Constantinople.

On Saturday, October 8th, Mr. Donald Burke Perry was married to Miss Cora Mae Phillips, at the home of the bride in Northeast Harbor, Maine. Mr. Perry was a member of the famous Pensacola group who were among the first to do work with the Near East Relief. Mr. Perry was connected with the Anatolia Area, and superintended the work of the Near East Relief on Proti for the first group of Russian refugees to come to Constantinople two years ago.

Mrs. Amy A. Burt, Miss Gertrude Anthony, and Miss Annie A. Phelps are sailing for the United States today on the "Megallí Hellas," after working two years and a half with the Near East Relief. They were members of the "Leviathan" party who arrived in Constantinople in March, 1919. Miss Phelps spent nearly the entire time at the Marsovan Unit. Miss Anthony spent a year in the Caucasus, and a year and a half at Marsovan. Mrs. Burt has been connected with the Caucasus Area, and the Harpout and Constantinople Units of the Anatolia Area.

Miss Katherine Gillespie left Constantinople November 4th by the Orient Express. Miss Gillespie is returning to the United States via England.

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November 12, 1921

THE CANADIAN NEAR EAST RELIEF FUND IS MAKING ORPHANS INDEPENDENT

Of all the work the Near East Relief has undertaken in the Constantinople orphanages, that at Beyerbey Industrial Orphanage stands out as being the most constructive in every way. When the idea was conceived in May, 1920, the Near East Relief appropriated for its development Turkish liras 4000 from the Canadian Fund. The orphanage opened with eighty boys. There were many more applicants, but there was no room in the building for them. The work was so arranged that the boys had one half day in the shoe shop and the rest of the day in the class room. The group continued for several months in this way until a new building was acquired which would accommodate 260 boys.

A Shoe Factory Operated by the Beyer Bey Orphans

Tailoring and carpentry were also introduced, but 160 of the 260 boys chose the shoe trade. This group was able to produce 1000 pairs a month. All the shoes were purchased by the Armenian National Relief Committee to supply the orphanages although the Committee did not have the money to pay for them at the time. The shoemaking was therefore double relief—it taught the boys a trade and supplied the orphanages when the Armenian Central Committee lacked money to buy shoes in the market.

We realized there were big possibilities, so on April 30th, 1921, the work was organized on a different basis. Liras 7000 were appropriated from the Canadian Fund with the understanding that the capital was to be kept intact. The boys are now divided in two groups. One group works in the shoe shop one day and the other attends classes and vice versa. The boys average 30 pairs of shoes per day of a quality superior to anything we can find in the market. In eighteen months, 10,409 pairs of shoes have been made besides a great deal of repair work. The financial records show a capital of Liras 9060, an increase in six months over the original investment of Liras 7000. A few days ago some of the expert shoe tradesmen, who were employed as instructors, were discharged and their places given to orphans.

The cabinet and carpentry industries have not been developed to as great an extent. We are making plans now to put these industries on a similar basis.

40 Orphans are now Independent Workmen

Since this orphanage was opened, 386 boys have been registered. Of this number, 40 are already out in business

as independent workmen, 30 are in America with relatives, 56 are with relatives in Constantinople and are partially supporting themselves. There are about 40 more who are now ready to take positions if we are able to find vacancies. Almost all the credit for the success of this enterprise must be given to Mr. Pekmezian, the Director of the orphanage. He has a strong personality and has been able to keep the boys happily at work. He has taught them how to find joy in work well done.

ELSIE WHITE.

KARAKALA RANCH, CAUCASUS AREA

(From report Caucasus Area, Near East Relief)

Our Karakala Ranch is situated about 15 miles from Jellal Oghlu and is about 40 miles from Alexandropol by a good chaussees road. It is part of an old Russian Imperial estate and consists of 15,000 acres. Mr. Newman, who is a farm expert in America, is enthusiastic over it. Our plan is to procure sufficient animals to supply the needs of all the orphans in respect to meat, butter, cheese, etc. In connection with this, it is planned to establish a tannery for the manufacture of leather. Of course it will take at least two years to get these projects thoroughly established, but if successful, it will go a long way towards self support for the Caucasus orphans.

By means of our farming projects, we hope to solve the question as to what to do with our maturing boys and girls. We can employ several thousand of the boys on the farms, and several hundreds of the girls in the dairies—thereby teaching them useful forms of service and securing for them a future livelihood.

LETTER FROM MISS KATHERINE PELLOW, KASATCHE POST HOSPITAL, ALEXANDROPOL

(October 19, 1921)

"When Miss Gillespie and I arrived at Kasatche Post on May 21st, we found the children in such a terrible condition that I could not attempt to tell you about it here. There were about 10,000 children and only three Americans to do the work. One of these was Dr. Mayne. The original Kasatche Post children were not in such a bad condition but the 6000 children which were sent from Kars during February and March were in the most pitiable state.

"In Kars they had no wood for cooking the food and consequently they had been eating practically nothing but

frozen cabbage and only partially cooked rice and beans which did not add to their residence when the time came that the food ration had to be cut down. The trip from Kars here was during the bitter cold weather and was very tedious, many dying on the way.

"The Kasatche Post orphanages were crowded before the extra 6000 were sent in, so you can quite imagine what it was like - about six or eight in every bed.

"Owing to the lack of supplies and no knowledge as to when supplies would be coming, with none to buy in the market, the food ration had to be cut in half about March. In fact on the day that the first train of supplies came in, about the last of April, there was not enough flour left for the next day. Consequently the children were all in a state of malnutrition and in a receptive state for any and all diseases.

"There were two regular hospital buildings with about 350 beds, and from three to four children were in each bed. It had also been found necessary to open up an overflow hospital of about 600 beds in a warehouse, and the same crowded conditions were found there. The most prevalent diseases seemed to be enteritis and other intestinal troubles, and we had not the proper food to give these children and no medicine. They had had no fats or oils for months and their bodies were so depleted of oil that they could not go out in the sun as they would blister in just a few minutes. In fact we had many very bad sunburn cases.

"There were 2329 cases in the hospital the week we arrived and 110 deaths. For the few weeks previous, the number of deaths averaged over 200 a week. As soon as food arrived, the death rate began suddenly to drop and inside of a month dropped to 50 a week. The death rate has been steadily dropping until last week we had only one death, and 404 cases in the hospital.

"Scabies and favus are taken care of in separate buildings, and today's report shows 106 cases of scabies and 270 cases of favus. Trachoma is everywhere - 2240 cases are being treated in Kasatche Post hospital alone. Fortunately a new post is being opened very shortly which will be for trachoma only, so at least we hope to get it under control.

"The nursing question here seems to be one of the most difficult as it is extremely hard to find any kind of a trained woman. Many call themselves nurses but they know nothing of nursing. We have about thirty sisters and about 75 orphans who work in the hospitals. Miss Gillespie has started a training school for these orphans and it is progressing nicely. Tomorrow we are opening a nurses' home for them so that they may be away from the usual orphanage atmosphere. In the future we shall try to give them as far as possible the advantages and training, ethically, of an American school.

"Our greatest difficulty is lack of equipment. It is not only hard to work without equipment, but it is doubly hard to teach how things should be done when you lack the articles for the work. For instance, we have no wash basins and no dressing sterilizer. These supplies have been ordered but have not yet arrived.

"Dr. Rowland P. Blythe is District Physician. He has open-

ed up a tubercular hospital, and the children have improved wonderfully. The Committee have taken over some buildings at Dilijon for a permanent tubercular sanitarium to which all tubercular cases from all the posts will be sent. I received notice yesterday to report there for work with Dr. Graff and I am looking forward to the work with interest."

BUYING CHARCOAL IN BROUSA

Winter is approaching and the weather in Brousa is unusually cold as the city is situated at the base of snowcapped mountains and the climate is cold and damp. A Brousa home is difficult to heat in winter, and the stone floored refugee camps are almost refrigerators. Therefore the Brousa workers of the Near East Relief are making every effort to procure fuel for the refugees before the severe weather begins.

Charcoal is the most economical fuel for refugee use as they can use it in their tiny "gasoline tin" stoves or mongols, and it is the most condensed form of heat to be obtained. Owing to the high price of charcoal in Brousa, Miss Everett and Mr. Weiser began to look elsewhere before buying a supply. They found that in the village of Ak Su and Inegul, charcoal was from 1½ to 2 piasters cheaper per oke, but there was the question of transportation. Then it was noticed that the big army trucks carrying supplies to the soldiers returned empty. Miss Everett asked for permission to place the charcoal in these camions, and permission was given. Over 40,000 okes were purchased, and the army camions carried it to Brousa on their return trips. By buying the charcoal in the villages, and through the kindness of the Army in doing the transporting, over 500 Turkish liras were saved. Last winter many babies died from cold and exposure, but this winter there will be a supply of charcoal when the severe weather begins.

ANNUAL ROLL CALL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross of which Admiral Bristol is Chairman, is starting upon its annual Roll Call, and is anxious to enroll every American in this region as a member. Every American knows what the Red Cross has done and is doing both at home and abroad to relieve suffering and distress; for it is not only a voluntary organization with millions of members, but it is a chartered agent of the United States Government, with President Harding at its head. It is the greatest Club in the world, and one dollar makes you a member. The annual dues provide the working capital for its many activities. One of these, which is of special interest to service men, is its work for disabled service men. Last year the American Red Cross spent \$10,000,000 in serving them and their families. It has also carried on a system of international relief for suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other disasters.

National Headquarters has authorized a very liberal

division of the membership dues as follows:—

- a) From each annual membership of \$1.00 the Chapter is to retain 50 c.
- b) From each contributing membership of \$5.00 the Chapter is to retain \$4.50.
- c) From each sustaining membership of \$10.00 the Chapter is to retain \$9.50.

It will be seen that the balance from these dues may be retained by the Chapter to be used for the welfare of our own community here. Confronted as we are by many serious problems arising from the suffering and general disorder in this part of the world, there is more need than ever before for concerted action. The American Red Cross is ready, as ever, to do its best in the interest of general public usefulness, and asks the cooperation of every American citizen to make its work during 1922 even more far-reaching and successful than last year.

If you have already joined the Red Cross in some other city, your membership may be renewed here. If you have never joined, this is your opportunity, and you will find it a good investment. Your membership will help to carry on a great national work whose influence will be felt all over the world.

Please send the required amount for the class of membership you desire to Dr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer, Bible House, Stamboul.

MARSOVAN

The Near East Relief is now supporting 600 Armenian and Greek orphans at Marsovan. A soup line has been opened for 650 refugees, and industrial work is being carried on for the women.

Instead of joining the soup line, a number of the refugee women who are living with families in a nearby village, are receiving a small sum of money. With the money they buy wool in the natural form, prepare it for spinning, make it into yarn, and then knit stockings. In this way, they are making themselves self-supporting.

Miss Sarah Corning and Mr. C. C. Compton are carrying on the work in Marsovan.

SENDING MONEY THROUGH THE NEAR EAST RELIEF TO FRIENDS IN NEED

Miss Nancy Benson, who is in charge of the Individual Remittance Department of the Near East Relief, Constantinople, gives the following report of the department for October:

Turkish liras

Deposited at Headquarters, Constantinople, for transmission to other parts of the field during October	14,743.79
Paid at Headquarters, Constantinople, during October	10,826.61

Paid at stations in the field during October . . . 39,994.42

The Individual Remittance Department gives relatives in America the opportunity to send aid direct to members of their family who are in need in Turkey. The money is deposited in the Near East Relief branch offices all over the United States, and the branch offices forward it to the New York headquarters. The Constantinople headquarters is then notified of payments to be made at the various units, and the Individual Remittance Department, Constantinople, advises the field stations accordingly. Upon payment of the money, a receipt is obtained and returned to the sender. Relatives in Constantinople are also sending help to needy relatives in the interior as the 14,743.79 Turkish liras deposited at Constantinople during October show.

A LETTER FROM MISS ELIZABETH THOM CONCERNING WORK AT THE POLYGON HOSPITALS, ALEXANDROPOL

"The Polygon orphanages are in a much better condition than ever before, and although we still lack many essentials, the outlook is fairly bright as regards the work of the coming winter. If the supplies continue to come in, and wood is obtained to keep us fairly warm, we should be able to carry on satisfactorily.

"You will remember that in our last report we still had many cases of enteritis which developed into nephritis. At the present time a few of these have responded to treatment but the majority have died. We have been greatly handicapped due to lack of proper drugs for these cases.

"We are taking in new children, and they are in a pitiable condition. Due to better and more food, however, we have fewer deaths.

"In No. 1 hospital there are twenty boys with tuberculosis. These children are to be sent to the new tubercular hospital at Dilijan. With them will go 150 boys from the orphanages who are considered fit cases for the sanitarium.

"There is no American doctor at the Polygon Hospitals but the four Armenian doctors are splendid men. They are interested in the children and are working for them faithfully.

Old Clothes Outfit Hospital Personnel

"About the last of August, twenty four orphan girls aged from fifteen to seventeen years, came to us from Kazachi Post, the girls' orphanage, the intention being to use them as pupil nurses. The last twelve of them will qualify and form our first class. They are very interested in their work, take to it willingly, and are anxious to become self-supporting. The old clothes have supplied the hospital personnel fairly well. As most of the nurses are clever with their needles, you would never recognize the uniforms as old clothes. If the kind folks at home were to meet some of these girls, they would be surprised how cleverly the old garments have been transformed into new.

During July, August, and September, we admitted to the

Polygon hospitals, Alexandropol, 3597 patients, and during that period 2462 were discharged cured. The total number of deaths for the three months was 136, the greatest number being from enteritis.

NEW INTERNATIONAL CLUB, CONSTANTINOPLE

On Friday evening, November 4th, there was organized at Constantinople Woman's College an International Club. Dr. Patrick occupied the chair and explained the purpose of the organization. The club is to be international, open to any one in the city who is in sympathy with its aim. It is not a social or literary club, except in so far as the executive may seek to further the aims of the Union by organizing meetings of a social or literary character.

The purpose of the organization is simple and positive; to increase good will in the Near East and to promote international ideals. An annual fee of five liras Turkish is proposed to be used to promote the purposes of the club.

Dr. W. W. Peet was appointed honorary president of the Club, Miss Adams of Constantinople College was elected Chairman, and Mrs. R. S. Emrich, of the Near East Relief, was elected secretary. There were elected also a treasurer, three members of a membership committee, and two members of a program committee. The officers were elected provisionally, subject to re-election when the club shall have increased in membership, so as to include the various nationalities represented in Constantinople.

Any who are interested in the Club and wish to secure further information, or to become members, will kindly communicate with Mrs. R. S. Emrich, Near East Relief Headquarters.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MISS GRAFFAM

(From *The Orient*)

On Sunday last there was held in the Armenian Evangelical Church in Ainali Cheshme, Pera, a service under the auspices of the Seneckerimian Union, in memory of the late Miss Mary A. Graffam of Sivas. This union has as members the Armenian young men of the Sivas region, and was the organization that offered a tea in honor of Miss Graffam on the occasion of her last visit to Constantinople, more than a year ago.

The large hall of the church was well filled with Armenian friends of Miss Graffam, a few Americans also being present representing the American Mission and the Near East Relief. His Beatitude the Armenian Patriarch was the honorary chairman, and Rev. Garabed Stambollian, pastor of the Emmanuel Church, presided. Several choral pieces were sung by a choir of Russians, and there was also a Sharagan, or Armenian chant, rendered by Mr. Nishan Serkoyan.

After the reading of a Scripture selection by Mr. Stambollian, who also led in prayer, there were addresses by Mr. Ghevont Der Arahamian and Mr. Vahakn Nalbandian in Armenian and by Mr. Dikran Barsamian in English, relating in brief the biography of Miss Graffam and her work for the girls and orphans and other elements of the population of Sivas. Rev. Charles T. Riggs on behalf of the mission spoke also in Armenian.

This spontaneous tribute of affection on the part of the Armenians of Sivas, where Miss Graffam spent her twenty years of self-sacrificing work, terminated with an address of heartfelt appreciation and esteem by the Patriarch, Archbishop Zaven, who closed the meeting with prayer.

NEAR EAST WEDDING

Mr. A. L. Christiansen and Miss Jessie White, both of the Beirut Area of the Near East Relief, were married a short time ago. The wedding took place on the Mount of Olives.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Our deep sympathy goes to Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Nilson of Tarsus in the sudden death of their little boy, Theodore August, on October 21st. He was ten months old.

Dr. V. W. M. Wright left Constantinople November 10th for the Cesarea Unit where he is to take charge of medical work.

Miss Ruth Eddy, who has been assigned to the Sivas Area, left Constantinople, November 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Chater have returned to Constantinople after spending two weeks at Halki.

The Rev. Harrison A. Maynard left Constantinople, Nov. 8th, on his way to Tiflis and Erivan.

Miss Janet MacKay sailed for Caucasus Area, November 8th. Miss MacKay has been assigned to Alexandropol.

Mrs. R. S. Emrich has just received from America a box of clothing, knitted sweaters, caps, toys, etc. Many of the warm garments have already been given out to those on Mrs. Emrich's waiting list for help. The box was sent by Mrs. Cabot Stevens from friends in Washington, and we wish to send our thanks for the kind gift.

Mr. Augustus Green has been assigned temporarily to Samsoun. Upon the return of Mr. Joseph Beach, who will be Director of Samsoun, Mr. Green will proceed to Marsovan for work at that Unit.

Mr. Peter Prins, of the Rodosto Unit, is in Constantinople.

Near East Relief

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Rue Mengéné Meidan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

November 19, 1921

NEAR EAST RELIEF MEDICAL WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE FOR OCTOBER

During October, the Near East Relief Medical Department in Constantinople gave 22,476 treatments to patients. This work was accomplished by the various branches of the medical department:

Near East Trachoma Hospital	14780 treatments,
Near East Hospital for	
Tubercular Children, Yedi Koule,	3244
Child Welfare Clinics	2427
Trachoma Clinics	2025
	<hr/> 22476

One American doctor, two native doctors, four American nurses, and twenty-nine native nurses carry on this work. 336 beds are continually filled with children at the Yedi Koule Tubercular Hospital and the Trachoma Hospital while the Near East Relief during October paid for 23 children at other hospitals. The nurses made 2092 nursing visits to homes in the poor districts where there are sick children. During these visits instruction is given to the mothers in the proper care of the children. 44 child welfare clinics are held monthly to which the mothers bring their children for medical attention. 8847 cans of milk, as well as rice and warm clothes, were given to undernourished babies in the poor sections during October. The Child Welfare Clinic branch of the medical work is not only instructing the mothers in the care of their children but a nurses' training class is a part of the activities.

YEDI KOULÉ CHILDREN THANK THE AMERICAN SAILORS

The American Sailors have presented the Near East Relief Yedi Koule Hospital children with a music box. On the day of the presentation, the boys also gave the children a treat of candy which was greatly appreciated. The children are never so happy as when they see the men in the American Sailor uniform coming up the long avenue of trees to the hospital. The following are two letters written by the children to thank the Sailors:

*"Near East Relief, Yedi Koule Hospital
Constantinople, Nov. 14, 1921.*

All Sailors American!

We are thanking you for all that you have made us.

We thank you for the candies that you have brought us and for the music that came to make us glad and happy.

Hurrah and hurrah, Sailors American. We hope you will come again.

Yours,

All the boys at the Near East Hospital, Yedi Koule."

"Dear Sailor Brothers:

Every time that you visit us you give us great joy. The candies that you brought us were very sweet - always we are dreaming about candies.

Please accept our gratitude and thanks for the music box.

Last Monday we gladly enjoyed your band. It was really pleasant for us because we are very fond of music.

Hip-hip-hooray, hip-hip-hooray, American Sailors.

Sincerely,

Your little sisters,

The girls of the Yedi Koule
Tubercular Hospital, Constantinople."

EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM MISS MABELLE PHILLIPS, CAUCASUS AREA

*"Alexandropol, Polygon Orphanages.
October 2, 1921*

"The last week in September brought us to a realization that winter is at hand, and made us wish to hasten more than ever with our preparations for our family of 4,500 boys. This climate apparently believes in sticking to the calendar, for promptly on September 21st, the first day of the winter solstice, we found our nearest mountain covered with new snow. It made us rejoice that a quantity of fine leather for making shoes was already in our industrial shop, and we longed for the winter material for making suits and coats which is still on its way to Alexandropol.

"Until this winter material arrives, our workroom in the city is giving employment to 81 women, making blouses, trousers, and rompers out of grey and blue flannelette. This work gives the women enough money to care for their children at home. The boys look quite neat in these new costumes although we wish for less sombre hues for the kindergarten tots. During September this workroom and the workroom at Polygon turned out 7,069 garments and 225 pairs of stockings. Not the least welcome of these were 700 bathrobes, grey flannelette without and blue within, for children in the hospital suffering from trachoma, favus, and scabies. These

bathrobes are not used for lounging about the hospital wards — oh no! As soon as they were received seven hundred happy kiddies, and a few more sans bathrobes, almost sans anything in the nature of garments, rushed out of doors into the brilliant sunshine. 'Better than medicine for them' exclaimed one of the doctors.

"The big event of the week for the orphanage managers was the removal of all boys with chronic trachoma into two orphanages at the end of the orphanage Main Street. Until the new post for trachoma is ready for them, these 875 boys will live in a world apart from the rest. They will have their own dining rooms, school rooms and work. Thanks to the example of native personnel, this segregation was carried out with enthusiasm. The boys marched to their new home waving flags, carrying their bedding, and singing.

Six Hanging Lamps from America

"Another big event was the 'big show' held Saturday evening in the little theatre for native personnel. The theatre was radiant for the first time in its existence, due to the arrival of six great hanging lamps from America. The show consisted of singing by a picked chorus of boys under the leadership of an older orphan who displayed some talent in distributing parts and bringing out harmonious effects. An Armenian lullaby, sung by twenty clear-voiced boys, is a goodly thing to hear.

Taking in Additional Orphans

"As September closes, we count our flock anew and find 240 have been added to the fold during the month. Captain Yarrow has authorized us to take in new boys till the number reaches 6,000. That means 'double deckers' or four in a bed sometimes, but the boys all understand that the alternative means boys left in the city and villages to die. Since we began to accept new boys again, the number of applicants has increased daily. On the last day of the month 105 appeared.

Dropping of Death Rate

"Many of these new boys must go straight into hospitals where we have at present 990. But the deaths this month have fallen to 17, 12 of these being old cases of enteritis impossible to cure. Hospital care of favus, trachoma and scabies, of which we have 814 cases at present, would not be necessary if it were not for the desirability of isolation. Subtracting this number from the total 999, leaves 185, which number represents the only real hospital cases in our big family of 4,500.

Welcoming Cabbages and Fresh Vegetables

"We have been able to buy fresh vegetables this month which makes the menu much more satisfactory. It is still difficult, however, to obtain fats. When the first loads of cabbages began to come in, there was a real furor. Like hungry little rabbits, the boys followed the ox carts to the vegetable cellar and tried to nibble the green leaves through the slits in the carts. Potatoes, onions, carrots and cabbages

with bread make a diet very different from the grass and black bread which children in the surrounding villages are eating. Our boys appreciate this difference so keenly that to mention it as a matter of rarely-needed discipline of ten brings tears."

MISS GRAFFAM'S LAST SCHOOL GRADUATION AT SIVAS

(Report from Miss Nina E. Rice, June-September, 1921)

Our orphanage schools closed July 1st after very successful examinations. Thanks to the faithful and efficient work of Mr. Nishan Bekian, who superintends all our school work, the classes proved so well graded that there were very few failures in lessons. The spirit of the girls has been likewise encouraging. About two hundred who ranked 90% or more in deportment and studies went in glad procession to carry flowers to their Director, Miss Graffam, and receive her congratulations. She said, "If you had brought me 100 liras, you would not have made me as happy as now." That was the last time some of them ever saw her for soon they were all saddened by her dangerous illness. With strong, childlike faith, they all gathered day by day to pray for her recovery, and some of them, according to their own old custom, made vows and fasted in her behalf.

War conditions made it impossible for us to have a summer camp this year, so during vacation the girls contented themselves with sleeping out of doors and playing in their own yard, with daily walks outside, and occasional excursions to the farm. The teachers were faithful in their care, and the health of the girls is good.

Our most pressing problem is industrial work. For lack of raw materials and any market for our finished products, and with the great need of giving employment to older destitute girls and women, it is impracticable to teach our girls the variety of trades that they ought to learn. A limited number of the older ones are receiving special training in kitchen work, plain sewing, and quilt and mattress making. All the older girls in turn do their own house-cleaning, table waiting, and yard cleaning. Even the kindergarten girls are learning to do their own dormitory work, mending and knitting.

Besides making their own stockings and sweaters, our girls during the vacation completed four hundred pairs of socks for the boys' orphanages. Those who were very ambitious did extra housecleaning to earn materials for embroidery, etc.

About fifteen girls were happy to find near relatives who are able and willing to care for them. When the roads are open, many more will find good homes, and we shall be able to give better care to those who remain. We now have 413 in the Armenian girls' orphanage which is located in nine houses within one compound.

At present the activities of the Club exist merely in giving an opportunity to the large number of American women in Constantinople to meet at lunch once a month. There are, however, many lines of activity which may be developed in the future through this meeting together of American women engaged in various forms of service:

About one hundred and fifteen American women attended the opening luncheon on Monday. Mrs. J. Wylie Brown introduced the speakers who made brief but interesting remarks. Mrs. Bowen, who has long been associated with various forms of social service work for women in Turkey, gave the speech of welcome. Mrs. Cecil Edwards, recently from Hamadan, Persia, made the second speech, and Miss Woodsmall, of the Y.W.C.A., told of some of the activities of Women's Club work with which she is familiar. The last speaker was Mrs. Enrich, of the Near East Relief, who, in a few words, voiced the conviction that nothing could be better than having this opportunity to keep up standards and gain inspiration from contact with one's fellow-countrywomen.

This is the first Club composed entirely of American women to be organized in Constantinople, and while it is too early to prophesy, surely great possibilities for service and usefulness lie in its power.

INAUGURATION OF KARAGUEZIAN ORPHANAGE

(Extract from Joghovourty Tsain)

"Mr. Mihran Karaguezian, a well known merchant of New York, has given a large sum for the purpose of opening an orphanage in Constantinople for Armenian boys. The orphanage is given in the memory of his deceased son, Harward. When conditions are settled, it is planned to transfer this orphanage to Armenia. The home will care for 100 orphan boys.

"At the recent inauguration of the orphanage, the priests blessed the memory of the deceased Harward M. Karaguezian - a memory which will be kept alive by the boys who will find shelter and a good home through this gift."

LECTURE BY MISS ISABEL F. DODD ON KONIA AND ART IN THE INTERIOR OF TURKEY

Miss Isabel F. Dodd, of Constantinople College, gave a very interesting talk at the 19 Rue Telegraph Personnel House, Monday, concerning Konia and the beautiful mosques of the interior cities. Miss Dodd's brother, Dr. W. S. Dodd, has for many years been connected with medical work in the Konia Hospital and is at present Director of the Near East Relief there. Miss Dodd had many interesting stories to tell concerning the history, the beautiful tiles and carvings of the mosques, etc., of this fascinating interior city.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Edwards, Winifred. London, England. With the American Red Cross, London and Constantinople, 3½ years. Assigned to Finance Department, Constantinople.

Wood, John Richard, Heanor, Derbyshire, England. Church Army Mission work, Jan. - Dec., 1914; British Army, 1914 - 1919; British Y.M.C.A., Turkey, 1919 - 1921; Assigned Caucasus Area.

Van Wert, James W., Fenton, Michigan. Experience in warehouse work; convoy in A. R. C., Assigned to Caucasus Area.

Parker, Rev. Louis A., Victoria, Texas. Episcopal Pastor with experience in playground and settlement work; several years experience in banking; enlisted as private in Army, served eighteen months in France. Rector Trinity Episcopal Church, Victoria, Texas. Assigned to Caucasus Area.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Annette L. Munro, Miss Margaret Kinne, and Mr. R. K. Van Velsor have arrived in Constantinople from Sivas and Cesarea.

Miss Anne A. Gray sailed November 18th for the Caucasus Area.

Mrs. Veronica E. Harris, Mr. Clark D. Martin, Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. J. W. Van Wert have left Constantinople for the Caucasus area. Mrs. Harris and Mr. Martin have just returned from a vacation in Italy and France.

Miss Elsie Kimball, who has been doing work at Kazachi Post District, has been transferred to the Polygon District, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area.

Mrs. Nettie Austin has been assigned to Kazachi Post District, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area, for orphanage work.

Miss Doris L. Goetz has been assigned to Kazachi Post District, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area, for secretarial work.

Miss Blanche Scribner has been assigned to Erivan District, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Byron M. Noone, Director of the Near East Relief Y.M.C.A. camp for the orphanage boys at Adana is in Constantinople. Mr. Noone is very enthusiastic about the work accomplished in Adana during the summer.

Mr. John H. Kingsbury, Director of the Bardizag Near East Relief orphanage, now situated at Derindje, is in Constantinople on business.

Miss Miriam Bailey left Constantinople Nov. 19th via Orient Express. Miss Bailey has been connected with Near East work one year in Harpoot.

Near East Relief

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November 26, 1921

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

Pera Palace, December 6th, 7th and 8th, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Work of the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief

Remember these dates and reserve one day in which to see native
and Russian embroideries,

handkerchiefs, lingerie, blouses, etc.,
of finest needlework

Proceeds of sale will be used to carry on this department which gives livelihood to the needy of all
nationalities in Constantinople.

INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCE WORK IN SIVAS

*(Extract from letter by Mr. R. K. Van Velsor, Accountant,
Sivas, May-October, 1921)*

"I found my work as accountant for the Sivas Unit of the Near East Relief very interesting. Paying the individual remittances brought me into contact with all types of native people. This money was sent through the Near East Relief by relatives and friends in America to their friends and relatives in need in the Sivas district. A great many came from far away villages, walking sometimes two days, to receive their money. They were so glad to get it and so grateful that it was with great difficulty I restrained them from kissing my hands.

"One old woman made a journey of some fifty miles to see if money had been sent to her. As luck would have it, two sons in America had sent her \$400, and naturally she was overjoyed. She was entirely out of money and the cold weather was beginning. This money probably will save her from sickness or even starvation in her little peasant village during the coming winter. Her sons in America would have been more than repaid if they could have seen the joy in her face when she received the money they had sent her.

"I wish the friends and relatives in America would realize how much even a small amount of money means to these

people of the interior of Turkey at the present time. It will mean keeping many alive during the coming winter. The weather was cold in October and a hard winter is predicted. Owing to war conditions, the available food supply is very limited and the prices are going higher and higher. It is a mystery to me how some families exist.

"During the month of September, I paid out 1324.15 Turkish liras through these individual remittances from relatives. In many instances it is very difficult to locate the payee. The Near East Relief then makes every effort to search for the person in question, and with one exception all remittances designated for people in the Sivas district have been paid. For instance, a remittance sent in July, 1920, arrived in Sivas in August, 1920, and search was immediately started to locate the woman concerned. By methods of every description, we finally ascertained through our Armenian orphanage in Tokat that this woman had applied there for relief. We thereupon sent this money to Tokat where it was paid in August, 1921. It had taken over one year to reach the woman, but she received it when she was applying for admittance to the soup line for food.

"Knowing that the people in the interior are in desperate need of money, the Near East Relief is untiring in its efforts to locate the families and make payments."

STORMS ON BLACK SEA FORCE FISH DOWN BOSPHORUS

The old saying "It is an ill wind that blows no one good" is true of the recent storms on the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Large quantities of fish have recently been forced by the wind and waves down the Bosphorus.

The fishermen were able to scoop them up in large numbers in their nets and many fish were washed ashore. Large fish were purchased by the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage at Boyadjikeuy for 10 piasters each (about 6 cents) and the Boyadjikeuy orphans had a great feast of fish. The fish have also been a godsend to hundreds of refugees.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

A reception and given at the American Embassy by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner, and Mrs. Bristol.

Thanksgiving services were held at Robert College and Constantinople College. Athletic events were also planned at these colleges but the weather did not permit the carrying out of the athletic programme.

At the American Navy Club, a Thanksgiving turkey dinner was served from 12 noon until 12 midnight. This gave all Americans visiting Constantinople the opportunity to enjoy an American Thanksgiving dinner. A concert was given at the Navy Club from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and in the evening there was dancing.

THE CLOSING OF N.E.R.—Y.M.C.A. CAMP JOHNSON, ADANA

The summer camp which the Near East Relief and the Y.M.C.A. have been operating in Adana for the Armenian boy orphans closed in October. The following are extracts from the October report of Mr. Byron M. Noone, the Director of the Camp:

"The intensive game schedule, kept up throughout the month of September, culminated on the first day of October—Game Day. On Game Day we had games of football, volleyball, basketball, and baseball as well as games in flag-stealing and cageball. The small boys were not left out but demonstrated under the leadership of a native teacher what they had been learning in camp during the summer months, namely, group games, such as three deep, feather race, flag relay, cat and mouse, potato race, etc. In football and baseball we had games with outside teams. Our football team played the Protestant Academy in Adana and in spite of lack of footwear they held the score 3-3. The basketball team played a group of young men from the Adana "Y." It was a game of young men against boys, but in spite of that, the score was in our favor 3-2 until the last five minutes when the visitors managed to make two baskets and one free throw, leaving the final score 7-3 in their favor.

"Immediately after Game Day we sent thirty four boys, leaders, and assistant leaders, to the Trade School in Tarsus. Shortly after this Krikor Vaghatsi, the native teacher who had adapted himself most rapidly, most enthusiastically and most loyally to the camp programme, went to St. Paul's College, Tarsus, as teacher and student. On the twentieth of October, we sent twenty more leaders and assistant leaders to the Tarsus Trade School. Younger boys were appointed leaders in their places and everything ran smoothly. We started the fall and winter educational program of the orphanage shortly after the first, and play work was no longer a big part of camp life.

"His Holiness, Sahag II, Catholicos of Cilicia, has shown himself very friendly to the camp. He was with us on Field Day and held a service in the camp on the last day of the month. He expressed deep thanks to the Near East Relief and Y.M.C.A. for the work that had been done for the boys.

"Camp Johnson is closed. It has helped to make three hundred and fifty orphans happy for a period of five months. It has given them instruction in language and in nature study. It has promoted as far as possible the finer educational side of athletics. It has made every effort to make deep and permanent impressions on the lives and character of the boys. If the memories this camp has left with the boys are enriching memories, then will Camp Johnson spell success.

"The Director wishes to thank the Near East Relief and Y.M.C.A. for this opportunity. He has learned far more than he has instructed as most men do who work with boys. In trying to promote the elements of an ideal American camp, he has added to his experience and knowledge and has had the joy of seeing loyal, likable boys develop in character, study and health."

IN THE CESAREA HOSPITAL

(Extract from Report of Miss Annette L. Mauro, Nov. 20, 1921)

"In Cesarea I worked with an American Near East Relief doctor and had charge of a small hospital. We were busy from morning until night, and I was often called during the night. Three times a week we held a clinic for all outside people. Some of these people journeyed for three and four days to see an American doctor, and obtain treatment. The other days, excepting Sundays, were set aside for operations, and I gave the anesthetics. We had competent native nurses so that our work was not retarded on account of insufficient help.

"However it was often impossible to finish a clinic. Crowds had to be sent away with tickets to come again on the next clinic day. Camping outside the gate and waiting a day to obtain a ticket did not discourage these people in their hope of receiving treatments from the American doctor.

"Our hospital became full and overflowing, so we rented a house outside the compound for our typhus patients but we were forced to close it as the weather became very cold and the building was not satisfactory for a hospital.

"When the time arrived to leave, I felt as if I had been

working in that compound for at least a year instead of six months as we had taken care of so many people in that short length of time."

RELIEF SHIP FOR THE CAUCASUS

The children of the Philadelphia public schools have collected sufficient supplies to load a relief ship for the children of the Caucasus Area. It was hoped that this ship would reach Batoum by Thanksgiving. There are a number of Armenian children in the Philadelphia schools, and a pupil in the Kensington High School sent a letter written in Armenian which the ship will carry to the children of Armenia with the supplies.

PUSHING FORWARD FOOD FOR THE CAUCASUS AREA

The Near East Relief Supply Department in Constantinople is making every effort to rush food to the Caucasus in reply to urgent cables from Captain Yarrow for help to relieve the starving condition of the people.

The "Siconia" which sails Tuesday will carry 350 tons of food and clothing supplies to the value of about 150,000 Turkish liras. The shipment includes 15,000 blankets, 85 tons of beans, 3000 cases of canned milk, 53,000 yards of burlap, supplies for orphanage industries, bales of old clothes from America, flour, etc. This shipment will also include donations of medical supplies, flour, books, etc., from the Armenians of Constantinople, Smyrna, Vienna, Berlin and America. The Armenian Union Benevolent Association of Constantinople is sending 350 bags of flour.

MORE REFUGEES IN BROUSA

The Armenian refugees from the Yaila (high pastorage lands), Changora, Sivri Hissar, and near the Sakara River came to Brousa during the last of September and the first of October. They were in a much worse condition than any Armenian refugees who previously entered Brousa. Many of them were literally in rags, having been many days on the way, and bringing very little with them. They came in army camions from Karykeu on the Eski-Shehir railroad line and were taken directly to the yard of the Armenian Church. Some found shelter in the chapels of the church, others slept in the yard. Cold and hungry, with nothing but dry bread on the way, they were pitifully grateful for the hot meal of rice and meat which we gave them. They were in a dreadful condition. Their clothes looked the color of the dust, the original colors having faded away in the long tramp through the dust, mud, and rain. The most needy were given blankets, and all received a supply of beans and soap. We gave out clothing the first days of November.

When the Greek wounded came in, the large buildings were taken for hospitals and the Greek refugees were scattered all over the city, in 30 or more Turkish khans, and no one

knows how many small houses. Our Greek worker has been hunting out these buildings and investigating the needs of these people, preparing the lists ready for future distributions.

Having overdrawn our appropriation on account of the new refugees, we have been unable to buy rice and eggs for the sick and small children who need the food so badly. There are at least fifty Armenian children with tuberculosis of the bones who need extra food and care.

The Wellesley Children of Brousa

I am sure Wellesley graduates would be gratified if they could see the good their money is doing in educating the refugee children. The Greek Colonel released our Armenian School (which had been taken for an Army Hospital) and school began the first of November. The last days of October we registered the children and were appalled when the number amounted to three sixty-five with more entering every hour. I never saw such eagerness for school. Little things of six and seven vowed they were ten years of age so that they would be allowed to attend our school. We had to refuse all under seven, and it was hard to refuse the mothers' pleadings. Last year our largest number was one hundred and fifty or sixty, and we did not know what to do. Then Miss Jillson of the American School came to our rescue. She gave us a big room in her building and has offered to supervise the school. The Wellesley Fund will pay the teacher's salary, buy the books, etc. We shall supply the fuel, and one hundred children will be made happy.

One Hot Dish for the School Children

A second Greek school for two hundred and forty children was opened during the month, and plans are going ahead for a third. In all there will be about nine hundred children in our Wellesley Schools. I never anticipated being Superintendent of schools, but I seem to be that as well as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board.

The problem now confronting us, with our limited appropriation, is how to give even one hot dish a day to the most needy of the Armenian children in our schools when the new refugees need extra food so desperately to overcome the effects of their recent privations.

BERNICE J. EVERETT

Director, Near East Relief, Brousa.

WORK AT THE NEAR EAST RELIEF TRACHOMA ORPHANAGE

By A. RAMIEFF

(Formerly in charge of the boys at the N.E.R. Trachoma Orphanage)

The poverty and misery of the seven years of continual warfare in the Near East caused among other things a great calamity in the form of a bad eye epidemic—trachoma. This disease has been spreading to a frightful extent of late, es-

pecially after the return of thousands of Turkish war prisoners from Egypt with infected eyes. Reliable information upon this point asserts that as much as thirty five per cent of the inhabitants of certain orphanages and refugee camps in Constantinople are infected with this disease. None of the schools, barracks or camps are free from trachoma. It was in view of this fact that the Near East Relief Trachoma Hospital was established with funds sent by the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board to the Near East Relief. The institution has now been in operation for over a year under the Directorship of Miss Emma Cushman, whose efforts deserve the highest praise. Miss Cushman is never so happy as when she can find a corner which will hold one more bed and take in an additional orphan who needs treatment.

This Trachoma Hospital is unique. Little patients, shrivelled and emaciated, ranging from six to fifteen years of age, come to the hospital to undergo treatment and eye operations. The treatment consists chiefly in the application of copper sulphate, silver nitrate, zinc sulphate, protargol or argyrol, etc., as the case may require. The boys have simple terms of their own for these medicines and the methods of treatment. For example, copper stick, silver nitrate application (splinter) and zinc oxide are called by them "stone," "wood," and "dust" respectively. "What are they putting in your eyes? Stone? They are rubbing mine with wood." This is the way they talk of the treatments among themselves.

Many of the boys have enlarged tonsils and an operation is necessary. When they first enter the hospital, however, they are often in an underfed and weak condition. Therefore the boys requiring an operation are fitted up for it with special care and attention.

Little Boys beg for an Operation

It is both amusing and pathetic to see these little boys beg to be operated upon—not because they foresee the good results of the operation, but because all the instruments around the operating table are new and full of interest to them. It is the great moment of many a little boy's life to think of a whole operating table with all its mysterious instruments and spotless sheets at his disposal with doctors and nurses around ready to pour their tender sympathy upon him. There have been cases where the boys actually cried because these "pleasures" were denied them on account of an operation being unnecessary.

Trachoma is difficult to cure. An advanced and obstinate case often takes years, but sometimes an operative and intensive treatment for four or five months suffices. The great trouble in this country is that people are not careful concerning the disease and pay no attention to their eyes until the trouble is well advanced and then it is very difficult to cure.

In order to prevent a half-blind generation in the near future in this country, more work, more funds, and above all more instruction in methods of prevention of trachoma are urgent. It seems to me that cinema films of the different stages of the disease and the proper treatment would do a great deal for the people along this line as pictures attract the ignorant much more quickly than anything else.

In working with the boys at the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage, I grew to know many of them very well. They are nice boys and they are very grateful for everything that is done for them. During play hours, their greatest amusement seems to be to build little houses of clay from the clay in the garden. Each boy seems to long for a little hut of his own.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Wilkowske, Pauline, Manitowac, Wis. Nurse. Graduate Chicago Training School, 1914; with Mayo Brothers, Rochester, Minn., 1916–1918; Army Nurse Corps, 1918–1919; Red Cross Commission to Serbia, 1919–1921. Assigned to Harpoot.

Steiger, Edna, Williamsport, Pa. Nurse, American Red Cross. Poland and Serbia. Assigned to Harpoot.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. James Crutcher sailed November 22 for Trebizond where he will be Director of the Near East Relief Unit.

The Rev. Louis A. Parker sailed for the Caucasus Area, November 22nd.

Mr. Walter Curt and Miss Ruth Woodis have arrived in Constantinople from Harpoot. Mr. Curt has been Director of the Harpoot Near East Relief Unit and Miss Woodis has superintended the distribution of food, clothing, and orphanage equipment for the Harpoot orphans.

Miss P. Wilkowske and Miss E. Steiger sailed for Samsoun November 22nd. From Samsoun they will travel inland by automobile to the Harpoot Unit where they will be connected with the Medical Department.

Miss Glee Hastings returned to Constantinople, Saturday, November 26th. Miss Hastings has been in the United States on a three months' leave of absence, and is again taking up her work with the Orphanage Department.

Mr. Forrest Yowell has succeeded Mr. Walter Curt as Director of the Harpoot Unit of the Near East Relief.

Miss Ann Dingleline is Secretary to Mr. Yowell at Harpoot, taking over the work of Miss Miriam Bailey.

Miss Ethel Thompson is in charge of the distribution of food, clothing and orphanage equipment for the Harpoot orphans, succeeding Miss Ruth Woodis.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie has charge of the Accounting Department of the Harpoot Unit.

Mr. Hugh W. Gregory is Assistant Director to Mr. Yowell at Harpoot and is in charge of industries for the orphans.

Miss Rebecca Parker has charge of the lace work, weaving, poor relief, spinning, tailor shop, etc., of the Harpoot Unit.

Miss Evelyn Trostle who was connected with the Marsh Unit of the Near East Relief for over one year is now with the Los Angeles Unit of the Near East Relief in California. Miss Trostle was instrumental in collecting many of the supplies for the "Estler Dollar."

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Rue Mengene Meldan, Old Riza Pasha School, Stamboul, Constantinople.

December 3, 1921

CRITICAL REFUGEE SITUATION IN ERIVAN, NEAR EAST RELIEF UNDERTAKES BIG PROGRAM

The refugee situation in Erivan has reached such great proportions that the Armenian Government is unable to cope with it and has asked the Near East Relief to take over this big work in addition to the extensive program in which they are now engaged.

It was only after a very thorough investigation of the entire situation by the Director General and the District Commander that the Near East Relief decided to take over this additional work. The limited resources of the Government would not permit them to extend relief to the thousands of refugees who had migrated into the city from the surrounding villages in search of food and clothing. So it was simply a case of the Near East Relief extending aid or allowing thousands to die this winter from cold and hunger.

The normal pre-war population of Erivan was about 20,000 inhabitants—today it is about 225,000. This increase is due to the influx of refugees from the farms and villages nearby. Their small harvest of the past season carried them only to the early months of the fall, and when that had been used up, there was no other alternative than to take to the highway that led to the "hig city." Erivan is the largest city in Armenia, so of course they started in that direction. They brought with them everything they owned—their oxen, their household goods, their samavars and their goats and pigs—if they had any. These they soon sold or exchanged for bread to keep them alive. They slept in the parks, the bazaars, in the streets, in the cellars of war wrecked buildings or where ever they happened to be when night overtook them. The influx was gradual, but it was not long before it was realized that the city was sheltering thousands of refugees whose food and last means of obtaining more was about to give out and that they would be soon "on the road to starvation. Most of them had sold their clothes or exchanged them for bread and were walking the streets in rags or with old burlap bags tied around them. It was at this period that the Near East Relief decided that unless it took these thousands of refugees under its care, they would all either starve to death or die from disease and exposure.

The program decided upon by the Near East Relief in caring for these refugees during the coming winter is one that should result in the elimination of such a condition making its appearance again next year. The refugees, instead of being cared for in the overcrowded city, where,

should an epidemic break out, half of them would probably die, will be taken out to the nearby villages, furnished with food during the winter and spring, will be given seed when the planting season arrives and a certain amount of land to cultivate. The harvest which they will reap in the fall should be more than sufficient to carry them through the following winter, and they should no longer become public charges.

To carry out this program is a man sized job. The refugees will be assigned to certain villages by the government officials, and given a Near East Relief food card. They will be supplied with one day's rations from the Near East Relief refugee warehouse in Erivan, will then be loaded into ox carts and sent to one of the Near East Relief Refugee Distribution warehouses which are located at Mahoob and Etchmiadzin, each about eighteen miles from Erivan, in opposite directions. Here they will be supplied with old clothing sent from America, and their ragged clothes will be burned. The men and boys will be given a haircut and will be made to bathe. A week's supply of food will then be issued each one and they will proceed to the villages assigned to them, in care of a sort of Commissar, who is appointed by the Government to look after the interests of the refugees in his village. Food will only be issued one week in advance, so each week the refugees will return to the distributing warehouse for their next week's supply. During the winter months they will work in repairing the buildings in the villages and keeping the roads in good condition. Weekly inspections will be made by the Near East Relief representatives to all the villages, and a travelling doctor will also make the rounds every so often to look after the health of the refugees.

This work has been commenced and it is hoped that before snow falls every refugee in Erivan will have been placed in a village and be under Near East Relief care. This is the first extensive refugee relief program that has been undertaken this year in Erivan. The work of the Near East Relief here has been in caring for orphans, and over 3300 are now placed in the Near East Relief orphanages in Erivan alone.

C. F. ROWLAND

NEAR EAST GENERAL RELIEF PROGRAM ALEXANDROPOL

(Captain George E. Smith in charge of distribution)

Capt. George E. Smith, during the war Captain of Engineers and later with the American Red Cross at Riga, is in

charge of general relief work for the Near East Relief in Alexandropol.

Under the present organization for general relief, supervised by Captain Smith, the Alexandropol district is caring for 25,000 destitute women and children.

Over two thousand, both children and adults, belonging to the refugee population in Alexandropol are given two meals per day at a soup kitchen. The ration for each person is one pound of rice beans and grits and one quarter pound of bread per day.

Refugees from Georgian Territory

A large group of refugees from Georgian territory are being cared for in one of the town buildings. When they arrived in Alexandropol from Georgia about four weeks ago, they were in a half-starved condition. Two hundred out of six hundred died in less than a month. Most of them had malaria in a very bad form, but with good care, sufficient food, and a generous supply of quinine, an astonishing change for the better has been observed within two weeks' time.

Seventeen District Soup Kitchens

Territory within a radius of twenty miles of the city of Alexandropol has been divided by Captain Smith in six relief districts, averaging twenty-seven villages each. Seventeen soup kitchens are in operation within these district limits, and about 13,000 destitute people from one hundred and sixty-two villages receive two meals a day, the same ration being allotted to each person as in the city soup kitchens for refugees. The number of needy is so great that those in poorest condition are selected for this feeding program. Orphans and destitute children are given first choice and the aged and infirm come second.

Issue of Weekly Rations to Villagers

In addition to the number of poor who are fed at the soup kitchens, 10,000 villagers receive weekly issues of rations which they carry to their homes.

Soup Kitchens for the Children of the City Poor

Three soup kitchens in the city are feeding 1,152 poor children of Alexandropol and caring for them during the day. At night they return to their homes. Nursing mothers are given milk and cocoa at the kitchens.

The Near East Relief has three new Orphanages at Alexandropol

In addition to the large orphanage systems of Polygon and Kazach Post barracks, the Near East Relief has taken over three small orphanages in Alexandropol, supporting 1,261 children—670 boys and 591 girls.

Alexandropol is doing its share in keeping the soup kettles boiling for the starving population of the district. The food for this soup is imported. The majority comes from America to Constantinople, and the Near East Supply Department sends supply ships up the Black Sea to Batoum,

and from Batoum the food is transported inland to Alexandropol. Therefore many bushels of American corn, last year growing in the fields of America, donated by American farmers to the Near East Relief, are being cooked in the soup kettles of Alexandropol in the Caucasus, helping to feed farmers who had no seeds to plant and hence no crops. The corn has had a long trip but it certainly receives a warm welcome on this side of the water.

LETTER FROM MR. C. P. ROWLAND, ERIVAN, TO MRS. EMMICH

"Erivan, Armenia, Nov. 16, 1921"

"My dear Mrs. Emmich:—

If I thought it would do any good, I would send an S. O. S. to Constantinople to have you come down here and take over the Case Department for all of Armenia. I have been put in charge of the newly organized Relief Department for the Erivan District, and am now trying to organize a Case Committee—can't you imagine me in such a job? It is all new to me, and while interesting and funny at times, it is mighty hard on account of the lack of many necessities to make such a Department run smoothly. We are trying to collect all the refugees in the city and take them back to the villages which they left in the summer. Of course we will need to feed them all winter there. At the present time there are something like 200,000 refugees in the city.

"The Near East Relief orphanages are all overcrowded. They are caring for something like 3300 orphans and would double that number if proper buildings could be obtained. We are trying to get more buildings—but it is difficult. The streets are full of ragged children without homes. They sleep in the streets, the churchyards, and on sidewalks. Many of them are actually starving to death. I never saw such sights in my life and the sad part of it all is that the future is about as dark as the present. I visited one government orphanage the other day to see just what aid I could extend. The children were all crowded into one room, no beds, no chairs, no blankets or coverings of any kind. They were just sleeping on the floor. The sick ones, and they all looked sick, were mixed up with the others. Most of them were half clothed. One little boy had only an undershirt. How they lived at all is a mystery to me. Tomorrow I am going to go out with blankets and clothing and food, and I shall bring back some of those poor little sick kiddies.

"The bunch here at Erivan is a fine one, and they seem to get along so well together. Dr. Elliott joined us the other day with two nurses, Mrs. Powers, and Miss Leila Priest, Mrs. Powers was with Dr. Elliott in Marash, and Miss Priest has been a long time at the American Women's Hospital of the Near East Relief at Ismid. Dr. Elliott has a mighty big job ahead of her here but I believe she is equal to it. We have two personnel houses—one with four in it and another with six.

"Mr. Jaquith was here for some time but left for Persia last week.

"Would be glad to hear from you any time, so I hope you will write. Kind regards to all.

Sincerely,
C. P. ROWLAND."

**LETTER FROM DR. UHLS, DISTRICT
COMMANDER, SEVERSKY BARRACKS,
ALEXANDROPOL**

(Dated Nov. 14, 1921)

Reconstruction Work without Tools or Materials

"The reconstruction of Seversky Barracks is moving along rapidly. Mr. Anderson, who has charge of reconstruction, has been handicapped by a shortage of skilled labor but the relatively small number of men employed have accomplished much. A fact which speaks well for the ability of the Armenian mechanics is the celerity and excellence of the work accomplished with the primitive tools they possess.

There is a shortage of adequate mechanical equipment as well as suitable building material. An American contractor, after inspecting the process of sawing out all boards by hand, the making of crumpled pieces of roof-tin into straight pieces which can be used, the construction of serviceable stoves out of these same pieces of tin, stove rivets out of old nails, window-pane fasteners out of wire, etc., would throw up his hands with horror and say: 'It can't be done.' But it can be done, and we now have 700 children moved into one building and in a very few days 700 more will be moved.

Mrs. Uhls, who has been acting as orphanage manager at Seversky and superintendent of the trachoma hospital at Kazachi Post, was very glad to see Miss Jordan, who has just returned from Constantinople. Mrs. Uhls is now acting as orphanage manager and has moved into the American personnel quarters at Seversky.

Repairing a Bath Damaged by Dynamite

"The central bath is now in use, which is another instance of Armenian mechanical ingenuity. A stick of dynamite had thoughtfully been placed in one of the large tanks by one of the occupying armies, and it looked to be damaged beyond repair. However by the use of many bolts, patches, and red lead, it is now as good as new.

Making "Finds" Among old Debris

"An interesting discovery was made in one of the demolished small buildings. Deeply buried under the debris of fallen walls and roof was found a horse-power attachment which can be used to run a circular saw. It was estimated that it would take a force of 16 men working constantly to saw an amount sufficient for the daily use of the institution. This saw will do the work of the sixteen men with handsaws.

Preparing the Ground for Spring

"An experienced horticulturist has been employed who is at present engaged in preparing the little remaining shrub-

bery for the winter, and planting some quick growing trees. Quite a large amount of farming land is included in the Seversky tract. Lying near the Arpatchy, it is very fertile and can be irrigated. Next spring sufficient garden truck should be raised to supply the three posts.

Battle with Brigands

"As to recent happenings, outside the fact that our guards had a night battle with brigands who were intent upon raiding the warehouse and who shot the door full of holes, and the further fact that both Mrs. Uhls and Mr. Anderson have been thrown from their horses, the only injury being slight lameness of Mr. Anderson's horse (it is thought that he stepped on it), nothing of interest has occurred."

**EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF
THEODORE ELMER, DISTRICT COMMANDER,
TIFLIS**

"We fed in September in our Dining Rooms and Orphanages in Tiflis, 2944 children. In addition to this we gave cocoa and bread to 6000 children once a week in our children's garden. Our relation with the garden group was much less close than with the children in the Dining Rooms and orphanages as we had each child in our play garden only once a week for three hours. In our Tiflis child welfare work, however, we are aiding 8,944 children."

RODOSTO NOTES

Moses Bey's house, Rodosto, has been rented by the Near East Relief for a hospital. The building is large and will accommodate many patients. Miss M. E. MacLellan and Dr. Babukian are doing the medical work at Rodosto.

The Near East Relief has opened schools for the refugee children at Rodosto, and 255 children are now attending. Plans are being made for additional schools to make room for the large number of refugee children who are in the various camps.

Many of the bales of old clothes sent to Rodosto contained rolls of outing flannel which are being distributed among the refugee women who are making clothes for the school children.

A room has been opened for the cutting of the outing flannel for the dresses of the school children. The refugee women with experience in cutting are doing this work, and the women in the camps are doing the sewing.

The Greek Government is putting up stoves in the refugee barracks, and the refugees are to dig their own coal from the lignite mines on the shore near Rodosto.

Mr. Peter Prins, the Director of the Near East Relief at Rodosto, is making every effort to rent further farms for the refugees.

ADANA NEWS

Miss Nan Lowe is spending part time with the Near East Relief in Adana and part time with the Y.M.C.A.

The Armenians are running an orphanage at Deurt Yol which is carried on in a very businesslike and systematic manner.

Mr. David Hogglund, who is in charge of the Tarsus Trades School, where the Near East Relief is paying for over 140 boys, has secured an expert teacher for the shoe trade. It is reported that the boys are turning out shoes equal in quality, workmanship and cut to American shoes.

Mr. Byron Noone who has been directing the Near East Relief-Y. M. C. A. camp in Adana during the summer has rejoined the Near East Relief and will take charge of the Adana orphanages. Mr. Noone was formerly with the Near East Relief and was a member of the Leviathan group which landed in Constantinople in March, 1919.

A LETTER FROM MISS CALDWELL'S FATHER IN A SUIT OF OLD CLOTHES

Miss M. L. Caldwell, who is connected with the Near East Relief refugee work for the 6000 refugees in Rodosto, sent in a call to Constantinople for old clothes from America to clothe the ragged refugees for the cold weather. Among the bundles sent to Rodosto, Miss Caldwell was surprised to find two bales from her home town, Bristol, Tenn., and she was more than surprised when she recognized some of the clothes. The names attached to many garments were the names of her old friends.

The clothes were given out to the refugees, and Miss Caldwell received the surprise of her life when a refugee brought a letter to her which he had found in the pocket of a pair of trousers. The letter had been written to Miss Caldwell's father twenty years ago, and the trousers which the old refugee in Rodosto was wearing had once been owned by Mr. Caldwell in Bristol, Tenn.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF JOHN A. KINGSBURY, DERINDJÉ

Owing to the fighting a short time ago in the Bardizag region, the orphanage of 300 boys was moved to Derindjé, and one of the large supply warehouses was made into an orphanage. The following are extracts from Mr. Kingsbury's letter concerning the present life of the boys:

"We are proud of our 300 boys because of the fine spirit they have shown in facing hardships. To be sure they are better off than the thousands of starving children in the Caucasus, but to leave the comfortable Bardizag buildings for the dark, cold warehouses of sheet-iron, does not give one the ambition to sing of 'All good things around us.' Yet the boys do sing at two services every Sunday and at chapel each

morning just as lustily as a football singing-section on a victorious field.

"Their ingenuity, too, in improvising beds, when most of us thought there were no supplies at hand, is worthy of help and encouragement. First they found some old car-sides which they blocked up on the cement floor of the warehouse, placing them atop of rocks and tin cans. Later they substituted wooden horses which they made of old boards and rusty nails. Bagging, stretched upon the car-sides, rendered these improvised beds a degree softer than wood. Now we are making up mattresses and pillows which we hope to have ready before the cold weather begins. 'In fact we have already 'mattressed' the kindergarten and beds for the more anaemic of the boys. Winter clothes and shoes have also been given out."

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Day, W. H. Richmond, Va. Supplies. With the American Red Cross, in charge of supplies, in 20 countries travelling 50,000 miles while on duty. In charge of Supply Department of the Near East Relief Constantinople.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith has left the Caucasus Area for Tabriz, Persia, where the Near East Relief is carrying on work. Mr. Charles White is accompanying Mr. Jaquith.

Miss Constance Horsford has returned to Constantinople from the Caucasus Area where she has been in charge of the individual remittance work.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Constance Horsford to Captain Charles Taylor. The wedding will take place this month.

Miss Margaret Kinne and Miss Annette L. Munro sailed December 1st. They are returning to the United States via Egypt. Miss Kinne has been in charge of the Armenian Boys' Orphanage, Sivas, and Miss Munro has been connected with the Medical Department, Cesarea.

Miss Doris L. Goetz has been assigned as Secretary to Mr. W. E. Rankin, District Commander, Kazachi Post District, Alexandropol.

Mr. R. P. Freeman has been assigned to the Polygon District, Alexandropol, Caucasus Area, in charge of farms.

Mr. J. D. McNabb, who recently sailed for the Caucasus Area, has been assigned to Karaklis.

Mrs. M. E. Brown has been transferred from Erivan to Karaklis.

Mr. R. M. Davidson has been assigned to Jelat-oghli District.

Mr. George Dennis has returned from a trip to Rodosto. Mr. Dennis went to Rodosto in connection with the refugee work there.

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THE LEGION OF HONOR PRESENTED TO MISS E. D. CUSHMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE TRACHOMA ORPHANAGE OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

On Wednesday noon, December 7th, Miss E. D. Cushman, Director of the Trachoma Orphanage of the Near East Relief, was decorated with the Legion of Honor by General Pellé, French High Commissioner, Constantinople.

At 12:30 Miss Cushman stood in front of the French tricolors and arms in the great hall of the French Embassy, facing General Pellé. Behind her stood four officers of the Legion of Honor. With a few touching and well spoken words, General Pellé conferred this gracious tribute of France, making Miss Cushman Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of her work for French prisoners of war in the interior of Turkey. General Pellé further stated that the selection of this honor was based upon many reports, and that of the many persons mentioned to receive the honor, Miss Cushman was one of two chosen by the President of France.

Attending the ceremony were the United States High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol and Mrs. Bristol, attended by Lieutenant Commander A. S. Merrill and Lieutenant Commander H. V. Bryan. Dr. W. W. Peet, Miss Caroline Ahlers, Miss Marie Cyr, Miss Mary Louise Morton, and Miss Carlis E. Mills represented the Near East Relief and the American Mission Board. General and Madame Pellé were assisted by Monsieur de la Forcade, 1st Secretary of the French embassy, Commandante de Coursen, Military Attaché, Commandante Bouquet, Naval Attaché, and Lieutenant Curet his Aide.

Miss Cushman came to Turkey in 1899 and was first stationed at Cesarea. Later she was assigned to Konia in connection with the medical work of the American Hospital. Only one who has been in the interior of Turkey can realize what the American medical work means to the country people. Miss Cushman loved the work and loved the people, and when the war broke out she remained through it all to help.

For three years, Miss Cushman was the representative at Konia of the three Legations in Constantinople, representing the interests of the allied nations in the war. Konia and the surrounding country was the centre of a "boiling pot" as Miss Cushman describes it, and hundreds of French and British prisoners were camped in Konia and the surrounding

provinces—not to mention thousands of refugees. Miss Cushman became active among the allied prisoners, and through her influence with the Turkish authorities, who trusted her straightforward and honest methods of procedure, was able to do much to alleviate the sufferings of these men. It was through her efforts that the disbursement of one million dollars and quantities of additional stores were distributed through the arvas for the relief of the prisoners of war.

During this long and trying period in Konia, Miss Cushman received no letters from home. Many times she felt as if she were not equal to the huge amount of work and responsibility placed in her charge and she once wrote to Count Vanderdoes de Villebois, at that time Minister of the Dutch Netherlands in Constantinople, asking that some one be sent to take her place. The following are extracts of his reply to her:

"I have for a long time been fully conscious of the numberless difficulties with which you must contend daily . . . But I can assure you in any case, Madam, that you have known how to win, in the accomplishment of your difficult task, the entire satisfaction of the Royal Legation and at the same time you have become fully entitled to the gratitude of the three Governments who have confided to me the protection of the interests of their subjects in this country. You give proof in your work of an activity, a practical sense and sureness of judgment which permits me to cooperate with you in full and entire confidence . . . I do not try to hide the fact that even if it were possible for me (and it is not) to appoint a special official to Konia for the work of relief, I would still ask you *not* to make it necessary for me to provide thus for your replacement. I am in fact persuaded that no other person would know how to exercise as much authority and influence as yourself. I take the liberty of appealing to you once more, Madam, asking you to be kind enough to continue to lend your excellent and energetic assistance to the protecting authority."

Miss Cushman continued in her work of distributing relief to the prisoners, orphans and refugees until the end of the war, and later became Director of the Near East Relief for the Konia Unit. As Director of the Near East Relief, Miss Cushman cared for the orphans and helpless women and children who were left in large numbers in the Konia region. In 1920 Miss Cushman came to Constantinople to take charge of the Trachoma Orphanage of the Near East Relief, and is still holding that position.

The Members of the Near East Relief congratulate Miss Cushman upon this gracious recognition of the French Government for her splendid services.

The Legion of Honor is Miss Cushman's third decoration. In August the Greek Patriarchate conferred upon Miss Cushman the Gold Cross of Jerusalem, and during the Balkan War Miss Cushman received a decoration from Queen Alexandria while connected with work for the British Red Cross in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE ORPHANAGE WORK

(Extracts from November Report by Mrs. George White)

"The Near East Relief has now seven of the older orphan boys in Robert College, and seven girls in Constantinople College, who are preparing to go into our orphanages next year and the year following as teachers. We have also fifteen orphan girls in Miss Kinney's school. These girls are being brought up to grade this year and will take normal training next year. Dr MacNaughton has in his school seven of our former Bardizag orphans. With the assistance of a special fund, Dr MacNaughton has been able to take these boys at the rate of 120 liras a year, which is just the amount it would cost to keep them in the orphanages.

"Forty-eight boys from Kouleli Orphanage are getting practical training two mornings in the forge shops at Robert College. They are still going to and from the orphanage across the Bosphorus in small boats. As soon as arrangements can be completed, however, whereby the kindergarten children at Kourou-Tcheslime can be moved to Scutari, these boys can be transferred to Kourou-Tcheslime which will be more accessible to the college. We can then arrange their school work to fit in with the practical work they are doing.

"Professor Scipio, of Robert College, has become greatly interested in the possibility of developing a carpentry industry in the Central Boys' Orphanage at Kouleli. He has succeeded in securing a donation of lumber and tools worth about 800 liras. He has 30 sets of materials and sufficient lumber to build 30 benches. The plan is to start out by giving carpentry training two hours a week to 270 boys. These boys will put their own orphanage building in repair, and build much needed benches and other articles of furniture. Then as certain boys show a particular interest in the work, they will be given additional time in the shops to learn cabinet making, etc.

"The boys at Koum Kapou Industrial Home are getting along famously. There are a hundred and ten boys there now—all of them apprenticed at different shops in town. They are earning a little money and each one has his bank account ranging from one to several liras. They are as proud as peacocks of their precious bank books. Evening courses are carried on for their moral and intellectual development. Within a few months, we hope to have many of these boys self-supporting.

"During the month of October, 1489 children were given the Peledisi Test. Of this number, 1344 were boys and 141 were girls. The results were much more satisfactory than we had expected."

MISS ANNIE ALLEN'S TRIP ACROSS THE SALT DESERT TO KONIA

(Extract from letter of Miss Annie Allen, November 14th, 1921, to Miss Caris E. Mills)

"I have just returned from a trip to Konia. I left for Konia on October 27th by automobile. Our first night we spent in Kerechéir which is half way on the trip to Cesarea. We went considerably out of our way because we were told the short cut was bad road. Our second drive was through the Salt Desert. At noon I ate my lunch by the side of the Salt Lake. As we approached the lake, I saw what looked like huge tents but on arrival at the salt station, which is under government control, I found the supposed tents were four great mounds of salt containing in each mound from two to four million kilos of salt.

"The most interesting part was driving through the lake. It took us about fifteen minutes to cross. One had the sensation of going through snow or ice flooded with water, and therefore you felt as if the auto ought to skid. All that day the road was across the desert, and as there were many paths one could not but wonder whether in the end we would arrive at our destination. One time we were spinning merrily along and I was thinking what good luck I was having when suddenly we were jounced frightfully, and then came to a sudden stop while in the distance we saw our left front wheel 'joy riding' across the plain. On examination the chauffeur declared the matter hopeless but by much tinkering we were on our way in another hour. Don't ask me what was the matter for auto parts are unknown to me when it comes to details. I assure you, however, to be stuck in a salt desert where there is almost no travel is no joke.

"Shall I tell you how we finally did arrive in Konia? One of the guards in a salt station happened along on horseback and he got us some native horse shoes and five of these shoes brought us within five minutes of the Near East Relief Konia Hospital when again we broke down—but we were there and it mattered not.

"I remained in Konia four days. While there the rains began so that a return through the desert was impossible with auto. Miss Taylor, who has served at her orphanage post in Konia for as long, needed a vacation. As my auto was to eventually go to Cesarea, we packed her off the day after my arrival and I hope she is having a good vacation there. She deserves it.

Konia Near East Relief in Splendid Condition.

"I found the orphanages in splendid condition, the trades are continuing and the older boys are helping in the work in the hospital as well as in the orphanage. I spoke to the boys Sunday afternoon. Since my last visit, they have formed a little orchestra and they played well. On Monday, I spoke to the girls, and they, not to be outdone by the boys, had formed a little choir. They sang in English. The kindergarten children sang and played many games for me. I told

the teachers how well the children looked and how much they had grown.

"In all the children I saw advancement in every way, and it was a pleasure to tell our workers there. They have worked hard, and Miss Gaylord is to be congratulated. Mrs. Dodd is mother to all and the calls upon her are frequent.

Konia Hospital Doing a Fine Piece of Work

"Dr. Dodd's time is fully occupied with the medical work, and the Near East Relief hospital at Konia is doing a splendid piece of work.

"On my return I took an araba (carriage), springless, but not bad until we struck the bad road and then I was glad of the cushions which I brought with me. I passed through Khurdish villages and the people were very hospitable. There are no mules. I slept out in my wagon but in the evening would have my meal with the house owner and then chat with the women. In one house there had just been a wedding, and the bride was most gorgeously dressed in silk.

"One night after I had put out my candle, I felt some one pushing around my wagon. After a short time, I peeked through a crack and saw a huge creature. Soon he poked his nose in and on the other side I saw some thick lips tearing down the curtain - it was a camel. Two camels had strayed to my wagon and were apparently determined to find out what was shut up inside of it. A slap on the nose of one and banging on the side of the araba finally made them settle down to chewing their cud.

"The mud was something terrible. One of the horses would refuse to budge when the mud stuck to the wheel so I hired a man in the worst place to walk along and give him a pull when necessary."

ARMENIAN RED CROSS SANITARY MISSION TO ARMENIA

On Tuesday, December 9th, a tea was given at Tokatlian's, by the Armenian Red Cross on the occasion of the departure of the first Armenian Sanitary Red Cross Mission to Armenia.

Among the guests were Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, and Mrs. Bristol, members of the Near East Relief, American Red Cross, representatives from Robert College, Y.W.C.A., American Mission Board, active members of the Armenian Red Cross, well known members of the Armenian medical profession, Mr. Thounmanian, the Armenian poet from the Caucasus, Mr. Töhtadjian, Mr. Orkherdian, the Economic Representative to Armenia etc. The guests were received by Madam Stambouljian, the President of the Armenian Red Cross, and representative ladies of the various Armenian institutions in Constantinople.

Mr. Karajian, Honorary President of the Armenian Red Cross, Mr. Thounmanian, the Armenian poet, and Mrs. Parsoghian made speeches describing the efforts of the Armenian Red Cross, to send a Sanitary Mission to Armenia to help alleviate the misery of her unfortunate people.

The mission is composed of three medical men, a chemist, and a nurse, with the option of enlarging its staff by the addition of new members. The mission is equipped with one hundred and fifty cases containing medical supplies and clothing.

Each speaker emphasized the gratitude due to the great American nation by every Armenian, and how the mortality by starvation has been and is being reduced by the prompt and speedy help of America. Mrs. Parsoghian stated that this Mission was an effort on the part of the Armenians of Constantinople, Smyrna, and various other places to get their share in meeting the huge problem of the starving people in Armenia and the Caucasus Area.

Special thanks were extended to Admiral and Mrs. Bristol and all members of the Near East Relief for showing on every occasion much sympathy and good will in helping the Armenian Red Cross.

Dr. Hajdian, head of the Mission, in a few words on behalf of his fellow workers, expressed thanks for the good wishes extended to the Mission, stating that they would do their utmost to prove worthy of the confidence placed in them.

The members of the Armenian Red Cross, and the President, Mrs. Stambouljian, are to be congratulated upon the good work the organization is undertaking.

SUMMER IN THE NEAR EAST RELIEF HOSPITAL, SAMSOUN

Miss Grace Blackwell, of Hamilton Square, N.J., who has had charge of the Near East Relief Hospital in Samsoun for a number of months, has just returned to Constantinople, and gives the following information concerning work at Samsoun:

"The Hospital in Samsoun is situated high up on a hill in a beautiful location, far away from the swamps of the city which cause so much malaria. One of the drawbacks of living in Samsoun is the malaria - the Germans have it, in fact few escape. The chief occupation of our druggist was rolling little quinine pills for the Germans and other sufferers.

"Many of the children of the orphanages and the refugee camps were pale, malarial, and looked generally run down and undernourished, so we thought of the scheme of opening barricaes high up for a change of air.

"About the first of June forty children came to the hospital. They were kept constantly in the open air, and meals were served on tables spread under the olive trees. Special food was given out, and it was amazing to see how quickly a little pale face could be transformed into a fat chubby face made brown by the sun. The children were weighed every two weeks and the growing weight of each child made the work very worthwhile.

"A donkey with a Greek name which I cannot remember furnished the most amusement but we also put up swings and bought footballs. These poor little starved children had a good time for once. We gave cocoa at each meal as it was the most nourishing drink, and the children became very

fond of it. It was the first time they had ever tasted cocoa.

"On the first of October it was necessary to send the children back to the camps and orphanages, but a different looking crowd of children returned to those who had come up the hill to the Near East hospital early in the summer.

"This work of caring for the sick and undernourished children was in addition to the regular hospital work in a hospital of 140 beds during the summer. The beds were continually filled with patients—chiefly malarial. They would come to us with temperatures of 105, 106, and even as high as 107. Surgical patients would travel in a shaky araba from the inland villages as many as five days. In many cases, through delay, amputations had to be made on account of gangrene."

Miss Blackwell during her work in Samsoun had five attacks of malaria, and she states that the greater part of the population of Samsoun are subject to the disease.

NEAR EAST RELIEF BAZAAR

AT PERA PALACE A GREAT SUCCESS

On December 6, 7, and 8th, the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople held a Christmas Bazaar which brought in 2,200 liras. This money will be used in supplying further work for the 622 refugees who are the sole support of 2,500 dependents. Since the Bazaar 85 additional needy cases have been given work in knitting stockings for the Case Committee children.

The tables were heaped with Russian, Suzani and Aintab embroideries, Armenian lace work, silk lingerie, characteristic dolls made by the refugees, and the various types of work of the eight nationalities employed.

Miss Constance Sheltman, the head of the Industrial Department, Miss Katherine Paddock, and Miss Janet MacNaughton were in charge of the Bazaar and are to be congratulated upon its success.

At the Bazaar, the Near East Relief sold articles supplied by Miss Burgess of the British Friends' Mission. Miss Burgess, who has been in Constantinople for thirty years, is very kind in giving advice gained through her long experience.

We wish to thank especially Mr. Athanasades, the Proprietor of the Pera Palace Hotel, and Mr. Paul Montagne, the Director, who so generously gave the use of the main large room, free of charge, and cooperated in every way.

Articles like those shown at the bazaar can now be purchased at the store in the Near East Relief Headquarters, Stamboul, near the Public Debt and the Grand Bazaar. Tramcar No. 12 stops a few blocks from the Headquarters Building. The store is open every day in the week, closing Saturday at 12:30. There is a long waiting list of refugees for work. Help us dispose of their needlework so that we may give employment to those who ask for work—not charity.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MISS RUTH EDDY TO MISS EMMA WOOD

Samsoun, December 5th, 1921

"Miss Steiger is staying in the Samsoun Hospital, taking Miss Blackwell's place. We are going tomorrow by *yaili* (wagon used in the interior of Turkey). As it is pouring cats and dogs, and the roads are in a dreadful condition, our trip will not be an easy one. It is certainly an experience, however, going over five hundred miles of inland roads. I am glad I have been assigned to Harpout as I have always been interested in that part of the country.

"The people here in Samsoun are splendid and so genial. They are great workers and it seems to me they have a tremendously big job ahead of them."

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Richards, L. J. New York City. Experience in banking. Assigned to Financial Department, Constantinople Headquarters.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Ruth Eddy and Miss Pauline Wilkowske, nurses, have left Samsoun for the Harpout area.

Miss Grace Blackwell who has been in charge of the work at the Samsoun hospital has returned to Constantinople. Miss Edna Steiger, who has recently joined the Near East Relief, is taking Miss Steiger's place.

Mr. J. E. Van Toor, who has been Director of the Samsoun Unit of the Constantinople Area of the Near East Relief, has returned to Constantinople. Mr. Augustus W. Green, Jr., is taking Mr. Van Toor's place as Director of the Samsoun Unit.

The Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., sailed on Monday last for Egypt for a couple of weeks on publication work.

Miss Esther Sutton and Mr. and Mrs. Flint returned to Constantinople, Saturday, December 3rd. Miss Sutton is undertaking some special work for Dr. Peet.

Mr. John H. Warye, who had charge of the Industrial work of the Near East Relief in Cesarea for more than a year, has joined the Foreign Mission Board and is now in India.

Miss Mae Schenk sailed from Holland on December 2nd for New York.

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DJALAL-OGHLI, THE NEW STATION OF THE CAUCASUS AREA

(Extracts from letter from R. M. DAVIDSON to Captain E. A. YARROW, Managing Director of the Caucasus Area)

"Djalal Oghli, November 17, 1921.

"If you believe that the Aladdin days are over, and wish to have your faith in the thrilling old story revived, I respectfully suggest you pay a return visit to Djalal Oghli at an early date and see the almost miraculous changes which have taken place since your visit in October.

"You told me that your visit here was for the purpose of securing a location for several thousand children whom the Near East Relief hopes to feed, clothe, house, educate and to become honest, honorable, industrious, God-loving, God-fearing men and women.

Refugees Rebuilding Barracks for Children

"To-day seven hundred little waifs have been put under our care at Djalal-Oghli, and arrangements are being made for receiving two thousand more this winter. We are putting the refugees to work building a children's compound. Two former Russian barracks are ready to receive the children. How little the builders of these huge barracks realized that some day they would house the hungry children of the land instead of an army. Four more barracks are almost complete; houses for the personnel have been arranged; a laundry has been opened; a shoe-shop has been started; a carpenter-shop is in full operation; a blacksmith-shop is busy all day; a bakery has been built which is turning the flour sent here into hundreds of loaves of bread; a sewing room is busy making clothes for the children; a knitting room and a mattress factory are running full speed; combs, spoons, cups, etc., are being made; beds are being built; pavements are being laid; an electric light plant is being installed; water mains are being laid and various other arrangements are under way to carry out the plans of the District Commander to convert Djalal-Oghli as soon as possible into an ideal orphanage community and the refugees are doing the work. It is the plan to make this place a home for the orphans for the next ten years or more.

"In time, and it will take time of course, the District Commander and his assistants hope to make Djalal-Oghli orphans as near self-sustaining as possible, and with this end in view the boys and girls are being employed in various industries as far as circumstances will permit. This has a two-

fold advantage; it will help make the orphanages self-supporting and the orphans self-respecting.

"You, Captain Yarrow, as Director of the Caucasus Branch of the Near East Relief, can appreciate much more than other people the speed with which the work has been accomplished for you know the numberless difficulties which are encountered in an invaded country which has undergone such radical changes in government and otherwise as has the Caucasus.

"Large credit for this work belongs to the District Commander, Mr. S. E. Newman, and Mrs. Newman, of Seattle, Washington, and Miss Mabelle Phillips of Plainfield, New Jersey, a former Wellesley graduate. Mrs. Newman has charge of the industrial work and Miss Phillips has charge of orphanages and education.

"Mr. and Mrs. Newman and Miss Phillips are not only energetic and competent workers but they are thoroughly interested in the care of orphans and refugees. They are making great sacrifices in order to help these suffering children—a sacrifice which money would not induce them to make.

The Life at Djalal-Oghli

"As you know the inhabitants of Djalal-Oghli speak no English, there are in the town no restaurants, hotels, places of amusement, and no modern conveniences or many things of like nature to which Americans are accustomed. The nearest available railway station is more than thirty-five miles away over a mountain seven thousand feet in height. In addition to the depressing influence of destroyed buildings and the dirty, unsanitary condition of the town, the American personnel are day and night confronted by starving men, women and children, clothed in rags, with no place to sleep except in ruined buildings and in the streets, wet with rain and sleet and snow. The cries of the children and pitiful appeals of these men and women will ring in the ears of four Americans for many years to come.

The Need is Desperate and Difficult to Meet

"We are now laying our plans for aiding as far as our limited means will permit more than seven thousand Armenian refugees who have fled to Djalal-Oghli, leaving practically all their belongings behind. These people, mostly women and children, the majority of whom are without money and clothes, their bodies being covered with dirty rags, tied together by equally dirty rags, are in the most pitiable condition. When it is understood that most of them have not enough clothes to cover them and have only the food they can beg from the natives, who themselves are very poor, it

requires no stretch of the imagination to understand what their suffering is—with no fire to lessen the cold. Perhaps this is an old, old story—refugees, refugees, refugees—but 'refugee' is just another name for 'human being' and surely a human being or even an animal deserves something better out of life than this.

"I look at some of these little appealing faces and wonder how they would feel if they could get a glimpse of a Christmas table at home or a Christmas fire or a glittering Christmas tree. It would be a fairyland of which they have never dreamed.

"We are trying our best to alleviate to the best of our ability the suffering and misery of these victims and we are trying to reduce the stupendous mortality. We are also firm believers in work, and each recipient of food and clothing must perform the kind of work of which he or she is capable. The work of refitting the barracks in Djatal-Oghli is being performed entirely by refugees, and if the supply exceeds the demand for the orphanage needs, the men and older boys will be used in making the town a cleaner place in which to live.

Djatal-Oghli an Ideal Orphanage Centre

"Permit me, Captain Yarrow, to congratulate you upon having selected Djatal-Oghli as an orphanage site. It is of high altitude, nestled among the mountains, possessing several large parks and huge trees, much open space, with large barracks and other buildings which can be made into dormitories, schools, workshops, etc., far away from the evil influences of a large city or town. The site is almost ideal for the purpose intended. Another advantage of the location is its nearness to the Near East Relief farm—only ten miles away—and upon which the older orphans can be employed in the summer and from which much of the needed supplies will come.

"As I glance over the letter I am reminded, *by contrast*, of a speaker at a banquet who arose and said: 'I am so enthused over my subject that I hardly know what to talk about.' 'Talk about a minute and then sit down,' said a man in the back of the house. Excuse me for not having written according to this suggestion, but I am filled with the Near East Relief spirit as it has been introduced to me in Djatal-Oghli."

THE ASSOCIATION FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST AN INTERNATIONAL CLUB

To increase goodwill among nations and peoples in the Near East,

To further the ideals of cooperation among nations,
To prepare and distribute literature which will promote international understanding.

The first meeting of this Association will be held in the Yellow Parlor of the Pera Palace Hotel on Monday, Decem-

ber 19th, at three o'clock. The address of the occasion will be given by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, and will be followed by a short address in French by Dr. Giovanni Bianco.

Those wishing to join the Association should send their names to the Secretary, Mrs. Jeannette Wallace Emrich. Near East Relief, or to any member of the Membership Committee. The annual fee is five liras.

THE CREED OF AN INTERNATIONALIST

(By FRED FIELD GOODSELL)

I Believe

That every nation of the world can render unique service to humanity

That a nation is most severely tested when it faces its major opportunities for rendering unique service to humanity
That a nation achieves its greatest success and happiness along the path of its unique service to humanity

I Believe

That nations cannot be independent but are essentially interdependent

That all worthy aspects of a nation's life can be brought to their highest development only through international intercourse

That the greatest civilization will flourish where there is the liveliest, the most prolonged and the most friendly mingling of national elements

I Believe

That true patriotism consists in helping one's own nation to discover and fulfil its opportunity to serve humanity.

ADDITIONAL REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Mr. G. H. Dennis, the Director of the Relief Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, has just received a letter from the Armenian Central Committee concerning the arrival of the refugees from Cilicia. The following are extracts from the letter:

"The impossibility at present of transferring additional refugees to Thrace, and the bitterly cold weather and its horrible consequences, compels us to push the matter of taking urgent measures through which our wretched refugees may be helped.

"With the incoming of refugees from Cilicia, we are confronted by another catastrophe. Because of our insufficient financial resources, it is absolutely beyond our control to manage. There are more than 2000 additional refugees in the Constantinople camps.

"We are not only in the direst necessity to support the refugees with camp shelter, food, clothing, and medical assistance, but we wish to prevent contagious diseases from spreading.

"If some kind of work could be organized to give employment to those able to work, this would be the most beneficial aid."

Recent compiled statistics show that there are now over 121,000 refugees in Constantinople. The streets are lined with men out of work, officers selling tissue paper flowers, ex-officers begging, women calling from house to house selling their clothing—and there is practically no work to be obtained. The orphans of the Karageuzian Armenian orphanage collected a few piasters and bought tissue paper flowers from the Russian refugees. A bright flower now adorns each table at the Karageuzian orphanage. It gives the children pleasure and they feel that they too have helped.

This week the great storm came, tearing up trees, breaking window panes, and destroying the make-shift shelters of many of the poor families. Happily great quantities of stunned fish were washed ashore which were picked up by refugees.

The need in Constantinople is so great that one would need a small fortune to help only the refugees standing along the street at night. It is a common sight to see women and children, thinly clad, huddled in doorways in Pera streets during the night. And yet our workers from the interior and the Caucasus say we do not know what suffering is until we see the Caucasus areas and the interior conditions.

AN ORPHANAGE IN A WAREHOUSE AT THE NEAR EAST SUPPLY BASE

(Extracts from report of Mr. Kingsbury, Derindje)

"We were glad to have Mr. Jaquith, Mr. White and Dr. Marden, when they visited us in September, see how splendidly our boys are making the best of their hard quarters. Accustomed to our comfortable school buildings in Bardizag, they are here roughing it in the smaller of the warehouses on stone floors with only blankets and board bunks.

"Their food is cooked in a former German portable army kitchen which Mr. Hoagland, formerly Director of Derindje, rescued from an abandoned army camp. This splendid stove, which cooks all the orphanage food for 250 people and about twenty Derindje workers, as well as heating necessary water, requires only as much fuel as formerly used in Bardizag to heat the kitchen water.

"The orphanage shoe and tailor shops are running at only about half-boy capacity because of the necessity of separating trachoma cases. This gap is quite filled by the wives of some of our workers whom we sheltered at the time of the evacuation.

"The second floor of No. 2 warehouse has been turned over to us and in time we were successful in cleaning out a lot of dusty bags with which it was filled. We moved in the smallest boys, the women, and started the workshops in this building.

"The primary importance of providing a dry warm dor-

mitory for the winter makes us still hesitate using this space for school uses except on the very brightest days. However plans are made for opening the kindergarten and doing the best we can with the older classes.

"Much of our school equipment was left behind in Bardizag and we lack here necessary books and school supplies. We may be forced to try Dr. Hopkin's idea of a school which was a plank with a pupil at one end and a teacher at the other—if only we had enough teachers and enough planks! As Nasel Erdin Hodja says of the man who found a horseshoe, 'If only I had the horse I might go for a ride.'

"All summer Sunday services have been held out in the open under the beautiful big trees back of the boys dormitories. Here trachoma and non-trachoma boys have been able to attend the same services as the space is divided only by a wire fence on either side of which they sit as a single audience. Mr. Jaquith and Dr. Marden both spoke to the boys the Sundays they were in Derindje and it will be long before we forget their good messages."

CLOTHING GIVEN OUT IN CONSTANTINOPLE HEADQUARTERS, DURING NOVEMBER

Many people come to the headquarters of the Near East Relief asking for clothing. During November Miss Moussman, who has charge of this department, handed out 1546 pieces of clothing. The following are extracts from her report:

"Mrs. Emrich, of the Case Committee, received during this month several cases of brand new dresses, sweaters, costumes, hats, warm clothes and toys for children. I was quite excited in opening up these cases as the things were really beautiful and besides it was comforting to feel that there are people in America who are so deeply interested in these poor little miserable refugee children—many of them orphans and invalids—with whom I daily come in contact.

"As I was handling these neatly made flannel dresses, the soft little bonnets, the bright colored sweaters, the warm mittens and the beautiful toys, I thought of the places on the outskirts of the town where these little children are daily picked off the streets and placed in camps, schools, orphanages or hospitals. I thought of the joy these gifts would bring them and of the deep gratitude awakened in the hearts of their parents.

"A loud tap at the door startled me, and I found myself standing in the middle of the room with a big Teddy-bear and a doll in one hand and a number of little coats and suits in the other. I turned sharply round and looked at the newcomer. It was a woman with two little kiddies. She had come to thank Mrs. Emrich with tears in her eyes for the set of new clothes she received for the children, and it was as if that about which I had been thinking became a reality.

T. MOUSSMAN
Clothing Department

BEYLERBEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ENTERTAINS THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

Last Sunday the Beyerbey Industrial School for Armenian boys entertained the Near East Relief and members of the Armenian Central Committee. Owing to the dreadful storm, many were unable to attend the splendid concert, but those who did reach the orphanage enjoyed immensely the singing, violin and flute selections furnished by the choir of boys.

At Beyerbey, 260 Armenian orphans are learning shoemaking, cabinet making, carpentry, tailoring, etc., and Mr. Pekmezian, the Director, is to be congratulated upon the success of the enterprise. The Near East Relief Canadian Fund is aiding in the support of this orphanage. The boys have become so expert in shoemaking that their instructors have been dismissed and replaced by the most expert of the boy shoemakers. These boys have been supplying the other orphanages with shoes and are planning to take outside orders.

At the entertainment were a number of Armenian shoe and leather merchants of Constantinople who have been taking an interest in the work and aiding the school by sending leather, giving instruction, etc. Mr. Depoian, the Director, of the Armenian Central Committee, Dr. Der Stepanian, the Director of the Central Boys' Orphanage, Mr. Horasandjian, the President of the Armenian Boy Scouts, members of the Board of the Armenian Central Committee, etc., attended.

The large schoolroom was decorated with bay leaves which the boys had gathered on the hills. At one end of the room was a raised platform for the choir. Mr. Kurkdjian, the Director of the choir, is justly proud of the singing of his boys. The program opened with "America" sung with much enthusiasm and spirit by these boys from Anatolia, the Caucasus and Syria. Armenian love songs, rustic songs, military marches, etc., were given by the choir, and very sweet music was rendered on the flute and violin.

A tea was served, after which Mr. Pekmezian gave a very interesting speech, emphasizing his idea that education and the learning of a trade should go hand in hand in the training of the orphan boys. He used as an example the fact that many of the refugees today find a trade a better provider than great knowledge, and a man with both is *never* helpless.

Special thanks were given to the Near East Relief and to the Canadian people for so generously sending funds. The boys ended the concert by giving three cheers for America.

NOTES

The Russian concert given December 15th at the Pera Palace Hotel was a great success both as a means of giving pleasure to lovers of music and in raising funds for the Russian refugees. The next concert will be given, Thursday December 29th, and will commence promptly at 5:30

The Honorable and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau have recently given Constantinople Woman's College \$10,000 to found two scholarships of \$300 each. They are to be called the Josephine Morgenthau Scholarships and are to be applied to one Junior and one Senior each year, among those who intend to pursue the profession of teaching. Mr. Morgenthau is one of the Trustees of the College, having been elected last year.

On account of the undernourished state of many of the Case Committee children, Mrs. Enrich has opened soup kitchens in the various poor sections of Constantinople where the Case Committee aids the war widows and their families. 3000 children are now being served one hot meal a day by the Near East Relief.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin have returned to Constantinople. Mr. Martin formerly had charge of industrial work in Cesarea and Mrs. Martin was connected with the medical department of that station.

Mr. James Van Wert of the Caucasus Area has been assigned to Kazatche Post, Alexandropol.

Miss Anne Gray has been appointed to the office of Finance and Supplies, Tiflis Headquarters, Caucasus Area.

Mr. Louis A. Parker has been appointed to the office of Finance and Supplies, Tiflis Headquarters.

Mr. John Richard Wood has been appointed to the District of Polygon, Alexandropol.

Mr. Milton D. Brown has been appointed District Commander, Erivan, and representative of the Director General of the Caucasus Area in Armenia.

Miss Mary Morton has been appointed acting regulating officer of the Caucasus Area in Constantinople during the absence of Dr. MacCallum in Egypt.

Mr. H. C. Jaquith has returned to Tiflis from Persia and is expected shortly in Constantinople.

Miss Stella Campbell and Miss Marie Cyr, who have been in charge of the Finance Department of the Near East Relief in Constantinople for over two years, are leaving Monday, December 19th. They will travel in Egypt and India before returning home.

Miss Beatrice Johnston is taking Miss Cyr's position as cashier in the Finance Department.

Mr. Briggs, Assistant Comptroller of the New York Office of the Near East Relief, is temporarily succeeding Miss Campbell as head of the Finance Department.

Mr. L. J. Richards is assisting Mr. Briggs in the Finance Department, Constantinople.

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December 24, 1921

Y O H O !

American Sailors in Constantinople Plan Christmas Party for Near East Orphans.

Mr. Nelson H. Poe, Director of the Navy Y.M.C.A., has organized a Christmas party which American sailors stationed in Constantinople are giving to 125 Yedi Koulé Hospital orphans. This has been an annual "stunt," for the sailors have adopted these tubercular children as far as furnishing all amusements, and one looked forward to for months by the kiddies.

Miss Emma Wood, Director of the Hospital replies to Mr. Poe in a way which leaves no doubt as to the invitation being one of the "accepted with pleasure" kind. She writes:

"Your letter of December 9th, inviting the boys and girls of the Yedi Koulé Hospital to a feed and Christmas celebration on December 26th, has been joyfully received here. We will all try to have clean faces, even if our shoes are muddy and out at the toes. But we are all going to have such a good time we will not even let the sailors worry, should they have to come without good shoes."

BIG NEED FOR RELIEF IN CONSTANTINOPLE CONTINUES

General Relief reports of the past two months show the constantly arising emergencies which must be met, and the variety of needs which must be supplied.

During October, in addition to supplying the Armenian refugee camps with clothing, milk and soap, 5 bales of old clothes and 200 blankets were distributed to the fire sufferers at Scutari, across the Bosphorus.

Over 250 refugees on their way from Russia to Greece were supplied with milk, soap, clothing and blankets as necessary.

The Stamboul Turkish Poor Association was given 15 cases milk for needy infants, and 10 bales used clothes.

There was a large increase in the number of individual requests for assistance. All are investigated but many have to be refused, as only the neediest cases can be helped.

The largest donation made during November was to the local Immigrant Society; 20 bales of used clothing, 6 cases condensed milk, 200 bags beans and 100 bags rice to take care of the neediest arrivals.

Other donations of clothing, soap, and milk were given to the Armenian Central Committee, Kadi Keuy Poor Asso-

ciation, which is looking after some 1800 desperately poor Armenian Red Cross, Old Peoples Home, and to two schools and three large Armenian Refugee camps.

Milk at the Camps is distributed only to children from one to three years old. Two cans a week is the ration. Soap is given to all school children and to newly arrived refugees.

12 sewing machines were given out on the installment plan to women who are supporting their families by sewing at home.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FROM AMERICA GLADDEN CHILDREN'S HEARTS

Toys, dolls, Christmas presents and warm baby clothes poured out of the boxes sent Mrs. Emrich by the good people of Washington, D. C., Framingham, Holliston, and Attleboro, Mass. which arrived in time to be distributed to hundreds of eager, beauty-hungering children here in Constantinople, who are partly supported by the N.E.R. Case Committee.

A special word of gratitude goes to the young people of Framingham and Attleboro, who sent 132 dolls. A letter of Mrs. Emrich's which told of one doll having to supply a whole orphanage last Christmas brought this generous response. The dolls have found happy mothers at the Armenian Baby Farm, where the motherless waifs are lavishing the care they never received on these wonderful playmates.

In the Washington box was a complete layette, the gift of Mrs. Cabot Stevens, N.E.R. Director there, to be given to some Christmas day baby.

IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA PRACTICALLY CLOSED

Quota for Fiscal Year Filled for Most Near East Races

Information from the American Consul's office states that the quota of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Syrians allowed to enter America under the Immigration Laws has been filled until June 30, 1922. None of the above will be issued passports therefore at present.

The only exceptions made are in the case of wives or minor children of fully naturalized citizens of the United States, and in these cases the husband or father must first make application to the State Department in Washington.

The Russian quota, which includes Georgians, is not yet filled. For Russians however, visas are not issued by the Consul's office until authority is received in each case from Washington. An application for such authority may be made here.

WORK IN THE HARPOOT REGION

(By WALTER E. CURT, former Director, Harpoot Unit)

Because of the shortage of personnel and the pressure of work during the past year, the Harpoot Unit found no time to tell about what it was doing. But the work of the Unit has been actively going on—the thousands of orphans are being cared for, educated and trained to useful trades; many hundreds of poor who would be able to find no other work are given employment in providing for the needs of the orphans, at washing, combing, spinning wool, spinning cotton, knitting sweaters and stockings and caps, weaving woolen and cotton cloth, making clothing and sleeves etc.; thousands of refugees, from the Konia and Eski Shehir regions and from the Black Sea region, both Armenian and Greek, have been given medical care and food; some hundreds who could not be given work, have been given relief in small monthly payments of money.

Self Support Encouraged

A considerable number of the older boys who had learned their trades sufficiently well and were able to find work elsewhere, left the orphanage entirely. Others who were old enough and able to do really useful work were put on our payroll as carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, farmworkers or the like, at salaries equal to about what it had cost to keep them, and were able to support themselves outside the orphanage on their pay. As many as possible were encouraged to do this in order to teach them self-dependence and self support. A few regained possession of farms or fields that belonged to them. Some of the older girls married and left the orphanage, but as the number of young men thereabouts who can support a wife is very small, there were but few marriages. A few of the orphans were able to rejoin relatives. There were necessarily, new orphans admitted, but the greatest care was taken to admit only those who really had no one at all who could care for them and who were not able to care for themselves. But in spite of the number discharged and the somewhat smaller number of those admitted, the total number of orphans entirely dependent on the Near East Relief in the Harpoot area is still nearly 4000 and the number receiving partial aid is over 1000. In the latter class are included about 400 new Greek orphans, sent to Malatia, and there cared for in part by the Near East Relief and in part by the Greek population.

Last year all the orphans old enough for kindergarden and not over about fourteen years of age, attended the Near East schools, graded from kindergarden to Grammar school, and a few of the older brighter ones were allowed a few years additional schooling. Beginning at about 14 years of age, every boy and girl is set to work to learn a useful trade or occupation. It is still necessary to employ some skilled labor in the various shops, but a large part of the work on the farms is now done by the orphans.

N.E.R. Industrials Supply our Wants

Harpoot, more, probably, than any other station in Anatolia, is virtually a good sized, self-contained town, although of course largely dependent on outside sources for raw materials and food. In the Harpoot work-rooms raw wool and cotton are converted into finished clothing for the thousands of orphans, the shoe shops make and repair all the shoes. The carpenters, cabinet workers and wagonwrights do everything from house building to making an office desk or a wagon. The blacksmith shop does all the ironwork, makes repairs, tins and retins copperware and tinware. Our own workers prepare all of the enormous amount of food stuff that must be treated and stored for winter use—preparing boulgour, dzedzots, etc.; boiling butter; preparing meat for keeping (kavurma), drying fruit and vegetables; etc. The N. E. R. schools, too, are huge enterprises humming like beehives. Here a boy can learn to be a shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, dyer, cabinet maker, locksmith, etc. A girl can learn to be a weaver, dressmaker, cook, teacher etc.

Special Orphanages

There is still a special orphanage for the blind, where they are taught to use both their hands and their heads. There are still two special orphanages for tubercular children. Extra food and special care for them is paid for out of the Smith College Fund. One orphanage for girls is situated a half-hour's walk from Harpoot compound, on a hill in the open country, where the children have abundance of fresh air and all the room they want to play around in. That for the boys—a little tent settlement—is at one end of the big farm connected with the hospital in Mezreh.

Work Outside of Harpoot Proper

In Arabkir the work is going on much as in the previous year, and on about the same scale. Miss Murdoch and Mr. Knapp are still in Arabkir doing splendid work out there, voluntarily isolated, unselfishly devoted to their work. Last winter they were completely cut off from all communication with Harpoot for months.

In Malatia the number of Armenian orphans had been reduced to less than 150, but among the Armenians and Greeks from the Konia-Eski Shehir region and Greeks from the Black Sea Coast who came to or through Malatia were many orphans and children with no relatives who could care for them. Armenians were taken into regular N.E.R. orphanage in Malatia, increasing the number to over 200. A new orphanage was started for the Greeks, in a building provided by the city, where some 400 are now housed. They are supported partly by the N. E. R. and partly by the local Greek population.

Cloth Contracts Provide Work for Needy

Last spring the N.E.R. in Harpoot made a contract to comb and spin the wool for, and to weave 6000 arshuns of wool cloth at cost, thus enabling us to give employment for months to hundreds of poor women. The contract has been renewed for another quantity of 10,000 to 15,000 arshuns,

the work of making which will enable hundreds of poor to live through the winter.

Difficulty in Making Ends Meet

A reduction in the appropriations for June, July, August, and September, notice of which did not reach Harpoot until after the middle of July, necessitated sudden and most stringent measures of economy to enable us make up the amount already overdrawn in June and July and to keep within our appropriation for the coming months. To make this possible an immediate reduction of 10% in the orphans food rations and a 10% cut in the wages of all paid employees was immediately put into effect, and other more or less drastic economies had to be imposed. One permanent saving we were able to effect by a slight reduction in the dimensions of mattresses and quilts and by devising new patterns for underwear that required considerably less material than the old. These two things done will save the Harpoot unit several thousand pounds per year, without causing anyone any hardship. Fortunately our appropriation was restored to its former size in October and by the end of October we had cleared off our debt and could again put the orphans on full rations. But we had to live through several months when it was hard to see how it could be possible to make ends meet.

Winter Supplies a Big Problem

The problem of supplying food and wool for the winter months is always a difficult one in Harpoot, for all the food and wool for winter must be bought in summer and fall, And where such large quantities must be lain in as are required for the thousands under the care of the N.E.R., the problem consists in more than the difficulty of getting the necessary money to buy with. It involves the difficulty of finding the required quantities of the needed commodities and the further one of transporting them, which our whole, very considerable transportation equipment is not able to handle. By buying of or through contractors or directly from the villages, the purchase of our supplies has gone forward without any trouble this year. By the first of November a very large part of the required amount was already in our warehouses, and it could be safely counted on that the balance needed would be in before the beginning of winter.

In this highly important matter, as in many others, the government officials showed themselves most willing to make our task as easy as possible. For example, the Kaimakam in Harpoot volunteered to furnish us with gendarmes to escort large purchases from the villages direct to our compound so as to prevent any possibility of the public trying to divert them to the town market. The Mayor in Mezreh permitted us to receive our grain purchases directly at our warehouse and have it measured there by public weigher, although the municipal regulations really require all grain to be brought to the public market and measured there.

Water Supply another Difficulty

Another of the great difficulties in Harpoot and Mezreh is that of getting water. Owing to the barrenness of most

of the country thereabouts, the summer supply of water in the two towns is scant at best, and almost all of what there is has to be conducted long distances through primitive water-ways. The one largest supply of water on the Harpoot compound is conducted a distance of several miles. There having been less snow last winter than usual, the water supply was especially scant last summer. Many of the most reliable sources went nearly or entirely dry. Even though we spent hundreds of pounds on improving waterways, deepening wells and digging new ones, bringing together numbers of tiny streamlets to make a sizeable new fountain, and so forth, still there were times at the end of summer when there was barely enough drinking water at some of the orphanages, to say nothing of the water needed for cooking and washing. Much of the water for the Harpoot compound always has to be carried on donkeys from some distance in summer and much of washing of clothes is done at night at the near by fountains, but even these means did not suffice the past summer. Harpoot is hoping for more snow this winter.

Remittances from Relatives in America relieve distress

In Harpoot a large number or individual remittances for traveling expenses are still being held until such time as travel will be permitted. It is often very difficult to convince the payers that the money can be paid only to be used for traveling expenses, however much they may need it to meet current expenses but (at least since April) we have adhered rigidly to the rule forbidding payment of "travelling remittances" for other purposes. However, this summer many new remittances came through to Harpoot that were payable unconditionally. About 50,000 liras were paid out in this way, an amount large enough to give really considerable help to hundreds of payees, to many of whom the amounts so received are veritable godsend. There is no newspaper to advertise in to notify payees of remittances received, and no need of one. It is necessary only to post a list of payees's names outside the office door: in a day or two the news travels from mouth to mouth to the farthest village and nine tenths of the payees present themselves promptly and eagerly on the day announced for payment.

Accounting Department Re-organized

Installing the new cash and supplies accounting system was made more difficult by the fact that the whole accounting department had to be made up from native employees who had no previous special training in that kind of work, but the department has been organized and trained, the new system is operating effectively, and the Harpoot unit can now show where every piaster goes. The accounting problem in Harpoot is somewhat complicated by the fact that practically all money business is transacted in gold or silver coin while the accounts must be kept in paper currency, but this difficulty, too, has been met successfully. The books are up to date and the monthly financial reports are being sent to Head Quarters promptly

Refugees Pouring through Harpoot Region

Thousands of refugees, Armenians and Greeks from Konia-Eski Shehir area and from the Black Sea Coast, passed through Mamuret-ul-Aziz other thousands were allowed to remain there. The government authorities in Mezreh gave them a humane treatment, allowing some to rest for days or weeks before sending them on or finding, where possible, work and shelter for those who staid; quarantening and delousing those groups who were infected with typhus or other contagious diseases, as some of the earlier groups were; asking the N.E.R. to help them in caring for the sick; and allowing us perfect freedom to give aid in food and clothing as much as we could afford; and permitting the resident Armenians to give as much food as they could spare.

The relations between the N.E.R. and the Government in Harpoot are of the most cordial kind and the officials express themselves as heartily in sympathy with and thoroughly appreciative of the work that we are doing. Their attitude is extremely fair; they are not merely passively friendly but are actively helpful.

NEW ORPHANAGE HOSPITAL IN SAMSOUN

Samsoun with its damp malarial climate is an unhealthy place at best. For undernourished, sketchily clad, barelegged refugee youngsters living in the filth of the streets during the day and sleeping in a fetid refugee camp at night, the Samsoun climate is a quick breeder of malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis.

To take care of these new cases picked off the streets, as well as to handle the orphanage sick a thirty bed hospital has been opened in a house near the Greek Orphanage.

Here the timid, shivering, dirt-encusted bit of humanity is given its first contact with American cleanliness. The filthy refugee rags are burned. A bath, probably the first in many moons, leaves a complexion several degrees lighter, but often discloses a body covered with scabies which require prompt treatment. Heads usually require shaving, as the hair is a mass of nits and the scalp covered with scabs. Favus, a scalp disease which takes months to cure, has developed in most cases.

It is almost impossible to completely segregate the diseased children in the orphanages. There are so many eye, scalp and skin diseases, and disease spreads so rapidly. Here at the new hospital however, diseases can be segregated and easily treated. The youngsters have a garden to play in, get proper food to build them up, and learn the value of neatness, cleanliness and discipline. When cured and ready to enter the orphanage, therefore, they quickly fall into the daily program of orphanage life.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS FROM WASHINGTON

Miss Emma Wood, Director of Yedi Koulé Hospital, has received a card from Miss Clara D. Noyes, Director of

Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, reading, "Best wishes to you and all my children in the Near East for a Happy Christmas."

THANK YOU

The Canadian Hospital Yedi Koulé wishes to thank Messrs Elia Grégoriadis, Grand Bazar, for the Christmas trees sent as a gift to the children and personnel, also the Y.W.C.A. for the loan of costumes to be used by the children at the Sailor's Club party.

ARRIVAL OF NEW PERSONNEL

Hill, Olivia M., has arrived from a year's service with the Army of Occupation in Antwerp. She was one of the original N.E.R. workers in the Caucasus, and will again be assigned to that area.

Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. E., New York City have arrived. Mr. Lathrop has served in an administrative capacity with the National City Bank, and has spent three years as an auditor throughout the United States. Mrs. Lathrop is a graduate of the Philadelphia Art School and of Delphia College, and has done art designing and painting. For the the past three years Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have been in Shanghai and Hankow, China, where Mr. Lathrop was associated with the Pacific Development Company. They left China last May, and have now been nearly around the world. Mr. Lathrop has been assigned to the Finance Department at Headquarters.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Mr. H. C. Jaquith, Managing Director of the N.E.R., returned from a two months trip through the Caucasus and Tabriz, Persia, on December 22.

Miss Bernice Everett, Director at Brousa, is spending the Christmas week-end in Constantinople.

Miss Jennie M. Ryan, after spending a months leave in Egypt, has returned to Sivas.

Miss Caris Mills has gone to Palestine and Egypt on leave, accompanying Miss Campbell and Miss Cyr. Mr. J. E. Van Toor is handling publicity during her absence.

Mr. Joseph W. Beach, formerly director at Cesarea, and and Mrs. Beach, who was Miss Blanche Easton, a relief worker at Cesarea, are returning. They sailed from America on Dec. 10th.

Mr. R. K. Van Velzor, who has been treasurer at Sivas, is en route to America.

Miss M. L. Caldwell has returned to Rodosto after a siege with the dentist.

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SAILORS CLUB CHRISTMAS FROLIC WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED BY THE NEAR EAST ORPHANS

125 Tubercular Orphans from
Yedi-Koulé Hospital Entertained

Three camions crowded with 125 youngsters squealling with delight over a motor ride received preference in the jam of Pera traffic, while pedestrians turned to smile at these happy kiddies on their way to the Christmas party given by the Sailors' Club Y.M.C.A. on Christmas Monday.

First came dinner, a wonderful abundance of goodies. And how the youngsters feasted! After the last plate of ice-cream had disappeared, and the most reluctant child persuaded to leave the table, the new gym was cleared for the "stunts."

Followed vociferous recitations in newly acquired English, songs rendered with utter abandon, and a Christmas pageant representing the elements bringing gifts for the Christmas tree. The entire program was prepared by the children and native personnel. Costumes were charming, and the affair was a great credit to them.

Then came the biggest treat of all, Santa Claus with a huge pack of presents, candy and other surprises. Howls of joy and shrieks of glee greeted the lovely dolls, lifelike animals and absorbing mechanical toys.

It was a tired but beamingly happy crowd that settled down in the trucks for the return trip to the hospital. These little sufferers will not soon forget their "buddies," the American sailors.

TREBIZOND RELIEF

(Extracts from Trebizond Unit Report for November)

Sixty-two Germans and Bulgarians, ex. prisoners of war, arrived in Trebizond. They had come by foot to Samsoun from Alexandrette en route to their houses in Berlin, Leipsic and other well known places in Germany, by way of the Black Sea, Batoum and Moscow. They reached Trebizond absolutely penniless, lacking greatly in clothing (most of them being dressed simply in underwear) and that little dirty and ragged. Six were sick from privation and hardship. About twenty of their "camarades" had fallen by the way and been left behind here and there.

Several spoke to me in French, one in English, saying,

"For God's sake, Miss, can't you give me an old coat or something?" When I refused, because I had none to give, he replied quite philosophically, "If you haven't none to give, you can't give it. Thank you, Miss."

They were a sad lot of young fellows. They begged for something to keep them warm, and boots, with which to beat their way through Russia in midwinter. The Turkish government had provided a place for them to stay on government grounds, food which consists of a piece of bread per day and soup, the same fare as their own soldiers, and their fare to Batoum.

Unfortunately I could not give them much, as our general relief has been cut down greatly. However a few got flannel underwear, a few others a flannel blouse, shoes and stockings for those who needed them, a blanket to most and a half cake of yellow soap each, averaging in value twelve Turkish liras per person. When everything was distributed and it was announced that they were to follow my assistant and go to the Turkish bath, a regular howl of delight went up. This seemed to please them more than anything else, and amidst the crowd of curious people, which had gathered in the street, I watched them striding away, their new things under their arms and evidently with a new courage.

City Prison Equipt with Hospital Room

Another unusual request came from the city prison. They wished to make improvements, but because of the great demands made by war on the Turkish government, they were unable to do all that should be done. Their special request to the N.E.R. was furnishings for a hospital room for the prison and clothing for 58 men, who were extremely poor and had to remain for some time.

After a visit of investigation to the prison with the Hygiene Director of the city, we gave to the 58 men each a suit of flannel underwear and soap, to those who needed them socks and skin shoes. For the hospital we gave sheets and pillow cases for six beds, hospital shirts, gauze and mosquito netting from the supplies, bed ticks and two blankets for each bed, milk and soap. I have since seen four sick men in this room cared for comfortably!

HOLIDAY GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK OFFICE

"Best Christmas New Years Greetings to all personnel from Executive Committee and National Headquarters staff" reads the cable received from New York two days before Christmas.

KARAKLIS "KLATTER"

Pointed paragraphs from a letter of Mr. John McNabb's.

Karaklis, the Earthquake City. We have had three shocks in two days.

Work is booming.

Our Humanity Mills, the orphanages, are working full blast. Every day we take in a lot of strange, ragged little animals and in a few day days make them into clean, bright-eyed kiddies.

Last week a hundred tubercular children from Alexandropol spent a few days here en route to the splendid sanatorium established by Dr. Graff and Miss Pellow at Dilijan.

General Relief work is "picking up" - old clothes and food. We have handed out a month's rations to something over fourteen thousand of the worst cases.

Capt. Yarrow has promised us a visit, lo, these many moons, but he does not materialize.

A "voice crying in the wilderness" - Capt. Dangerfield trying to get his release. Palestine and Egypt are anxiously awaiting his archaeological investigations. The "Skipper" has put over a fine piece of work; we shall hate to see him leave.

Y.M.C.A. MOVIES A TREAT FOR ORPHANS

The Y.M.C.A. cinema department, directed by Mr. George Magarian, is giving nightly movies at one or another of the many orphanages in Constantinople. 38 shows were given during November, with a total attendance of 7250.

The children are intensely interested, and follow the stories with rapt attention. Mr. Magarian gives an explanation in the native languages. He is followed about by a crowd of youthful admirers at every orphanages who call him him the "movie man."

Truly the movies make the whole world kin. At Orta-keuy the Jewish orphanage has electric lights, so the machine is installed there, and Armenian girls from their orphanage across the street are invited over for every performance. Likewise at Arnaout Keuy, the Industrial School for Girls entertains the Courou Chesmé Boys Orphanage. And at Kooleli the Beyerbey boys forget their rivalry when they see the movies together.

The Y.M.C.A. furnishes everything but the transportation of the machine. The biggest difficulty is the obtaining of suitable films.

"Chok teshekeur ederim" to the Y.M.C.A.

KOOLELI ORPHANAGE CUTS MEAL TO AID STARVING CAUCASUS CHILDREN

(From report of Miss Hastings)

To show how grateful they are for the care they receive, the 1100 boys at Kooleli orphanage are passing on help to

the far more unfortunate waifs in the Caucasus. At the suggestion of the boys themselves, the evening meal has been cut to "bread only." The saving has already amounted to Ltq. 300 which has been sent with an expression of sympathy to their friends in distress.

Boys Form "Student Union"

200 of the upper grade boys have just organized a Student Union, a literary and reading club. The Director has given them two rooms for club purposes. Here weekly meetings are held. So far the reading matter is a minus quantity, yet the boys hope to have some day a school library "just like in America." They will be most grateful for gifts of books, magazines, and illustrated sections from the newspapers. Most of them have been studying English, and any printed matter is simply devoured.

New Industrial Department Being Opened

Carpenter benches are being installed this week, in a light airy room big enough to hold one hundred workers. The shops now at Beyerbey orphanage will be moved here, and soon the place will buzz with busy interested boys.

Y.W.C.A. GOES OVER QUOTA

IN LOCAL CAMPAIGN

4000 liras were raised for the support of the Constantinople Y.W.C.A. in its campaign last October, 1000 liras more than the quota. This gratifying result was accomplished by twenty-seven women of all nationalities, who are keenly interested in the fine work done here by this organization.

271 Y.W. girls, members of the Service Centers, most of whose incomes are very limited, contributed, as well as 172 business firms and 199 private persons of all nationalities who are not members. Only 21 of those solicited failed to respond.

The Y.W. is offering courses in modern languages, literature, gymnastics, typing and household arts at a very moderate tuition, has now 1200 members and operates two Service Centers in Constantinople.

SAMSOUN ORPHANAGES OVERCROWDED

With 1050 orphans the three Samsoun orphanages are as full up as the proverbial old lady's shoe.

One orphanage is housed in what was formerly a normal school - a stone building with large light rooms situated on the edge of town. It is surrounded by several acres of play space and gardens which supply vegetables all summer long. Out door life here is riotous and joyous.

A second occupies a four story edifice in the center of town with two nearby houses taking the overflow. This is a modern building and easy to keep clean. The chief drawback is the tiny garden which is not nearly large enough to hold all these exuberant spirits.

The third orphanage is run on the cottage system, by necessity rather than by choice, as large buildings were not available. Some twelve houses scattered through one section of the town comprise dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, industrials, hospital, etc. — not the ideal cottage system, yet the children do get more "mothering" here.

Owing to the overcrowded buildings and limited funds for expansion, only children without a single relative can be accepted. Many who have only an old grandmother, an aunt with a large brood of her own, or some distant cousin, apply. Sometimes the whole family needs assistance, and with the help of the N.E.R. can support the orphan at home. Sometimes, though desperately poor, the family is still not of the poorest, so help cannot be given. It often seems heartless to turn them away, but an appropriation will go only so far. What can one do, unless more money comes from America?

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED TO PROMOTE FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

The first meeting of the Association for Friendly Relations in the Near East was held on December 19 at the Pera Palace. The Association has as its objects: the increase of goodwill among nations and peoples in the Near East, furtherance of the ideal of co-operation among nations, the preparation and distribution of literature that will promote international understanding.

Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, spoke on the need of international friendships, pointing out that this involves an understanding of social customs, religious practices and beliefs, commercial needs, and political organizations.

Dr. Giovanni Bianco, professor of French in the Istituti Medi Italiani, spoke in French, referring with sympathy and admiration to the initiative of President Harding in calling together the Disarmament Conference, and expressing his belief that to the teacher belongs an important share in spreading the ideals of international justice and mutual respect.

General Franks of the British forces expressed his gratification that it was the purpose of the organization to avoid political issues. He suggested that a sphere for activity is the support of refugees of all the races of the Near East now in Constantinople whose plight is deplorable.

Mrs. Emrich, the secretary, reported on the activity of the publication, program and membership committees.

CASE COMMITTEE OPENS SOUP KITCHENS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Only 45% of the 5286 children helped by the Case Committee were found to be properly nourished when examined by the Paledisi Test. This is an accurate system devised to give the proper weight compared with the height of a child. For the past three months the Case Committee has been

weighing children in the Constantinople section, principally to sort out those requiring medical care at a Near East clinic or hospital.

Immediately it was deemed necessary to help the undernourished also, or soon many of them would become cases requiring medical aid, so lowered was their resistance to disease.

Believing an ounce of prevention be worth the proverbial pound of cure, Mrs. Emrich made arrangements to open soup kitchens in all sections of the town. For a bowl of nourishing soup, furnished daily, expenses are divided. Local committees pay one third, the Near East Relief pays a third, and the children pay their third. Bread is furnished by the N.E.R. Excellent cooperation has been secured from the local committees in the actual running of the distribution centers.

Soup from a Model Soup-Kitchen

Soup is prepared each morning at the Eugenides Soup Kitchen, a model completely-equipped kitchen, operated on a non-sectarian basis by the family of this name, as a memorial to their son. The tiled floors, huge nickelled kettles, heated by live steam, the food counter, and the long marble-topped tables remind one of a spic and span cafeteria at home.

From here the soup is delivered each day by Near East trucks to schools and other centers in all sections of the city.

Mrs. G. Bie Ravndal, wife of the American Consul, generously gives her services every morning to this work.

REFUGEE SITUATION IN SAMSOON

Conditions Will be Serious this Winter

Fall months and colder weather have been bringing many requests for shoes, clothing and food.

The men who apply are made to work for clothes by chopping wood — a pair of shoes for 5 days work, an overcoat (made from a blanket) for 5 more etc. For the women and children unfortunately, we cannot provide work. Clothing is given out-right to those whom investigation proves deserving.

The soup line had been cut to a bread line only, last spring. We haven't had enough money to give soup since. On these raw days a bowl of hot, nourishing soup hits the right spot, and bread must be cheerless comfort to these miserable blue-with-cold refugees. One fourth a loaf of third-grade bread is the portion — less than 1/2 pound. That will keep one alive, dietitians say, and that is all one can do — keep them alive, when there are so many on the border of starvation. There are 1800 refugees on the bread line now.

12,000 More Will Soon Need Help

We dread the winter — for then the problem will be multiplied. Two of the tobacco magazines employing together about 3,000 women will then be closed. That means 12,000 people will be dependent on charity — American charity, until the magazines reopen in spring.

Why don't they save when they have work? Well, the average earning of 80 piasters a day (about 50 cents) has to be stretched to the breaking point to feed, clothe and house a family of four, and with not a piaster left over. And four is a small family out here. It is usually 6, 7 and 8 to a family. The men are in the army, and the women who can, work far into the night in a fireless room making lace to sell, after putting in a hard days work in the dust-choked tobacco warehouse. Even this cannot stave off the inevitable. They have to appeal to the N.E.R., and the N.E.R. will have to respond.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FIFTEEN BRIGHT ORPHANS

Fifteen orphan girls selected from the Constantinople Area for special ability are being trained for positions as teachers at the new American School in Scutari, just across the Bosphorus.

Here, in the buildings formerly occupied by Constantinople Woman's College, commanding an unparalleled view of the wonderful Constantinople sky-line, Miss Mary E. Kinney opened last Fall an American school offering courses up to normal school. A one year's normal course, equipping the girls as teachers, will be given later.

The dormitories, class and study rooms, well-stocked library, attractive living and dining rooms all remind one of an American boarding school. The 200 students help with the work in the dining room and dormitories.

All classes are in English, except of course the language courses. English composition, domestic science, geography, mathematics, music and languages are taught. American methods and ideals are absorbed. Miss Kinney has lived in the Near East for many years, and brings to her work a sympathetic understanding of the peoples and their problems.

REPATRIATED VILLAGERS LEAVE BROUSSA

(From Broussa Unit Report for November)

300 Armenian refugees, whose homes are in villages beyond Eski Shehir in the war zone have been sent from Broussa to the nearby villages of Yenigeh and Jerrah. We furnished clothes, blankets, soap and a supply of beans to all before they left.

Advantages of Village Life

The advantages of leaving crowded Broussa, and returning to their normal village life are many. House rent in the villages is free. Wood and charcoal are available simply for the work of preparing trees for fuel and carrying same down from the hills. Prices are cheaper on all commodities. Best of all each family can settle down on its own little plot, and a semblance of family life at least be resumed.

But to get properly started they need more help, and that at once. Windows of practically all the houses are

broken, and in the penetrating cold of these hills, the families will suffer, unless the N.E.R. helps. The villagers have made a definite request for windows.

They also need food, in fact it will be impossible for them to exist unless we furnish flour during the winter months. We are planning to send in a load of supplies before rigorous winter weather sets in, and while transportation is still possible.

Conditions in Broussa Improving

Conditions generally among the refugees remaining in Broussa are improving. Many refugees are able to earn a scanty pittance at the most menial jobs, but this is enough to stave off the grey wolves ever at their doors—if the refugee house or camp they live in happens to boast doors. But they cannot provide clothing too, and as food is always the most pressing problem, and consequently solved first by themselves, we shall have to help out on the clothing.

Where there are many children in a family there still is need of food, and many mothers with large broods have to depend on the N.E.R. during another winter for their daily "ekmek" (bread).

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

One small photograph, full of human interest, as those taken in the Near East are apt to be, tells more to the people at home than pages of written matter. America wants to know more of the wonderful work being done by the N.E.R. Won't you please send to the Publicity Department at Headquarters interesting photographs, and the films also if possible, to be forwarded to the New York office?

PERSONNEL NOTES

The marriage of Miss Constance Horsford of Boston and Captain Charles T. C. Taylor of the Suffolk Regiment was solemnized at the British Embassy Chapel on December 27. They will spend their honeymoon in Vienna, and then make their home in Philippopolis, Bulgaria. Miss Horsford has been stationed in Tiflis.

Mr. Peter Prins, Director at Rodosto, and Miss M. L. Caldwell of that Unit spent Christmas in Constantinople.

Dr. F. W. MacCallum, Regulating Officer for the Caucasus Branch and member of the Administrative Committee, returned on December 26 from Cairo, Egypt, where he has been spending two weeks on Mission affairs.

Mr. M. McAlpin of the Beirut Unit is spending a few days in Constantinople.

Miss Elizabeth L. Campbell, who has been on the faculty of Constantinople Woman's College for the past year and a half has signed up with the N.E.R. She is leaving at once for the Caucasus.

Mr. Jaquith addressed the American Luncheon Club at the weekly meeting December 23 on "Economic Conditions in the Caucasus."

Misses E. Kimball and Cora Beach have just arrived from Erivan in the Caucasus. They are en route to America.